

FAMOUS FIRST FACTS

*A Record of First Happenings,
Discoveries and Inventions
in the United States*

By
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PREFACE

The subject of "firsts" has received much local, national and international attention since the publication of "Famous First Facts" in 1933. Seventeen years of additional research have brought to light many "firsts" buried in obscurity. And, during this time, new "firsts" have occurred. This edition contains the material in "Famous First Facts" and "More First Facts" revised and enlarged with a corresponding amount of supplemental data. The "firsts" apply to the United States only.

Statements contain full names, complete dates, places and events to enable this book to guide those contemplating more detailed study. The facts were compiled from thousands of original letters, advertising literature, circulars, catalogs, historical documents and other source material in my library and in specialized collections. A listing of all the books, periodicals and reports consulted, from which bits of information were gleaned, would take several volumes. Often a score or more of newspapers, historical surveys and documents were examined to obtain a simple factual statement. Since many of them are inaccessible to the general investigator, a suggested list of ready material for further study has been added in italics to the entries.

The facts in the text are arranged alphabetically by subject, similar items being grouped together. Cross references have been liberally used so that the items may be readily found in their alphabetical order. This edition contains four indexes: a geographical index showing the city in which the event took place; a chronological index in which the events are listed by years; an index by days of the month showing the happenings on specific days of each month; and a biographical index listing the names of persons connected with the various events. These indexes refer to the topic in the main body of the book where the full entry may be found.

Many statements have been made in direct contradiction to the claims of zealous descendants, service clubs and business institutions. The facts speak for themselves.

January 23, 1950

JOSEPH NATHAN KANE

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FAMOUS FIRST FACTS

THE FIRST

ABDOMINAL OPERATION. *See* Surgical operation

ABOLITION NEWSPAPER. *See* Newspaper

ABOLITION SOCIETY was "The Society for the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage" formed April 14, 1775 at Philadelphia, Pa. The first president was John Baldwin. It was reorganized in 1784 and a new constitution drawn up in 1787. It was incorporated in 1789 as the "Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery for the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage and for Improving the Condition of the African Race." (*Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*. Vol. 36, No. 1. January 1912.)

ABRASIVE for commercial use, to perform work that previously was possible only with diamond dust, was boron carbide whose chemical formula is B₄C. It is lighter than aluminum and its density is 2.52 grams per cu.cm. It was produced by the Research Laboratories of the Norton Company, Worcester, Mass., and introduced to the world through a technical paper read before the Electrochemical Society in New York on September 27, 1934.

ABRIDGEMENT OF LAWS. *See* Law digest

ABSENTEE VOTING LAW. *See* Election law

ABSOLUTE MONARCH TO VISIT THE U.S. *See* Visiting Celebrities

ACADEMY was "The Academy and College of Philadelphia" founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1749 in Philadelphia, Pa. Franklin drew up the constitution for the academy and on November 13, 1749 was appointed its president. The academy opened August 13, 1751. Seven men graduated May 17, 1757 at the first commencement, six as Bachelors of Arts and one as Master of Arts. State legislation enacted September 13, 1791 united the University of the State of Pennsylvania with the College Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia under the name of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania. The first meeting was held November 8, 1791 at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. Inasmuch as most of the academies were elementary schools and the title "academy" was used indiscriminately, there is considerable conflict as to which was the first academy. (*Ellwood Patterson Cubberley—The History of Education*)

ACADEMY OF ART. *See* Art organization

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ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS. *See* Arts and letters society

ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE. *See* Arts and science society

ACADEMY OF DESIGN. *See* Art organization

ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. *See* Political and social science society

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE. *See* Arts and science society; Scientific society

ACCIDENT (Automobile). *See* Automobile accident

ACCIDENT (Railroad). *See* Railroad accident

ACCIDENT INSURANCE. *See* Insurance

ACCIDENT REPORT

Industrial accident reports required from employers were demanded by Massachusetts, under the Employers' Liability Act, Chapter 270 of the Acts of 1887 passed May 14, 1887 effective September 1, 1887, entitled "An act to extend and regulate the liability of employers to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by employees in their service." Section 3 of the act relates to the filing of notice.

ACCORDION PATENT was issued January 13, 1854 to Anthony Faas of Philadelphia, Pa., and bore patent No. 11,062.

ACCOUNTANCY DEGREE. *See* Degrees

ACCOUNTANCY LAW (State) was Chapter 312, "an act to regulate the profession of public accountants" signed April 17, 1896 by Governor Levi Parsons Morton of New York. Charles Waldo Haskins was appointed the first chairman of the New York Board of Certified Public Accountant Examiners.

ACCOUNTANT to be made a certified public accountant was Frank Broaker of New York City who received certificate No. 1 on December 1, 1896 from the New York State Board of Certified Public Accountant Examiners. His name was first on the alphabetical list of thirty accountants certified on that date.

ACCOUNTANTS' SOCIETY was the Institute of Accountants and Bookkeepers organized July 28, 1882 at New York City. The name was changed on June 23, 1886 to the Institute of Accounts.

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ACCOUNTANTS' SOCIETY—Continued

Accountants' society formed by a state group was the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants which was organized at New York City, March 30, 1897, following the passage of the New York State Certified Public Account Law of April 17, 1896 (Chapter 312). Charles Waldo Haskins was the first president. It was incorporated January 25, 1897.

Accountants' society to become a national organization was the American Association of Public Accountants formed in New York City on December 22, 1886, although it was not incorporated until August 20, 1887. The first president was James Yalden.

"ACE". See Aviation—Aviator—American ace of aces

ACETYLENE or carbide gas was made May 4, 1892, by Thomas Leopold Willson of the Willson Aluminum Company at Spray, N.C. He was experimenting to produce metallic calcium by fusing lime and coal tar in an electric furnace. The experiment was unsuccessful and when the molten slag-like mass was dumped into a nearby stream, it was seen that a gas was liberated. The gas which the carbide liberated on contact with water was recognized as acetylene. Shortly afterwards acetylene was manufactured on a commercial scale. Acetylene had been made previously, however, on a laboratory scale. (*The Story of Carbide—National Carbide Sales Corp.*)

ACHROMATIC LENS. See Lens

ACIDOPHILUS MILK. See Milk

ACQUISITION OF LAND BY U.S. GOVERNMENT. See Territorial expansion

ACTOR

Actor of American birth was John Martin who appeared at the Old Southwark Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1790 as Young Norval in a play entitled "Douglas." (*Charles Durang—History of the Philadelphia Stage*)

Actor to have an exclusive contract. See Moving picture actor

Actor to receive curtain applause was Edmund Keene who appeared in a group of special performances in Boston, Mass., in 1821. (*Eugene Tompkins—History of the Boston Theatre*)

American actor to appear abroad was James Henry Hackett who made his English debut on April 5, 1827, at Covent Garden, London, England. His first appearance on the stage was in a small role in Newark, N.J., in 1816 when he was sixteen years of age, but his professional debut was March 1, 1826, when he appeared as Judge Woodcock in "Love in a Village" at the Park Theatre, New York City. (*Montrose Jonas Moses—Famous Actor Families in America*)

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English actor of note to perform in the United States was George Frederick Cooke of Covent Garden, London, England, who left Liverpool, England, October 4, 1810. He arrived at New York City, November 16, 1810 and made his debut November 21, 1810 as "Richard The Third" in the play of the same name at the Park Theatre, New York City, before two thousand people. His manager, Thomas Apthorpe Cooper, paid him \$125 a week for ten months, a traveling fee of 25¢ per mile and expenses. Cooke died at New York City, September 26, 1812. (*William Dunlap—Memoirs of George Frederick Cooke*)

Matinee idol was John Henry, an Irish actor, who made his debut at Covent Garden, London, England, in 1762. His American debut was made in Philadelphia, Pa., October 6, 1766 as Publius Horatius in "The Roman Father." (*Arthur Hornblow—History of American Theatre*)

ACTORS EQUITY ASSOCIATION. See Actors' union

ACTORS' NATIONAL PROTECTIVE UNION. See Actors' union

ACTORS' UNION was the Actors' National Protective Union, New York City chartered by the American Federation of Labor, January 4, 1896. It combined with the White Rats (established June 1900) and the Actors Equity Association (organized May 26, 1913) to form the Associated Actors and Artistes of America (chartered August 28, 1919). A strike was called August 7, 1919 in thirteen theaters in New York City which spread to other cities and was settled in their favor September 6, 1919. (*George Fuller Golden—My Lady Vaudeville and Her White Rats*)

ADDING MACHINE

Adding machine absolutely accurate at all times was the "Comptometer" which was invented by Dorr Eugene Felt of Chicago, Ill. The model was constructed in November 1884, at Chicago, Ill. A patent was applied for in March 1887 and issued on October 11, 1887 (No. 371,496). Felt entered into partnership with Robert Tarrant on November 28, 1887. This firm was later incorporated on January 25, 1889, as the Felt & Tarrant Company. Up to 1902 this machine was the only multiple order key-driven calculator on the market. (*J. A. V. Turck—Origin of Modern Calculating Machines*)

Adding machine successfully marketed was invented by William Seward Burroughs of St. Louis, Mo., who obtained patent No. 388,118 on August 21, 1888 for which he applied January 10, 1885. In January 1886, he incorporated the business as the American Arithmometer Corporation of St. Louis, Mo., with an authorized capitalization of \$100,000. This company was acquired on January 16, 1905 by the Burroughs Adding Machine Company

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organized under the laws of Michigan with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. (*Burroughs Bulletin*, March 9, 1929)

Adding machine to employ depressible keys was made by Du Bois D. Parmelee of New Paltz, N.Y., who received patent No. 7,074 on February 5, 1850. He called his machine a "calculator." It was neither practical nor generally used. (*J. A. V. Turck—Origin of Modern Calculating Machines*)

Adding machine to print totals and sub-totals was made in 1872 by Edmund D. Barbour of Boston, Mass., who obtained patent No. 133,188 on November 19, 1872. His machine, which was called a "calculating machine," was not practical.

ADDRESSOGRAPH was invented in 1892 by Joseph Smith Duncan of Sioux City, Iowa. The first model consisted of a hexagonal wood block upon which was glued rubber type torn from rubber stamps. The block revolved, advancing a new name and address to the printing point and inking the type simultaneously at each operation. This model was never marketed. The model "Baby 'O'" was put into production on July 26, 1893 in one small back room in the old Caxton Building on Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Duncan obtained patent No. 558,936, April 28, 1896, on an "addressing machine."

ADHESIVE AND MEDICATED PLASTER

Adhesive and medicated plaster used in the treatment of fractures was reported in *Anatomy, Physiology and Diseases of the Bones and Joints*, by Samuel David Gross, published in 1830 at Philadelphia, Pa. (*American Journal of Medical Science*, June 1897)

Adhesive and medicated plaster was invented by Dr. John Parker Maynard of Dedham, Mass., who announced his discovery March 27, 1848 to the Boston Society of Medical Improvement. He dissolved gun cotton in sulphuric ether and obtained a fluid which was applied to the skin with a brush and then covered with cotton strips. (*John Parker Maynard—History of the Discovery and Mode of Application of the New Liquid Adhesive Plaster*)

Adhesive and medicated plaster patent was No. 3965 issued March 26, 1845 to Dr. Horace Harrel Day of Jersey City, N.J., and Dr. William H. Shecut. They dissolved rubber in a solvent, such as benzine, turpentine and bisulphide of carbon which they spread with a brush on fabric. They sold the process to Dr. Thomas Allcock who introduced Allcock's Porous Plaster. (*American Journal of Pharmacy*, Vol. 82, 1910)

Adhesive and medicated plaster with a rubber base to be successfully manufactured was produced by Robert Wood Johnson and George J. Seabury in 1874 at East Orange, N.J. In 1886 Johnson separated from Sea-

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bury and formed Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J., which introduced a full line of pharmaceutical plasters with an India rubber base.

ADHESIVE STAMP. See Postage stamp

ADJUTANT GENERAL. See Army officer

ADMIRAL. See Naval officer

ADMIRAL IN THE COAST GUARD. See Coast guard

ADMIRAL IN THE MERCHANT MARINE. See Merchant marine

ADMIRAL KILLED IN ACTION. See Naval officer

ADMIRAL WHO WAS A GENERAL. See Army officer

ADVENTIST. See Seventh Day Adventist church

ADVERTISEMENT

Advertisement appeared May 1-8, 1704 in the *Boston News-Letter*. Three ads occupied four inches in a single column. The only display was a two-line initial letter in the text and the word "Advertisement" above them. One offered "At Oysterbay on Long Island in the Province of New York there is a very good Fulling Mill to be Let or Sold, as also a Plantation, having on it a large new Brick house, and other good house by it for a Kitchen and workhouse, etc." One offered a reward for the capture of a thief and the return of certain wearing apparel, and the other was a notice of the loss of two anvils. In the first issue April 17-24, 1704, an announcement was made that advertisements would be published. (*James Melvin Lee—History of American Journalism*)

Advertisement to occupy a half-page appeared on July 18, 1743 in the *New York Weekly Journal*, the first newspaper in America established by a political faction. It advertised a "curious musical machine" imported from England which was exhibited for a fee at Mr. Pacheco's at Petticoat Lane.

Advertising or commercial radio broadcast. See Radio broadcast

Automobile advertisement in a national magazine appeared in the March 31, 1900, *Saturday Evening Post*, Philadelphia, Pa. The W. E. Roach Company, Philadelphia, Pa., featured their slogan, "Automobiles That Give Satisfaction."

Magician's advertisement appeared March 18, 1734 in the *New York Weekly Journal* and announced that, on March 18th, Joseph Broome would "perform Wonders of the World by Dexterity of Hand" at the home of Charles Sleight, on Duke Street, New York, and invited "all to be Spectators of his Ingenuity." The

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ADVERTISEMENT—*Continued*
admission fees were 1s, 9d and 6d (25c, 18c and 12c). (*John Mulholland—Quicker Than the Eye*)

Newspaper with perfumed advertising page. *See* Newspaper

Radio broadcasting contract for F.M. broadcasting. *See* Radio advertising

ADVERTISING AGENCY was opened by Volney B. Palmer in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1841. for the reception of advertisements. He thus became the first commercial advertising agent. (*V. B. Palmer's Business Men's Almanac—1849*)

ADVERTISING COURSE. *See* Radio college course

ADVERTISING LAW

Advertising legislation (state) was "an act to regulate the sale of merchandise and to prevent misleading and dishonest representations in connection therewith," chapter 657 of the Laws of New York passed April 30, 1898. Those whose advertisements are "intended to have the appearance of an advantageous offer, which is untrue or calculated to mislead, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Outdoor advertising legislation (state) was passed by New York March 28, 1865, which amended Chapter 573 Laws of 1853 entitled "an act for the more effectual prevention of wanton and malicious mischief and to prevent the defacement of natural scenery." Painting and printing upon stones, rocks, trees and the defacement of natural scenery in certain localities constituted a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$250, or six months imprisonment, or both. (*Chap. 222 Laws of 1865.*)

ADVERTISING MAGAZINE was the *Advertising Agency Circular*, a monthly founded by George Presbury Rowell and published by George P. Rowell & Co., New York City. It was issued from 1865 until December 1866 when the name was changed to the *Advertiser's Gazette*. On Thursday, April 1, 1875, it was first issued as a weekly. (*Advertiser's Gazette. April 1, 1875. Vol. 9, No. 1*)

ADVERTISING ORGANIZATION to combat business abuses by advancing truth and fair practice in business was the Vigilance Committee of the Advertising Club of New York, New York City, organized at a meeting called December 1911 by Lewellyn E. Pratt, program committee chairman. Investigation work commenced March 1912. On May 19, 1912, the Associated Advertising Clubs of America in convention at Dallas, Tex., formed a national committee with Harry D. Robbins as chairman. (*Hurnard Jay Kenner—The Fight for Truth in Advertising*)

ADVERTISING STANDARDIZATION. *See* Billboard standardization

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS (National). *See* Aviation

AERIAL CAMERA. *See* Camera

AERIAL FERRY BRIDGE. *See* Bridge

AERIAL FOREST PATROL. *See* Forest service

AERIAL LIFT BRIDGE. *See* Bridge

AERIAL MOTION PICTURES. *See* Aviation—airplane moving picture show

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH. *See* Photograph

AERIAL POLICEWOMAN. *See* Police

AERO CLUB OF AMERICA LICENSE. *See* Aviation—License

AERONAUTIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION. *See* Aviation—Expositions and meets

AERONAUTICAL BOARD. *See* Aviation

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING COURSE. *See* Aviation—School

AERONAUTICS. *See* Aviation

AERONAUTICS (CIVILIAN) AUTHORITY (U.S.) *See* Civilian Aeronautics Authority (U.S.)

AFRICAN CHURCH was the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church founded in 1793 by Richard Allen, a Negro, at Sixth and Lombard Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. It was opened for public worship July 17, 1794 and dedicated July 29, 1794 by Bishop Francis Asbury. On October 12, 1794 the Reverend Robert Blackwell announced from the pulpit that the congregation was received in full fellowship in the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was incorporated March 28, 1796 as the "Minister, Church, Wardens and Vestrymen of the African Episcopal Church of St. Thomas in the City of Philadelphia." (*Carter Godwin Woodson—History of the Negro Church*)

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. *See* Methodist Episcopal church

AFRICANDER CATTLE. *See* Animals

AGENCY (Advertising). *See* Advertising agency

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION was authorized by act of Congress (H.R. 3835-73d Congress) "to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing purchasing power." The act, approved May 12, 1933 (48 Stat.L.31) was known as the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The first administrator was Henry Agard Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

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AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION by a state for carrying out extension training work along agricultural lines was made by New York, May 12, 1894, when Governor Roswell Pettibone Flower signed the act "to amend the agricultural law in relation to agricultural experiment stations within this state, and to make an appropriation therefore," chapter 675. The appropriation was \$16,000.

AGRICULTURAL "BOARD" (State) was provided for in New York State by a law passed April 7, 1819, but was not actually organized until January 20, 1820. It was made up wholly of agricultural society delegates, and was a quasi-public organization. (*Edward Wiest—Agricultural Organization in the U. S.*)

AGRICULTURAL BOOK distinctly American was *Essays upon Field Husbandry in New England* by Jared Eliot. It consisted of six essays, originally printed separately, which were printed and sold by Edes and Gill at Boston, Mass., in 1760. The first essay appeared in 1748, the second in 1749, the third in 1751, the fourth in 1753, the fifth in 1754 and the sixth in 1759. (*Franklin Bowditch Dexter—Biographical Notices of the Graduates of Yale College 1701-1745*)

AGRICULTURAL ENCYCLOPEDIA was Anthony Florian Madinger Willich's *The Domestic Encyclopedia, or A Dictionary of Facts, and useful knowledge, comprehending a concise view of the latest discoveries, inventions and improvements, chiefly applicable to rural and domestic economy* . . . , a five-volume set, published at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1804 by William Young Birch and Abraham Small. It originally appeared in England. (*Percy Wells Bidwell and John Ironside Falconer—History of Agriculture in Northern United States*)

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Agricultural experiment farm was ten acres set aside by Savannah, Georgia in 1735. A skillful botanist was appointed "to collect the seeds of drugs and dying-stuffs in other countries in the same climate, in order to cultivate such of them as shall be found to thrive well in Georgia." (*Collections of Georgia Historical Society—1840—Vol. 1*)

State agricultural experiment station was the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station established in Connecticut by Act approved July 20, 1875. Orange Judd, editor and proprietor of the *American Agriculturist*, offered \$1,000 and the trustees of Wesleyan University at Middleton, Conn., offered the free use of the chemical laboratory of Orange Judd Hall on condition that the legislature appropriate \$2,800 per annum for two years. The appropriation was made October 1, 1875 and work begun January 1, 1876. Professor Wilbur Olin Atwater was made the first director of this first regularly organized state experiment station and

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served until April 9, 1877. (*Bulletin 80. Office of Experimental Stations—U.S. Dept. of Agric.*)

AGRICULTURAL FAIR. See Fair

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. See Plow; Reaper

AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL was the *Agricultural Museum*, a sixteen-page octavo issued July 4, 1810 under the sponsorship of the Columbian Agricultural Society. It was edited by Rev. David Wiley and printed by W. A. Rind at Georgetown, D.C. The first volume was semi-monthly, but beginning with volume two it was issued monthly. Subscription was \$2.50 for 24 numbers. Publication ceased May 1812. (*Agricultural History. April 1928. Vol. 2 No. 2*)

Agricultural journal to attain prominence was the *American Farmer*, an eight-page quarto size weekly, which was founded in Baltimore, Md., April 2, 1819, by John Stuart Skinner. It flourished under various names until 1897. (*William Edward Ogilvie—Pioneer Agricultural Journalists*)

AGRICULTURAL LAND GRANT proposal was made by Justin Smith Morrill. He advocated giving each state an allotment of land, the income from which should be used to support at least one agricultural college in each state. The bill was vetoed by President James Buchanan in 1857, but was signed by President Abraham Lincoln on July 2, 1862 (12 Stat.L. 503), after certain modifications had been made. It was known as the Morrill Act, and its full title was an "Act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts." (*George Washington Atherton—The Legislative Career of Justin S. Morrill*)

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

Agricultural College (State) was provided for April 13, 1854 by the legislature of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., also called the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, opened February 16, 1859. The first agricultural college to open, however, was the Michigan State Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., which was authorized February 12, 1855. Its faculty of six offered instruction to seventy-three students on May 13, 1857. (*Survey of Land Colleges and Universities—Dept. of Educ. Bull. No. 9. 1930*)

Vocational agricultural school with dormitory facilities which was a department of a state university was the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, established October 18, 1888 at St. Anthony Park, St. Paul, Minn. The first principal was William Wirt Pendergast.

AGRICULTURAL SEED DISTRIBUTION (National) was undertaken in 1836-37 by the Commissioner of Patents, Henry

THE FIRST**AGRICULTURAL SEED DISTRIBUTION—Continued**

Leavitt Ellsworth at his own expense and without Congressional authorization. In 1838, the cost of agricultural statistics and seeds was \$126.40. In 1839, about 30,000 packets were distributed, the expense being about \$1,000. Seed distribution was discontinued June 30, 1923.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Agricultural society on the American continent was the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture which was organized on March 1, 1785. Meetings were scheduled every two months. The promotion of agriculture was undertaken as one of the functions of the New Jersey Society for Promoting Agriculture, Commerce and Arts established in 1781. A meeting was held September 7, 1781 at Trenton, N.J. Samuel Witham Stockton was secretary. (*Early Development of Agricultural Societies in the U.S.—Agric. Hist. Soc. Papers*)

Agricultural society for dairymen was the Vermont Dairymen's Association, organized October 27, 1869 at Montpelier Vt., "to improve the dairy interests of Vermont, and all subsidiary interests." (*Annual Report 1875—Vermont Department of Agriculture*)

Agricultural society of national importance was the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry which was organized in Washington, D.C., December 4, 1867, with William Saunders of the Department of Agriculture as master, and Oliver Hudson Kelley, a native of Boston, Mass., as secretary. This was the first important cooperation undertaken by farmers. The movements and meetings of the society were carried on in secret. (*Solon Justus Buck—The Granger Movement*)

AGRICULTURAL SOIL CONFERENCE

of importance was the International Congress of Soil Science which met in Washington, D.C., from June 13 to 22, 1917. Delegates were present from over twenty countries. (*International Congress of Soil Science—Proceedings and Papers of the First International Congress*)

AGRICULTURAL STATE COLLEGE.

See Agricultural school

AGRICULTURAL STATION. See Agricultural experiment station

AGRICULTURE

See also Federal Crop Insurance Corporation; Grain Stabilization Corporation

Crop limitation law was passed October 16, 1629 by the Virginia General Assembly. Act five limited the planting of tobacco. (*William Wallace Hening—Statutes at Large. Vol. 1*)

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Crop surplus destruction was ordered January 6, 1639 by the Virginia General Assembly. "Tobacco by reason excessive quantities made, being so low that the planters could not subsist by it or be enabled to raise more staple commodities or pay their debts, enacted that the tobacco of that year be viewed by sworn viewers and the rotten and unmerchantable, and half the goods to be burned, so the whole quantities would come to £1,500,000 without stripping and smoothing." (*William Wallace Hening—Statutes at Large. Vol. 1*)

AGRICULTURE BUREAU (hitherto a section of the Patent Office) was made a separate entity on May 15, 1862 by an act "to establish a Department of Agriculture" (12 Stat.L.387) and was administered by a Commissioner of Agriculture until February 9, 1889 (25 Stat.L.659) when it was made the eighth executive department in the federal government. The first Superintendent of Agriculture under the Department of the Interior was Thomas Green Clemson who served from February 3, 1860 to March 4, 1861. Isaac Newton was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture by President Abraham Lincoln on July 1, 1862 and served until June 19, 1867. (*Records in Bureau of Plant Industry—Dept. of Agric. Wash. D.C.*)

Agriculture bureau scientific publication was *A Report on the Chemical Analysis of Grapes*, a four-page leaflet, by Charles Mayer Wetherill, Ph.D., M.D., dated October 15, 1862 printed by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. (*Edgar Fahs Smith—Charles Mayer Wetherill*)

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT (U.S.)

Office of Markets was created May 16, 1913 by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat.L.854) which appropriated \$50,000 for its operation. The first chief was Charles John Brand who served from May 16, 1913 to June 30, 1919. In the appropriation act of June 30, 1914 (38 Stat.L.440) a similar paragraph was headed "Office of Markets" and the amount increased to \$200,000. The Office of Markets and the Office of Rural Organization were combined on July 1, 1914 and the resulting unit was called the Office of Markets and Rural Organization. It was changed to the Bureau of Markets by the act of March 4, 1917 (39 Stat.L. 1162).

Secretary of the Department of Agriculture was Norman Jay Colman of Missouri who was appointed February 13, 1889 by President Grover Cleveland and served until March 5, 1889. Previously, he served as Commissioner of Agriculture from April 4, 1885 to February 12, 1889. (*William Lawrence Wals—U.S. Dept. of Agric. Wash. D.C.*)

AGRICULTURE PROFESSOR in a college was Samuel Latham Mitchell, who was appointed by Columbia College, New York City, on July 9, 1792, as Professor of Natural His-

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tory, Chemistry, Agriculture, and the other related sciences. Part of his course included the "theory of vegetation and application of its principles to practical agriculture, nutrition and food of plants, with the history of manures, multiplication, dissemination and habitations of plants. Chemical history of various vegetable products, Sap, Gum, Resin, Farina, etc., with their preparation and application to the uses of man. Vegetable colors, vegetable poisons, baking, brewing, tanning, etc." (*Alfred Charles True—History of Agricultural Education in the U. S.*)

AIR (compressed) for tunnel construction was employed in 1879. This method was introduced by Dewitt Clinton Haskin and was used in the construction of the famous Hudson River tunnel between Hoboken, N.J., and Morton Street, New York City. The tunnel plans called for two tubes, each sixteen feet wide and eighteen feet high. During the construction, on July 21, 1880, the compressed air blew a hole through the soft silt of the roof about 360 feet from the Hoboken shaft, flooding the tubes and drowning twenty workmen. Work was discontinued and the tunnel was not completed and opened until February 25, 1908. (*Archibald Black—The Story of Tunnels*)

AIR (liquid) was economically produced in 1895 by Charles Eastman Tripler of the Tripler Liquid Air Company, New York City whose invention reduced the cost of production from \$500 a pint to \$4 a gallon. As gas is compressed a large amount of heat results and when gas expands owing to the absorption of heat necessary to drive molecules apart, the result is the lowering of the temperature of the gas. (*New Hampshire Medical Society. Transactions. May 25, 1899—"Liquid air"—J. Milnor Coit*)

AIR BOAT COMMERCIAL LINE SERVICE. *See* Aviation

AIR BRAKE was invented by George Westinghouse, Jr., of Schenectady, N.Y., who received patent No. 88,929 on April 13, 1869 on a "steam power brake." It was used on an experimental train carrying officials of the Panhandle Railroad. It immediately demonstrated its value. Inasmuch as it took longer for the air to reach the last cars of a train, each car stopped at a different time. A "triple air brake" which corrected this fault was patented by Westinghouse (No. 124,405) on March 5, 1872. He invented an automatic brake fifteen years later. (*Bulletins—Westinghouse Air Brake Co.*)

AIR BRUSH PATENT was No. 248,579 which was granted to Leslie L. Curtis of Cape Elizabeth, Me., on October 25, 1881, for his "atomizer for coloring pictures."

AIR-CONDITIONED CAR. *See* Car; Railroad

AIR-CONDITIONED FACTORY. *See* Factory

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AIR-CONDITIONED OFFICE BUILDING. *See* Building

AIR-CONDITIONED RAILROAD. *See* Railroad

AIR-CONDITIONED THEATRE. *See* Theatre

AIR-CONDITIONED TRAIN. *See* Railroad

AIR-CONTROL MUNICIPAL BOARD. *See* Aviation

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND (U.S.) was created February 26, 1940, with Headquarters at Mitchel Field, Long Island, N.Y., pursuant to War Department Orders, dated February 26, 1940, for defense against air attack through the practical application of the coordinated effort of aviation, anti-aircraft artillery and aircraft warning agencies, including fixed military and civilian installations. It was charged with the development of a system for unified air defense of an area and the determination of tasks within the capabilities of the various combinations of tactical units which might be assembled for the air defense of cities, continental bases, manufacturing and industrial areas or of armies in the field. The first Commander was Brigadier General James Eugene Chaney.

AIR MAIL SERVICE

Air mail contractor (domestic) was the Varney Air Line which operated a single-engined Swallow biplane on April 6, 1926 between Pasco, Wash., and Elko, Nev., where connections were made with the Post Office Department's transcontinental line. The following year, the transcontinental line was turned over to contractors. The Varney Line was subsequently merged with the United Air Lines, along with the Boeing Air Transport, National Air Transport and Pacific Transport.

Air mail experimental route was flown May 15, 1918, between Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, Pa., and New York City by planes and pilots supplied by the War Department. Lieutenant Torrey H. Webb in a Curtiss JN-4 left Belmont Field, Long Island, with two sacks containing 2,457 pieces of mail and flew to Philadelphia. Lieutenant James Clark Edgerton resumed the trip to Potomac Field, Washington, D.C. in a relief plane. The 218 miles were covered in 3 hours and 20 minutes. A similar service started from Washington by Lieutenant George L. Boyle flying east. A broken propeller forced his descent at Waldorf, Md. The mail was carried to Philadelphia, then flown to New York City by Lieutenant Paul Culver.

Air mail flyer's medal of honor. *See* Medal

Air mail long-distance night service was established on July 1, 1925, from New York City to Chicago, Ill., over a 774-mile course. The first plane, from Hadley Field, New Brunswick, N.J. (the New York area) was

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AIR MAIL SERVICE—*Continued*
piloted by D. C. Smith. It was followed by a second plane piloted by J. D. Hill. The first plane eastward was simultaneously dispatched from Chicago, and was piloted by Shirley Short, which was likewise followed by a second plane carrying the surplus mail.

Air mail pilot was Earl Lewis Ovington who was sworn in on September 23, 1911 at Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., as "air mail pilot number one." In his Blériot monoplane, "Dragonfly," he delivered air mail from Postmaster General Frank Harris Hitchcock at Garden City, to Postmaster William McCarthy at Mineola, L.I., a distance of six miles, inaugurating the first official air mail service authorized by the Post Office Department. The first mail consisted of 640 letters and 1,280 postcards. This was not a regular scheduled flight as the service was performed without expense to the Post Office Department. (*Records in Division of Main Service. Post Office Dept. Wash. D.C.*)

Air mail regular service was established August 12, 1918, by the Post Office Department between New York City and Washington, D.C. Ben B. Lipsner was the first superintendent of air mail. The pilots were Ed. V. Gardner, Maurice Newton, Max Miller and Robert F. Shank.

Air mail service between North and South America was inaugurated May 14, 1929, from Miami, Fla.

Air mail service from ship to shore was inaugurated August 13, 1928, by the Trans-Atlantic Aerial Company when an amphibian was launched from the "Ile de France," 400 miles at sea. Three sacks of mail, including two packages of films, were delivered at New York City fifteen hours before the ship docked. Service was discontinued September 28, 1928.

Air mail service to a steamer at sea was made August 14, 1919, when an Aeromarine flying boat piloted by Cyrus Johnston Zimmermann dropped a bag of mail on the forward deck of the White Star liner "Adriatic," an hour and a half after she had left her pier in New York City.

Air mail stamp. See Postage stamp

Air mail transcontinental flight was from San Francisco, Calif., to New York City. The plane left San Francisco, at 4:30 A.M., February 22, 1921 and arrived at Hazlehurst Field, Long Island, N.Y., at 4:50 P.M. on February 23, 1921, 33 hours and 20 minutes later. The actual flying time was 25 hours and 16 minutes, average speed for the 2,629 miles was 104 miles an hour.

Air mail transcontinental service (combination airplane-railroad) commenced September 8, 1920, when 16,000 letters reached the west coast in 22 hours less than the best train time. The mail was carried by planes during the day and by trains at night, a service of 63

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hours for the flight west and 78½ hours for the eastward flight. The various sections and the date of first service were: New York City to Cleveland, July 1, 1919; Cleveland to Chicago, May 15, 1919; Chicago to Omaha, May 15, 1920, and from Omaha to San Francisco, September 8, 1920.

Air mail transcontinental through regular service was established July 1, 1924, between New York City and San Francisco, Calif., when the air mail-railroad service was discontinued. The first westward flight of this service was made by Wesley L. Smith who flew from New York City to Cleveland, Ohio, and the first eastward flight by Claire K. Vance who flew from San Francisco, Calif., to Reno, Nev. The service was daily including Sunday, with four-teen stops en route.

Airplane mail pick-up by which planes snatch mail from the ground without landing, was demonstrated on October 1, 1929, by Pennsylvania-Central Airlines at Washington, D.C. Despite rain, 253 successful pick-ups were made in 255 attempts. The pick-up device was authorized by the Post Office Department for use on PCA, now known as the Capital Airlines, and was used on regular schedules at Beaver Falls and Newcastle, Pa., and Youngstown, Ohio, on the Pittsburgh-Cleveland route.

Autogiro mail delivery direct to a post office took place May 25, 1935 at Philadelphia, Pa. Pilot Louis Levy landed an autogiro on the roof of the Market Street Post Office and handed a sack of mail from the Central Airport, Camden, N.J., to Postmaster General James Aloysius Farley. A few minutes later, pilot James Garrett Ray swooped down in another autogiro, took a sack of mail and followed Levy back to the airport.

Autogiro mail delivery regular service began July 6, 1939 when Captain John MacDonald Miller flew an Eastern Air Line autogiro from the roof of the Philadelphia Post Office, to the Central Airport, Camden, N.J., six miles away, in six minutes. The autogiro made the round trip to its starting place in fourteen minutes.

Helicopter air mail delivery by commercial helicopter was made July 5, 1946 between the Bridgeport, Conn., post office and the airport. The pilot was D. D. "Jimmy" Viner, Chief pilot of Sikorsky Aircraft, Bridgeport, Conn.

Helicopter air mail experimental tests were made July 8, 1946, from the Lockheed Airport, Burbank, Calif., by the Post Office Department and the Army Air Forces. For three weeks, two weekly trips were made to Long Beach, Calif. to the north, and to Santa Ana to the south, serving twenty-four post offices en route.

Helicopter regularly authorized mail route was Route 84 in the Los Angeles, Calif., area which was inaugurated October 1, 1947. Pilots on the first flight were Boyd Kesseler and John De Blauw.

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International air mail was inaugurated March 3, 1919, between Seattle, Wash., and Victoria, British Columbia, 74 miles, by Edward Hubbard of the Hubbard Air Service who piloted a Boeing Type C open cockpit biplane with pontoons. William Edward Boeing was a passenger on the flight. Regular service under contract commenced October 14, 1920, and continued under successive contracts until June 30, 1937.

Jet propelled airplane to transport mail was a P-80 "Shooting Star" which carried a letter addressed to President Harry S. Truman. It was piloted by Captain Robert Atkinson Baird III of Clarksdale, Miss., who left the Schenectady County Airport, Schenectady, N.Y., on June 22, 1946 and arrived at the National Airport, Washington, D.C., (370 miles) in 49 minutes. Another jet propelled P-80 piloted by Major Kenneth Oscar Childstrom of Elmhurst, Ill., left for Dayton, Ohio, with a letter for Orville Wright and, after a stopover at Wright Field, arrived at Chicago, Ill., in 2 hours and 2 minutes.

Letter to encircle the world by commercial flight. See Postal service

Pacific air mail flight and the first air crossing from California to the Philippines was made by the "China Clipper" of the Pan American Airways, Inc., commanded by Edwin Charles Musick. The plane left San Francisco, Calif., November 22, 1935, at 3:46 P.M. Pacific Standard Time and arrived at Honolulu, November 23, 1935 at 12:51 P.M.; left Honolulu November 24th at 9:05 A.M. and arrived at Midway 6:01 P.M.; left Midway November 25th at 10:12 A.M. and arrived at Wake Island 6:40 P.M.; left Wake Island November 26th, 11:04 A.M. and arrived at Guam 9:07 P.M.; left Guam November 28th, 12:06 P.M. and arrived at Manila, P.I. at 11:31 P.M. The return trip was made December 1, 1935 from Manila and the trip completed December 6th at 10:37 A.M. at San Francisco, Calif. (*William Stephen Grooch—From Crate to Clipper*)

Rocket air mail flight was made February 23, 1936, at Greenwood Lake, N.Y., in the "Gloria," an eleven-foot rocket with a fifteen-foot wing spread. The fuel was liquid oxygen and alcohol. The inventors of the rocket were Willy Ley, Louis Goodman, and Hugh Franklin Pierce. The flight was sponsored by Frido W. Kessler. The rocket carried 4,323 letters and 1,826 postcards. Each cover was franked with special rocket stamps in addition to the regular postage stamps.

Woman aviator to pilot an air-mail transport. See Aviation—Aviator

AIR MAIL STAMP. See Postage stamp

AIR MEDAL. See Medal

AIR MEET. See Aviation—Expositions and meets

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AIR PASSENGER INTERNATIONAL STATION. See Aviation

AIR PATROL (U.S.) (Civil). See Civil air patrol (U.S.)

AIR RACE, INTER-CITY. See Aviation—Races

AIR RAID SHELTER was built by Howard Moyer Gounder at Fleetwood, Pa., R.F.D. #1, and completed November 1, 1940. Stone walls eighteen inches thick set in concrete with eighteen-inch retaining walls built alongside a mountain boulder supported an eight-inch reinforced concrete roof, weather conditioned with asphalt tar. Movable bunks on one wall accommodated six people. The floors were made of cement. Heavy double doors, one opening inward, the other outward, contained small windows. Electric wiring encased in iron pipes supplied illumination. A stove provided heating and cooking facilities, while ventilation was afforded by a protected chimney in the rear.

AIR-RAIL PASSENGER SERVICE. See Aviation

AIR RIGHTS LEASE was made by the New York Central Railroad Company in February 1910 to the Grand Central Palace, New York City for \$30,000 a year. The Palace was permitted to build its structure over the New York Central Railroad tracks. The air rights idea was originated by Ira A. Place.

AIR SERVICE (U.S.). See Aviation

AIR SQUADRON. See Aviation

AIR STATION (COAST GUARD). See Aviation

AIR STEWARDESS. See Aviation

AIR TERMINAL. See Aviation

AIR TRAFFIC REGULATION COURSE. See Traffic regulation course

AIR TRAINING SCHOOL (Naval). See Aviation—School

AIRCRAFT BATTLE FORCE COMMANDER. See Naval officer

AIRCRAFT CANNON. See Ordnance

AIRCRAFT CARRIER. See Ship

AIRCRAFT LIABILITY INSURANCE. See Insurance

AIRCRAFT OWNED BY U.S. FOREST SERVICE. See Forest service

AIRPLANE. See Aviation—Airplane

AIRPLANE-AUTOMOBILE COMBINATION. See Automobile

AIRPLANE FLYING SCHOOL. See Aviation—School

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AIRPLANE HIGH-SPEED TANK. See Aviation

AIRPLANE INSTRUCTOR'S LICENSE. See Aviation—License

AIRPLANE LEGISLATION. See Aviation—Legislation

AIRPLANE MAIL PICK-UP. See Air mail service

AIRPLANE PASSENGER (OFFICIAL). See Aviation—Passenger

AIRPLANE POST OFFICE. See Post office

AIRPLANE POSTAGE STAMP. See Postage stamp

AIRPLANE RACE. See Aviation—Races

AIRPLANE SALE. See Aviation—Airplane

AIRPLANE TELECAST. See Television

AIRPLANE TO RACE A TRAIN. See Aviation—Races

AIRPLANE TORPEDO. See Torpedo

AIRPLANE TRANSCONTINENTAL PASSENGER (WOMAN). See Aviation—Passenger

AIRPLANE WEDDING. See Wedding

AIRPLANE WOMAN PASSENGER. See Aviation—Passenger

AIRPORT (FEDERAL OWNED). See Aviation—Airport

AIRPORT HOTEL. See Aviation—Airport

AIRPORT MANAGER (WOMAN). See Aviation—Airport

AIRSHIP. See Aviation—Airship

AIRSHIP BOMBING. See Aviation—Airship

AIRSHIP CARRIER. See Ship

AIRSHIP DISASTER. See Aviation—Airship

AIRSHIP (U.S. NAVY). See Aviation—Airship

AIRWAYS ILLUMINATION. See Aviation

ALARM. See Burglar alarm

ALARM CLOCK. See Clock

ALBANY REGENCY. See Political machine

ALBERT MEDAL. See Medal

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ALCOHOL

Power-alcohol plant was established by the Bailor Manufacturing Company, Atchison, Kans., which sold power alcohol October 2, 1936. Five per cent of the total output was butyl alcohol and acetone which were blended with ethyl alcohol, which in turn was blended with gasoline. Raw materials used were rye, oats, sweet potatoes, barley, milo, kafir corn, molasses and rice.

ALCOHOL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION. See Federal alcohol control administration

ALFALFA is supposed to have been introduced into California in 1854 from Chile, but John Spurrier, in his book, *The Practical Farmer*, dedicated to Thomas Jefferson, published at Wilmington, Del., in 1793, described alfalfa which he called "lucerne." (*Joseph Elwyn Wing—Alfalfa Farming in America*)

ALGEBRA BOOK was *Arithmetic, or the art of ciphering, according to the coins, measures and weights of New York, together with a short treatise on algebra*, (*Arithmetica of Cyffer-Konst, Volgens de Munten Maten en Gewigten, te New York, gebruykelyk als mede een kort ontwerp van de Algebra*), a Dutch text book by Pieter Venima printed by Peter Zenger in 1730 at New York City. (*Lao Geneva Simons—Bibliography of Early American Textbooks on Algebra*)

Algebra book by a native American was Nicholas Pike's *A New and Complete System of Arithmetic, composed for the use of the citizens of the United States*, published 1788 by John Mycall, Newburyport, Mass. It contained 512 pages of which 39 were devoted to algebra. (*Lao Geneva Simons—Bibliography of Early American Textbooks on Algebra*) See also Arithmetic

ALIEN CITIZENSHIP. See Immigration

ALIEN DISCRIMINATORY LAW was the "act respecting aliens" passed July 6, 1798 (1 Stat.L.577) which required that aliens "not actually naturalized shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, rescued and removed as alien enemies." See also Immigration

ALIEN REGISTRATION. See Immigration

"ALL-BLIND" AIRPLANE FLIGHT. See Aviation—Flights

ALL-GLASS WINDOWLESS STRUCTURE. See Building

ALL-STEEL RAILWAY BRIDGE. See Bridge

ALL-STEEL PASSENGER CAR. See Car

ALLERGY MAGAZINE. See Medical periodical

THE FIRST

ALLIGATOR FARM was established in 1892 at Anastasia Island, St. Johns County, Fla., by George Reddington.

ALMANAC

Almanac was "*An Almanak for the Year of Our Lord, 1639, Calculated for New England*" by William Peirce, printed in 1638 at Cambridge, Mass., by Stephen Daye's Cambridge Press. The months began with March. (Clarence Saunders Brigham—*An Account of American Almanacks*)

Almanac bibliography was *A Preliminary Check List of American Almanacs 1639-1800*, 160 pages, by Hugh Alexander Morrison of the Library of Congress which was published in 1907 by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. The entries were arranged geographically by states.

Nautical almanac was Samuel Stearns' *The Universal Kalendar, Comprehending the Landsman's and Seaman's Almanack for the Year 1783*, published December 29, 1782, at Boston, Mass., by Benjamin Edes and Son.

Patent medicine almanac was *Bristol's Free Almanac for 1844 being bissextile or leap year and of American Independence, the 68th containing astronomical calculations and other useful and entertaining matter*, calculated by Lucas Seaver and published at Batavia, N.Y., in 1843. It contained 24 pages, including 10 of testimonials, and was issued by C. C. Bristol, manufacturer of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Buffalo, N.Y.

ALTERNATING CURRENT POWER PLANT. See Electric power plant

ALTERNATING CURRENT POWER TRANSMISSION. See Electric transmis-

ALTERNATOR (ELECTRIC). See Electric alternator

ALUMINUM was produced in commercial quantities in November 1888 by the Pittsburgh Reduction Company (which later developed into the Aluminum Company of America). It was based upon the invention of Charles Martin Hall completed on February 23, 1886. Hall applied for a patent on July 9, 1886 which he obtained on April 2, 1889, No. 400,766, on reducing aluminum by electrolysis. Hall produced aluminum electrically instead of chemically, greatly reducing its cost. He dissolved alumina in a bath of cryolite (the double fluoride of aluminum and sodium) and passed an electric current through the solution. (Joseph William Richards—*Aluminum*)

Aluminum used commercially in a transmission conductor was employed November 30, 1899 by the Hartford Electric Light Company of Hartford, Conn., on a transmission from its water power plant at Tariffville, Conn., to Hartford, Conn.

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ALUMINUM STREET CAR. See Car

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION (COLLEGE). See College alumni association

AMALGAM FOR FILLING TEETH. See Dentistry

AMBASSADOR. See Diplomatic service

AMBASSADOR (JAPANESE). See Japanese ambassador

AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND. See Diplomatic service

AMBULANCE

Hospital ambulance service was introduced by the Commercial Hospital (now the General Hospital) Cincinnati, Ohio prior to 1865. The list of employees for the year ending February 28, 1866 names James A. Jackson, employee No. 27 as "driver of ambulance" at an annual salary of \$360. A similar service was started in June 1869 by Bellevue Hospital, New York City under the direction of Dr. Edward Barry Dalton.

Incubator ambulance service maintained for transportation of premature infants was instituted by Chicago, Ill. The ambulance was ordered February 26, 1935, and made its first run March 21, 1935.

AMBULANCE AIR SERVICE. See Aviation

AMBULANCE CORPS (ARMY). See Army ambulance corps

AMBULANCE SHIP. See Ship

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION. See Constitutional amendment

AMERICA (as a geographical designation) was first used by Martin H. Waldseemüller, also called Ilacomilus or Hylacomylus, in his *Cosmographieac Introductio* published in April 1507, at St. Dié in the Vosges mountains of Alsace. The first delineation of the New World was made in 1506 by Giovanni Matteo Contarini, an Italian, and the map was engraved by Francesco Roselli of Florence, Italy. (*Geographical Review*. October 1930)

"AMERICA" (the song) was first publicly sung July 4, 1832 in the Park Street Church, Boston, Mass., by the school children of Boston. The song was written on a scrap of paper in half an hour by Dr. Samuel Francis Smith, a Baptist minister. The original manuscript is in the Harvard University Library.

AMERICAN (as an adjective) to be used instead of "United States," was officially recommended by Secretary of State John Hay, who instructed American diplomatic and consular officers under date of August 3, 1904, to use "American" instead of "United States" as

THE FIRST**AMERICAN**—*Continued*

an adjective. In strictly formal documents and in notarial acts performed by consular officers, the adjective form of designation is not used but the full name of the country is given as, for example, "Government of the United States of America," "Embassy of the United States of America," etc.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS. *See* Arts and letters society

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES. *See* Arts and science society

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. *See* Political and social science society

AMERICAN "ACE." *See* Aviation—Aviator

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. *See* Historical society

AMERICAN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY. *See* Anti-vivisection society

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ATHEISM. *See* Atheism society

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. *See* Science association

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS. *See* Accountant's society

AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION. *See* Bankers association

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. *See* Bible society

AMERICAN BIRD BANDING ASSOCIATION. *See* Bird banding society

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS. *See* Bowling tournament

AMERICAN BRASS ASSOCIATION. *See* Trade association

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY. *See* Chemical society

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. *See* Medical society

AMERICAN DENTAL CONVENTION. *See* Dental society.

AMERICAN DENTAL SOCIETY. *See* Dental society

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION. *See* Economic association

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE to leave the United States (since the Mexican war) and the first to leave for a destination beyond the western hemisphere sailed May 25,

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1898 from San Francisco, Calif., in the "Australia," "City of Pekin" and "City of Sydney" bound for Manila, Philippines, a distance of 6,220 miles. The expeditionary force consisted of 115 officers and 2,386 enlisted men, commanded by General Wesley Merritt. They arrived off Manila, June 30, 1898 and landed July 1, 1898. Admiral George Dewey and General Merritt demanded the surrender of Manila, August 7, 1898, but the city did not comply until August 13, 1898.

American expeditionary force to land in Africa. *See* World war II

American expeditionary force to land on the European continent. *See* World war II
See also under specific wars

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. *See* Labor union

AMERICAN FLAG. *See* Flag

AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION. *See* Forestry society

AMERICAN GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *See* Geological society

AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB. *See* Cattle club

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. *See* Historical society

AMERICAN HISTORY CHAIR. *See* History instruction

AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION. *See* Humane society

AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB. *See* Cattle club

AMERICAN LANGUAGE

Book on Americanisms was John Pickering's "*A vocabulary, or collection of words and phrases which have been supposed to be peculiar to the United States of America; to which is prefixed an essay on the present state of the English language in the United States,*" a 206-page book published in 1816 by Cummings and Hilliard, Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN LEAGUE. *See* Baseball league

AMERICAN LEGION. *See* War Veterans' society

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. *See* Library society

AMERICAN LUTHERAN CHURCH. *See* Luthern church

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. *See* Medical society

AMERICAN PARTY or "Know-Nothing Party" was organized about 1854. The first national convention was held June 5, 1855 at Philadelphia, Pa. The party was really a se-

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cret organization rather than a political party. Membership was divided into three degrees. The first included members who were American-born and were wholly unconnected with the Roman Catholic Church. They were obliged to vote as the society determined. The second degree included members who were permitted to hold office inside the organization while the third degree was composed of members who were eligible for office outside the organization. On February 18, 1856, a convention held at Philadelphia, Pa., abolished the secret character of the organization and made presidential nominations—Millard Fillmore of New York for President and Andrew Jackson Donelson of Tennessee for Vice President. Fillmore received only eight electoral votes. The name American Party was used by organizations in 1874 and 1887, but each was a distinct and separate party.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. *See* Pharmacy society

AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. *See* Philological society

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. *See* Science association

AMERICAN PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *See* Physiological society

AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. *See* Political science society

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. *See* Psychological society

AMERICAN RED CROSS was organized in Washington, D.C., on May 21, 1881 by Miss Clara Barton, who became its first president. The constitution was adopted May 21, 1881 and the society was incorporated July 1, 1881 under the laws of the District of Columbia and re-incorporated April 17, 1893 and again by act of Congress June 6, 1900 as the American National Red Cross (31 Stat.L.277) and January 5, 1905 (33 Stat.L.599). Jean Henri Dunant proposed a Red Cross organization agreed to by sixteen nations at a preliminary conference October 26-29, 1863 and at a convention August 22, 1864 which was held at Geneva, Switzerland. The treaty was ratified March 16, 1882 (22 Stat.L.940) by the U.S. Senate making the United States the thirty-second nation to join. (*Mabel Thorp Boardman—Under the Red Cross Flag*)

AMERICAN REPUBLICS CONFERENCE. *See* Conference of American republics

AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. *See* Social science society

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. *See* Humane society

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AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS. *See* Engineering society

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF COMPOSERS, AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS. *See* Music society

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF DENTAL SURGEONS. *See* Dental society

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS. *See* Engineering society

AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *See* Sociological society

AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION. *See* Statistical society

AMERICAN THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. *See* Theosophical society

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION. *See* Unitarian society

AMMUNITION. *See* Ordnance

AMNESTY proclamation to citizens was issued by President Abraham Lincoln on December 8, 1863. He also issued another similar proclamation, March 26, 1864. President Andrew Johnson issued supplementary proclamations May 29, 1865, September 7, 1867, July 4, 1868 and December 25, 1868. (*Henry Jarvis Raymond—Lincoln, His Life and Times*)

AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLE. *See* Steam operated amphibious vehicle

AMUSEMENT DEVICES. *See* Carrousel; Ferris wheel; Switchback railroad

ANAESTHESIA

Anaesthetic (general) was sul-ether, used by Dr. Crawford Williamson Long of Jefferson, Ga., in December 1841 and January 1842. He removed a cystic tumor about half an inch in diameter from the back of the neck of James M. Venable on March 30, 1842, applying ether under a towel. His bill for the operation amounted to \$2.25; for sulphuric ether 25¢ and for excising the tumor \$2. This discovery antedates that of Morton by four years and that of Wells by two years. It was not reported, however, until 1852 when the Georgia State Medical Society was notified. (*Francis Randolph Packard—History of Medicine in the U.S.*)

Anaesthetic in dentistry was used by Dr. Horace Wells, a dentist of Hartford, Conn., who discovered the anaesthetic property of nitrous oxide (laughing) gas. On December 11, 1844 while under the influence of gas he had one of his teeth extracted by Dr. John M. Riggs. The use of the gas was not successful, as he did not know it had to be combined with oxygen, a discovery which was not made until twenty-four years later. (*Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine. May 1933*)

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ANAESTHESIA—Continued

Ether administrated in childbirth was employed December 27, 1845 by Dr. Crawford Williamson Long during the delivery of his second child Fanny (Long) Taylor, at Jefferson, Ga.

Painless surgery demonstration was given on October 16, 1846, at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass. Dr. John Collins Warren operated on Gilbert Abbott, who had a swelling on the right side of his jaw, and removed a tumor, using the drug of William Thomas Green Morton of Charleston, Mass. Morton was refused admission to hospitals until he divulged the name of the secret drug. Although he is credited with the discovery of anaesthetics, eight or ten others have also claimed the honor.

Spinal anaesthesia report was "The Growing Importance and Value of Local and Regional Anesthesia in Minor and Major Surgery" by Dr. Rudolph Matas of New Orleans, La., which was published in 1900 in the *Journal of the Louisiana State Medical Society*. On November 10, 1899, he anesthetized a patient by "spinal subarachnoid method." (*New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*. February 1928)

ANARCHIST was Josiah Warren who was known as the "father of anarchy." He was of the intellectual type and was not an advocate of violence. In 1827 he opened a "time store" in Cincinnati, Ohio, to vindicate his theory of "labor for labor." He sold merchandise at cost, plus 7 per cent for handling and a labor charge for the clerk's hire. He advocated the transference of government activities to private persons. (*William Bailie—Josiah Warren, The First American Anarchist*)

ANATOMY BOOK. See Medical book

ANATOMY LECTURES (Scientific). See Medical instruction.

ANATOMY RESEARCH INSTITUTE. See Research institute

ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY CHAIR. See History instruction

ANCIENT ARABIC ORDER OF NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE. See Freemasons

ANCIENT MYSTICAL ORDER ROSAE CRUCIS, the Rosicrucian order, often abbreviated AMORC, a non-sectarian fraternity devoted to the investigation and study of the higher principles of life as found expressed in man and nature, was first established in America in 1694 by Magister Kelpius, appointed in England to become the first master of the order in America. The first lodge, temple and laboratories of the order were erected in 1694 in what is now Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pa. The national headquarters of the Grand Lodge of the Rosicrucian Order of the North and South Jurisdiction is located at Rosicrucian

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Park, San Jose, Calif. Each jurisdiction is under the direction of an Emperor who has a Supreme Council as an advisory board which charters lodges and chapters.

ANESTHESIA. See Anaesthesia

ANGINA OPERATION. See Surgical operation

ANGLE IRON. See Iron

ANGLING BOOK was "*A discourse uttered in Part at Ammaukeeg-Falls, in the fishing-season 1739*" printed in 1743 at Boston, Mass., for Samuel Kneeland and Timothy Green. (Charles Eliot Goodspeed—*Angling in America*)

See also Fishing treatise

ANIMAL BREEDING SOCIETY

See also Horse breeding society

Artificial animal breeding cooperative society was the Artificial Breeding Unit No. 1 of the New Jersey Holstein-Friesian Cooperative Association, organized May 16, 1938 in Hunterdon, Somerset and Warren Counties, N.J. Dr. James Arnold Henderson was in charge. The original membership consisted of 102 dairymen who entered 1,050 Holstein cows.

ANIMAL GLUE FACTORY. See Glue factory

ANIMAL HOSPITAL. See Veterinary hospital

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal husbandry federal appropriation. See Animal industry bureau

Animal husbandry professor was John Alexander Craig of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., who served from 1890 to 1897. His specialty was sheep husbandry.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY BUREAU (U.S.)

Animal husbandry federal appropriation was approved April 23, 1904 (33 Stat.L.281), an "act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the calendar year ending June 30, 1905." For experiments in animal breeding and feeding in cooperation with state agricultural stations, \$25,000 was appropriated, part of an appropriation of \$1,362,880 to the Bureau of Animal Industry. The first expenditure was July 1, 1904.

Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture was established by act of Congress, May 29, 1884 (23 Stat.L.31). The first chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry was Dr. Daniel Elmer Salmon who served from May 31, 1884 to October 31, 1905.

Dairy division of the Bureau of Animal Industry was organized July 1, 1895. Major Henry Elijah Alvord was appointed first chief.

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His original staff consisted of one assistant and two clerks. (*Ulysses Grant Houck—Bureau of Animal Industry*)

Pathological division of the Bureau of Animal Industry was established April 1, 1891. Dr. Theobald Smith was appointed the first chief. (*Ulysses Grant Houck—Bureau of Animal Industry*)

ANIMAL POUND. See Pound (enclosure for animals)

ANIMAL VIVISECTION. See Anti-vivisection society; Vivisection

ANIMALS

Animal awarded a Distinguished Service Cross. See Medal

Bear (white) brought to the United States was Ursa Major, or the Great Bear, a nine months old cub, caught in Davis Strait, on the western coast of Greenland, which was exhibited January 18, 1733 at Clark's Wharf, North End of Boston. It was brought by Captain Atkins from Greenland and kept in a large cage. It was shipped to London on February 27, 1734. (*Boston Weekly News Letter. January 18, 1733*)

Camels were imported for commercial purposes on May 14, 1856 to Indianola, Tex., a town about one hundred and twenty miles south of Galveston. The shipment consisted of thirty-four camels which were brought over on the S.S. "Supply." The *Boston Gazette* of October 2, 1721, announced that an "African camel...7 feet high and 12 feet long" was on exhibition in Boston, Mass. (*May Humphreys Stacey—Uncle Sam's Camels*)

Cattle (Aberdeen-Angus) importation was made in 1873 by George Grant, Victoria, Kans., who imported four bulls, two of which were exhibited the same year at Kansas City, Mo. The bulls were crossed with native longhorn Texas cattle.

Cattle (Africander cattle) arrived December 11, 1931 at New York City. Sixteen bulls and thirteen cows and heifers left Capetown, South Africa, November 14, 1931 and were held in quarantine from December 12, 1931 to March 9, 1932 at the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal Quarantine Station, Clifton, N.J. William Henry Black, in charge of Beef Cattle Investigations, Bureau of Animal Industry, selected the cattle and had complete supervision until arrival at final destination, March 14, 1932, at King Ranch, Kingsville, Texas.

Cattle club. See Cattle club

Cattle exportation was made from Savannah, Ga. A shipment of 16 steers was exported in 1755, and in 1770, 28 steers and cows. In 1772, 136 steers and cows were shipped from that port, probably to the West Indies. It is possible that prior shipments were made, but there is no known record of them.

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Cattle exportation to Great Britain is believed to have been made in 1868 by Nelson Morris who shipped a few live cattle from Chicago, Ill., to London and Glasgow. The first large shipment was made in October 1876 by William Colwell, a cattle dealer of Boston, Mass., who shipped a cargo of 450 live cattle to Liverpool on the steamship "Istrian" of the Leyland Line. (*Rudolf Alexander Clemens—The American Livestock and Meat Industry*)

Cattle (Guernsey cattle) imported were one bull and two heifers which arrived at Boston, Mass., in 1831. They were taken to the farm of General Moody Adams Pillsbury at Guernsey Island, Lake Winnepesaukee, N.H.

Cattle importation law (U.S.) prohibiting the importation of diseased cattle from foreign countries was the "act to prevent the spread of foreign diseases among the cattle of the United States" passed December 18, 1865 (14 Stat.L.1). The first prohibition was July 31, 1875, when meat, cattle, and hides from Spain were excluded on account of the presence of the foot-and-mouth disease in that country.

Cattle importation of pure-bred short-horns was effected by the Ohio Company for Importing English Cattle which was organized at Chillicothe, Ohio, on November 2, 1833. The company issued 92 shares at \$100 each, which were held by 48 persons, 28 of whom held one share each. To further purebred strains, the society sent Felix Renick to England to buy purebreds. On May 20, 1834, he purchased 7 bulls and 12 cows, which were shipped to Philadelphia, Pa., and driven overland to Chillicothe, Ohio, where they arrived in June 1834. Although cattle had been imported since 1624, this was the first society organized for importing pure-bred stock. (*Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly. Vol. 33. January 1924*)

Cattle (shorthorn) public auction sale was held October 29, 1836 at Felix Renick's Indian Creek Farm, Chillicothe, Ohio, when forty-three head sold for \$34,540, an average of \$803.25 apiece.

Cattle tuberculosis test was made March 3, 1892 on a herd of cattle belonging to Dr. J. E. Gillingham, Claremont Farms, Villa Nova, Pa. The herd was tested with tuberculin brought from Europe by Dr. Leonard Pearson, Dean of the Veterinary Department of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chinchilla farm that was successful was established February 22, 1923 at Los Angeles, Calif., by Mathias Farrell Chapman with eleven chinchillas imported from Peru and Chile. The farm was later moved to Inglewood, Calif., and contained about 1,300 animals.

Cow flown in an airplane was Elm Farm Ollie, a Guernsey, which went aloft on February 18, 1930, with a corps of reporters. She

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ANIMALS—Continued

was milked during the flight and the milk was sealed in paper containers and parachuted over St. Louis, Mo.

Cows were imported from Devon, England, in March 1624 by Edward Winslow who on January 1, 1633, became governor of the Plymouth Colony (Mass.). In 1632 "no farmer was satisfied to do without a cow; and there was in New England, not only a domestic, but an export, demand from the West Indies, which led to breeding for sale. But the market was soon overstocked, and the price of cattle went down from fifteen pounds and twenty pounds to five pounds; and milk was a penny a quart." Cows were raised principally for their hides; secondly, for meat, and only very incidentally for their milk. (*Albert Sidney Bolles—Industrial History of the United States*)

Dog race. See Dog race

Dog show. See Dog show

Dogs trained to guide the blind were taught at "The Seeing Eye," Nashville, Tenn., in 1928. "The Seeing Eye" was incorporated January 9, 1929, under the laws of Tennessee as an association not for pecuniary profit. Mrs. Harrison Eustis was the first president. The organization moved to Morristown, N.J., in May 1929 and was incorporated on April 30, 1932, under the laws of New Jersey. "Buddy," the first Seeing Eye dog to guide a blind man, was a shepherd dog brought over from Vevey, Switzerland, in June 1928 by Morris S. Frank to whom it had been presented on April 25, 1928.

Elephant arrived on the "America" April 13, 1796 at New York City from Bengal, India. She was two years old, six and a half feet high and was exhibited by Jacob Crowninshield at the corner of Beaver Street and Broadway. "It eats thirty pounds of rice besides hay and straw—drinks all kinds of wine and spirituous liquors, and eats every sort of vegetable; it will also draw a cork from a bottle with its trunk." (*New York Argus. April 23, 1796*)

Fur bearing animals raised commercially were minks reared in Oneida County, N.Y., in 1866 by H. Ressegue. Prices of skins were high, and live animals for breeding stock brought \$30 a pair.

Giant panda was Su-Lin, imported from China by Mrs. William H. Harkness, Jr., on the "President McKinley." It weighed about five pounds when it arrived at San Francisco, Calif., December 18, 1936. The giant panda was discovered on November 9, 1936. It is a cross between a bear and a racoon and ranges in bamboo jungles on mountainous land between China and Thibet. Its head and neck are white. Spotted black fur encircles its eyes, and its tiny ears are grayish black. Forelegs, chest, shoulders and hind legs are black. Grayish white fur covers its back and sides. It eats shoots and roots of bamboo, grows to a

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weight of three hundred pounds, length of five feet and height of three feet. Su-Lin died April 1, 1938 in the Brookfield Zoo, Chicago, Ill., which had purchased it for \$8,750.44. (*Ruth Harkness—The Lady and the Panda*)

Goat show. See Goat show

Horse farm operated by the United States Government was the United States Morgan Horse Farm, Middlebury, Vt., established in 1907 on four hundred acres donated by Colonel Joseph Battell of Middlebury, Vt. The first 270 acres of land were deeded to the United States by Mr. Battell, February 1, 1907. Horse breeding under the Bureau of Animal Industry began in December 1904, a cooperative enterprise with the Colorado Experiment Station to develop an American utility horse. (U.S. Dept. of Agriculture—*The Preservation of Our Native Types of Horses—Circular 137*)

Horse (Morgan horse) was named after its owner Justin Morgan. It was foaled in 1789 at Randolph, Vt., and got by True Briton, also known as Beautiful Bay. It died in 1821. (*Joseph Battell—The Morgan Horse and Register*)

Horse (Percheron horse) importation was attempted by Edward Harris of Moorestown, N.J., in 1839. Four horses were obtained from France, but only a mare survived the trip. Two stallions and two mares were subsequently imported, one of the stallions (*Diligence*) being credited with 400 foals. (*Ellis McFarland—Brief History of the Percheron Horse*)

Horse race. See Horse race

Horse show. See Horse show

Horse (thoroughbred) is claimed to be Bulle Rock who was imported into Virginia in 1730. He was foaled in 1717 and was a son of Darley Arabian and the mare, Byerly Turk. It is also claimed that the first thoroughbred horse was Spark who was presented to Lord Baltimore by the Prince of Wales, the father of George III. Lord Baltimore gave Spark to Governor Samuel Ogle of Maryland about 1750. (*John Gilmer Speed—The Horse in America*)

Horse to pace better than 2.00 was Star Pointer in harness at Readville, Mass., on August 28, 1897. The time was one mile in 1.59¼ minutes. (*Hamilton Busbey—The Trotting and the Pacing Horse in America*)

Horse to trot a mile in less than two minutes was Lou Dillon, who established a record of 1:58½ on August 24, 1903 at Readville, Mass. She was driven by Millard F. Sanders at a paced trial with a pacemaker in front. (*Henry Troth Coates—A Short History of the American Trotting and Pacing Horse*)

Horse to win the triple crown, the "Big Three," for three-year-olds, was Sir Barton which in 1919 won \$57,275; May 1, \$20,825,

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the Kentucky Derby, Churchill Downs, Ky., May 14, \$24,500, the Preakness, Pimlico, Md., and June 11, 1919, \$11,950, the Belmont Stakes, Belmont Park, Long Island, N.Y., when a new track record was set for the mile and three furlongs course.

Horse (trotting horse) was Messenger, a gray horse 15 hands 3 inches high, foaled in 1780. He was imported from England and arrived at Philadelphia, Pa., in May 1788. He was buried with military honors January 28, 1808. (*John Hervey—Messenger, The Great Progenitor*)

Horse whose total purses exceeded \$100,000 was "Miss Woodford," foaled 1880, who won 37 of 48 races between 1882 and 1886 for a purse of \$118,270.00. The mare was the entry of the Dwyer Brothers (Michael and Philip).

Horses were imported about April 17, 1629, by the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The importation was made by Matthew Cradock, first governor of the company, whose agreement required that "such cattle, both horsses, mares, coves, bulls, and goates, as are shipped by Mr. Cradock, are to bee devyded in equall halves twixt him & the Companie." (*Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff—Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. Vol. 1*)

Leopard was exhibited February 2, 1802 by Othello Pollard, near the Columbian Museum, Boston, Mass. An admission fee of twenty-five cents was charged to see the "import from Bengal." (*Boston Independent Chronicle—February 8, 1802. No. 2177*)

Lion was exhibited November 26, 1716 at Boston, Mass., by "Captain Arthur Savage, at his house in Brattle Street, where is to be shewn by William Nichols, a Lyon of Barbary, with many other rarities, the like never before in America." (*Boston Gazette—November-December 26-December 3, 1716*)

Monkey trained to perform was "a creature called a Japanese, of about two feet high, his body resembling a human body in all parts except the feet and tail" exhibited February 25, 1751 at the house of Mr. Edward Willet, New York City. Admission of a shilling was charged to see the monkey walk a tightrope, exercise a firelock (gun) and dance.

Mule was bred through efforts of President George Washington. The exportation of full-blooded jacks from Spain was prohibited, but Charles III of Spain, learning of Washington's interest, sent him two jacks which arrived in Boston, Mass., on October 26, 1785. These were the first jacks to arrive in the United States. (*Paul Leland Haworth—George Washington, Country Gentleman*)

Okapi was imported August 4, 1937 at New York City. It was 21 months old, weighed 235 pounds and was 49 inches tall at

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the shoulder. It resembled a cross between a zebra and a giraffe, and had a mahogany red body with white stripes on its buttocks and upper legs. It consumed 8 bananas, 4 heads of cabbage, 3 bunches of carrots and 6 liters of condensed milk and water daily. It was captured in the Belgian Congo and shipped July 22, 1937 on the Red Star liner "Pennland" under the personal care of Dr. William Reid Blair, director of the Bronx Zoo, New York City, to which it was delivered.

Platypus (duck-billed) (*ornithorhynchus anatinus*) was publicly exhibited July 15, 1922 by the New York Zoological Society at Bronx Park, New York City. It was a fur-bearing animal with a beak and laid eggs. It arrived at San Francisco, Calif., from Australia.

Pronghorn antelope bred and reared in captivity was born in the City Park Zoo, Denver, Colo., in 1903. Alfred Hill, zoo director, was congratulated by Theodore Roosevelt.

Reindeer born in the United States was a jet black calf born on May 31, 1929 at Lodgepole Ranch, the estate of Otis Emerson Dunham at North Beverly, Mass.

Rhinoceros was exhibited September 13, 1826 at Peale's Museum and Gallery of the Fine Arts, New York City. Advertisements stated "its body and limbs are covered with a skin so hard and impervious that he fears neither the claws of the tiger nor the proboscis of the elephant; it will turn the edge of a scimitar and even resist the force of a musket ball." The exhibit scheduled to close October 13th was extended to November 25th.

Sheep were imported into America in 1609 when the London Company brought over a shipment to Jamestown, Va.

Sheep (Karakul fur sheep) imported were five rams and ten ewes which arrived at New York City in 1908 from Russia on the S.S. "Esthonia." They were placed in quarantine at Athenia, N.J., preparatory to shipment to the ranch of Dr. C. C. Young at Holliday, Texas. (*U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Yearbook. 1915*)

Sheep (Merino sheep) were imported in 1802 by Colonel David Humphreys, United States Minister to Spain, who shipped 100 of them from Lisbon to Derby, Conn. In 1809 they were valued at \$1,500 each. It is also recorded that three merino sheep were smuggled in in 1793 by William Foster, but were eaten, their value being unknown at the time. (*Francis Little—Early American Textiles*)

Sheep (Merino sheep) exhibition was in 1807 at Pittsfield, Mass. by Elkanah Watson, a native of Plymouth, Mass. Two sheep were on display "under the great elm tree in the public square of Pittsfield." (*Louis George Connor—A Brief History of the Sheep Industry in the United States*)

ANIMATED BOOK. See Flicker

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ANIMATED CARTOON. See Moving picture

ANIMATED CARTOON ELECTRIC SIGN. See Electric sign

ANIMATED CARTOONING SCHOOL. See Cartoon school

ANIMATED PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURE PROJECTION. See Moving picture

ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY. See Territorial expansion

ANNUAL was *Le Souvenir, or Picturesque Pocket Diary, Containing an Almanack, Ruled Pages for Memoranda, Literary Selections and a Variety of Useful Information for 1825* published at Philadelphia, Pa., by A. R. Poole in 1825. It was 24-mo. and contained 108 pages, including a calendar for 1826. It was issued in a cardboard slip case. It preceded the *Atlantic Souvenir—Christmas and New Year's Offering 1826*, copyrighted October 3, 1825, edited by Henry D. Gilpin, published by [H. C.] Carey and [I.] Lea, Philadelphia, Pa. (Ralph Thompson—*American Literary Annuals and Gift Books*)

ANNUNCIATOR was invented by Seth Fuller of Boston, Mass., who obtained a patent on December 26, 1833. It was installed at the Tremont House, Boston, Mass., and was known as "hanging bells." There were 140 bells which occupied a space 57 feet long, 6 feet high and 1 foot deep. A small hammer hitting a gong caused the sound and vibrated a card showing a number corresponding with the room number. Each bell was in a glass enclosed box. They were placed in operation when the hotel opened, October 16, 1829.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION. See Discovery

ANTARCTICA DISCOVERY. See Discovery

ANTELOPE (Pronghorn). See Animals

ANTHEM (National). See National anthem

ANTHOLOGY (American) was *American Poems, Selected and Original*, 304 pages, compiled by Elihu Hubbard Smith, published in 1793 at Litchfield, Conn., by [Thomas] Collier and [David] Buel. It contained poems by Mrs. Morton, J. Allen, Barlow, W. Dunlap, Dwight, Freneau, Hopkins, Hopkinson, Livingston, Trumbull, and others.

ANTHRACITE COAL. See Coal

ANTHROPOLOGY LABORATORY was the Laboratory of Anthropology which was formally opened to the public on September 1, 1931 at Santa Fe, N.M. It was in charge of Jesse Logan Nusbaum. Dr. Alfred Vincent Kidder was chairman of the board of trustees. (*Am. Civic Annual. Vol. 3. 1931*)

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ANTI-LYNCHING STATUTE. See Lynch law (state)

ANTI-MASONIC PARTY was formed in 1827 in western New York, a short time after the death of William Morgan. The first national convention was held at Philadelphia, Pa. in September 1830 and was attended by 96 delegates from 10 states. On September 26, 1831, 113 delegates from 13 states attended a convention at Baltimore, Md. at which they voted for their first presidential candidates. William Wirt of Maryland was nominated for president and Amos Ellsmaker of Pennsylvania for vice president. In the 1832 elections Wirt received 7 electoral votes as compared with 219 cast for the Democratic nominee, Andrew Jackson.

ANTI-MONOPOLY PARTY was formed May 14, 1884 at a convention held in Chicago, Ill., as "The Anti-Monopoly Organization of the United States." Their existence was of short duration as they joined the People's Party. General Benjamin Franklin Butler of Massachusetts was nominated for the presidency and General Absalom Madden West of Mississippi as the vice presidential candidate; both were also nominated by the Greenback Labor Party at their national convention. They received 175,000 votes as compared with 4,900,000 cast for Grover Cleveland of New York, the Democratic candidate in the election of November 4, 1884.

ANTI-PRICE DISCRIMINATION LAW. See Price regulation law

ANTIQUARIAN BOOK STORE. See Book store (Antiquarian)

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. See Historical society

ANTIQUITIES COLLECTION (Egyptian). See Egyptian antiquities collection

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE. See Temperance society

ANTI-SIT-DOWN STRIKE LEGISLATION. See Strike

ANTI-SLAVERY PARTY was the Liberty Party which held its first convention in Warsaw, New York, November 13, 1839. James Gillespie Birney of Kentucky was nominated as presidential candidate, and Francis J. Le-moyne as vice presidential candidate. The nominations were confirmed on April 1, 1840 despite the unwillingness of the candidates to accept, and in the Harrison-Van Buren election they polled 7,069 votes. The first National Convention of the Liberty Party was held in New York City on May 12, 1841. (*Theodore Clarke Smith—The Liberty and Free Soil Parties in the Northwest*)

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. See Abolition society

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ANTITOXIN LABORATORY was established in September 1894, by the New York City Department of Health. Dr. William Hallock Park was in charge. This was also the first antitoxin laboratory in the world established by a public health organization and the first to provide for the free distribution of antitoxin to the poor. (*Wade Wright Oliver—The Man Who Lived for Tomorrow*)

ANTI-TRUST LAW. See Trust

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS VACCINE. See Vaccine

ANTI-VIVISECTION PLAY. See Play

ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY was the American Anti-Vivisection Society organized February 23, 1883 at Philadelphia, Pa. Its object according to its charter was "the restriction of the practice of vivisection within proper limits, and the prevention of the injudicious and needless infliction of suffering upon animals under the pretense of medical and scientific research." The founder of the society was Mrs. Caroline Earle White. The first president was Dr. Thomas George Morton. The first annual meeting was held January 30, 1884 at Philadelphia, Pa. (*Anti-Vivisection Society—Annual Report 1884*)

See also Vivisection

APARTMENT HOUSE. See Building

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE (Catholic). See Catholic Apostolic delegate

APOTHECARY. See Druggist

APPENDECTOMY. See Surgical operation—appendicitis operation

APPENDICITIS OPERATION. See Surgical operation

APPLE PARER was invented on February 14, 1803 by Moses Coats, a mechanic of Downington, Pa.

APPLES were imported from England in 1629 by John Winthrop, colonial governor of Massachusetts. The first apples grown in this country were probably obtained from trees planted at Boston, Mass., from which "ten fair pippins" were plucked on October 10, 1639. Governor John Endicott planted the first nursery of young fruit trees at Danvers, Mass. (*George Kirby Holmes—Progress of Agriculture in the United States—1899 Yearbook—Dept. of Agric.*)

APPLIED CHEMISTRY PROFESSORSHIP. See Chemistry professor

APPORTIONMENT (Congressional). See Congressional apportionment

APPRENTICE CONTINUATION SCHOOL. See Continuation school

THE FIRST**AQUARIUM**

Aquarium for monsters of the deep was Marineland, eighteen miles south of St. Augustine, Fla., built at an approximate cost of \$500,000. Ground was broken May 15, 1937 and the dedication and formal opening was June 23, 1938. The marine studios consisted of two adjacent open-air steel and concrete tanks (one rectangular 100 by 40 feet, depth 18 feet; the other circular, 75 feet in diameter, and 11 feet deep) with 200 portholes.

Aquarium (Inland Salt Water) was installed in Chicago, Ill., for the 1893 Columbian Exposition by Marshall McDonald. Medals were conferred upon him by Belgium, England, France, Germany and Russia for his efforts in increasing and bettering the hatching and propagation of fish.

AQUATIC PLAY. See Play

AQUEDUCT BRIDGE. See Bridge—wire cable suspension aqueduct bridge

ARABIC DAILY NEWSPAPER. See Newspaper

ARABIC MAGAZINE was "*The Star of America*," "*Kowkab America*," a weekly, edited by Abraham Mitre Rihbany, which was published at New York City in 1892. (*Abraham Mitre Rihbany—A Far Journey*)

ARBITRATION

Arbitration proceeding in the Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration was the Pious Fund Case between the United States and Mexico. The protocol of agreement was signed May 22, 1902, and the award of the court was made October 14, 1902. The issue was whether the claim of the United States for indemnity in behalf of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of San Francisco and the Bishop of Monterey was governed by the principle of *res judicata*, by virtue of the arbitral sentence of Sir Edward Thornton of November 11, 1875. The contention of the United States that the claim should be so governed was sustained by a unanimous court. (*Charles Cheney Hyde—International Law*)

Arbitration tribunal was established by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York on May 3, 1768 and consisted of seven members for "adjusting any differences between parties agreeing to leave such disputes to this Chamber." A different committee was appointed for each meeting. (*Joseph Bucklin Bishop—A Chronicle of One Hundred and Fifty Years—The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, 1768-1918*)

Colonial arbitration law was "an act for the more easy and effectually finishing of controversies by arbitration" passed at the legislative session from October 11, 1753 to November 2, 1753 held at New Haven, Conn. Each side appointed an arbitrator and the court appointed one. The court was granted power to levy and

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ARBITRATION—*Continued*
collect the awards. (*Charles Jeremy Hoadly—The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut from May 1751 to February 1759.*)

Federal arbitration law was "an act to make valid and enforceable written provisions or agreements for arbitration of disputes arising out of contracts, maritime transactions or commerce among the States or Territories or with foreign nations" (43 Stat.L.883) approved February 12, 1925 to take effect January 1, 1926.

Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation (labor relations only) was the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation authorized by the act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. L.739) that "the secretary of labor shall have power to act as mediator and to appoint commissioners of conciliation in labor disputes whenever in his judgment the interests of industrial peace may require it."

Interstate carrier arbitration law was the act of October 1, 1888 (25 Stat.L.501) "an act to create boards of arbitration or commission for settling controversies and differences between railroad corporations and other common carriers engaged in interstate and territorial transportation of property or passengers and their employees". It provided for two methods of settling disputes, namely, voluntary arbitration [not used in ten years] and investigation [applied only once, ineffectively, in the Pullman strike of 1894].

National mediation board. *See* Labor

State arbitration law was Chapter 21 "An act for amending and declaring the law in the cases therein mentioned" passed December 15, 1778 by the General Assembly of Maryland, at Annapolis, Md. which ruled "it shall be lawful to and for such court to give judgment upon the award of the person or persons to whom such submission and reference shall be made." (*Clement Dorsey—"The General Public Statutory Laws and Public Local Law of the State of Maryland from the year 1692 to 1939 inclusive with annotations thereto and a copious index."*)

State arbitration law (modern), under which an agreement to arbitrate controversies which may arise from a contract is recognized as valid and enforceable, was the "Arbitration Law" of New York, an "act in relation to arbitration constituting chapter seventy-two of the consolidated laws," Chapter 275 of the Laws of 1920, New York, which became effective April 19, 1920, the date when it was signed by Governor Alfred Emanuel Smith. However, many laws were passed between 1886 and 1920 by several states but they were not effective.

State Board of Mediation and Arbitration was the New York Board of Mediation and Arbitration organized June 1, 1886 under authority of act of May 18, 1886. The commis-

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sioners were William Purcell, Gilbert Robertson, Jr., and Florence F. Donovan. On June 2, 1886, Massachusetts authorized a state arbitration board "for the settlement of differences between employers and their employees."

Strike settlement. *See* Strike

ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION

Arbitration association devoted exclusively to advancing principle and practice in this field was the Arbitration Society of America, Inc., formed at New York City on May 15, 1922. On January 29, 1926, the American Arbitration Association was formed by a merger of the Arbitration Society of America, Inc., the Arbitration Foundation, Inc., and the Arbitration Conference. The first officers of the American Arbitration Association were Anson W. Burdard, president; Lucius Root Eastman and Frances Keller, vice presidents; and J. Noble Braden, executive secretary.

ARBOR DAY. *See* Holiday

ARC LIGHT. *See* Electric lighting

ARCADE was the Philadelphia Arcade which extended from Chestnut Street through to Carpenter Street between Sixth and Seventh Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. It was erected by the Arcade Company of which John Haviland was architect. The cornerstone was laid on May 3, 1826 and the building finished in September 1827. The cost of construction was \$112,000; \$42,500 was paid for the land.

ARCH BRIDGE (Steel). *See* Bridge

ARCH RAILROAD BRIDGE. *See* Bridge

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Archaeological national society was the Archaeological Institute of America which was founded May 10, 1879 at Boston, Mass. The constitution was adopted May 17, 1879. The first annual meeting was held May 15, 1880 at Boston, Mass. It was incorporated by act of Congress, May 26, 1906. Its purpose was to promote and direct archaeological research. The first president was Charles Eliot Norton. (*First Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Archaeological Institute of America*)

ARCHERY CLUB

Archery association (national) was the National Archery Association formed January 23, 1879 at Crawfordsville, Ind., by representatives of eight archery clubs. The first president was Maurice Thompson. The first grand annual meeting and the first tournament were held August 12th to 14th at Chicago, Ill. at which twenty ladies and sixty-nine men competed. High score was made by Will H. Thompson who won with 172 hits and a score of 624. (*Robert Potter Elmer—American Archery*)

Archery club was the United Bowmen of Philadelphia founded in 1825 by Franklin Peale, Titian Ramsey Peale, Robert E. Griffith, M.D., Samuel P. Griffith, Jr., Jacob M. Morris

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and Thomas Sully. The club was not formally organized until 1828 when membership was limited to twenty-five. Members dressed in frock coats of Lincoln green, ornamented with gold braid, and wore broad straw hats with three black ostrich plumes.

ARCHITECT

Landscape architect was John Reid, gardener to Sir George Mackenzie of Rosebaugh, Lord Advocate under Charles II, who left Aberdeen, Scotland, August 28, 1683, on the "Exchange" accompanied by his wife and three daughters. He landed at Staten Island, N.Y. December 19, 1683. (*New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings—January 1937*)

Woman architect to enter the architectural profession was Louise Blanchard Bethune who opened an independent office in 1881 in Buffalo, N.Y. She was the first woman member of the American Institute of Architects, elected to full membership on September 15, 1890.

ARCHITECTURAL BOOK distinctly American was "*The Country Builders' Assistant; containing a collection of new designs of carpentry and architecture*" by Asher Benjamin. It contained 30 plates and was printed in 1797 by Thomas Dickman, Greenfield, Mass.

Architectural book printed in America was Abraham Swan's "*British Architect; or the Builders Treasury of Staircases*," published in 1775 by [Robert] Bell at Philadelphia, Pa., for J. Norman. It was a reprint of the edition published in London, England, in 1745.

ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOL of collegiate rank was established February 20, 1865, by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., which opened a Department of Architecture. William Robert Ware was the first head of the department and received the title of professor.

Landscape architecture course for women was offered September 15, 1901 by the Lowthorpe School of Architecture, Groton, Mass. The director of the school was Mrs. Edward Gilchrist Low. Degrees were not conferred, but certificates were given. First certificates were awarded June 10, 1903 to three students.

ARCHIVAL ADMINISTRATION comprehensive program for training of archivists was offered September 25, 1940 by the School of Public Affairs, American University, Washington, D.C. John Clarke Patterson was Director of the Graduate School and the School of Public Affairs.

ARCHIVAL COURSE was "Archives and Historical Manuscripts" offered September 29, 1938 by Columbia University, New York City, under Dr. Solon Justus Buck, director of publications, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES was Robert Digges Wimberly Connor appointed October 10, 1934. The position

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was created by act of Congress (48 Stat.L. 1122) "act to establish a National Archives of the United States Government" approved June 19, 1934 by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, which established the Archives Bureau. The archivist has an official seal and is chairman of a National Publications Committee.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION. See Expedition

"ARCTICS." See "Arctics"

ARITHMETIC to be printed in the colonies was James Hodder's *Arithmetick; or that necessary art made most easy. Being explained in a way familiar to the capacity of any that desire to learn it in a little time*, printed by J. Franklin, Boston, Mass., in 1719 for S. Phillips. (*Louis Charles Karpinski—Bibliography of Mathematical Works Printed in America Through 1850*)

American Arithmetic by a native American was Isaac Greenwood's *Arithmetick—Vulgar and Decimal with the Application Thereof to a Variety of Cases in Trade and Commerce* which was published in 1729 at Boston, Mass., by S. Kneeland and T. Green for T. Hancock at the Sign of the Bible and Three Crowns in Ann Street. It contained 158 pages, 4 pages of index and 4 pages of advertisements. (*David Eugene Smith and Jekuthiel Ginsburg—History of Mathematics in America Before 1900*)

See also Algebra book

ARMISTICE DAY. See Holiday

ARMOR PLATE CONTRACT (UNITED STATES NAVY) was awarded to the Bethlehem Iron Company, South Bethlehem, Pa., on June 1, 1887. Six thousand seven hundred tons were ordered at \$536 a ton for the battleships "Maine" and "Texas" and the monitors "Puritan," "Amphitrite," "Monadnock" and "Terror." (*American Iron and Steel Association—History of the Manufacture of Armor Plate for the United States Navy*)

ARMOR-PLATED VESSELS. See Ship

ARMORED CAR. See Army armored car unit

ARMORED COMMERCIAL CAR. See Automobile

ARMORED COMMERCIAL CAR HOLD-UP. See Automobile robbery

ARMORED TANK. See Army armored tank

ARMORY. See Arsenal

ARMY

American army division to cross the Rhine. See World war I

Army aviator. See Aviation—Aviator

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ARMY—Continued

Army Engineering Department of the Continental Army was authorized by the Continental Congress, June 16, 1775. It established a separate engineering department in the army composed of one chief engineer who received \$60 a month and two assistant engineers at \$20 a month. The first chief engineer was Colonel Richard Gridley who was appointed in June 1775 under the resolve of the Continental Congress of June 16, 1775. A formal "Corps of Engineers" was established March 11, 1779 but was disbanded November 3, 1783, upon the dissolution of the Revolutionary Army.

Army expeditionary force. See American expeditionary force

Battle fought by U.S. troops. See War

Brevet was authorized by the Continental Congress on July 20, 1776, for Jacques Antoine de Franchessin, a Knight of the Order of St. Louis, an experienced officer in the service of France, who received a brevet commission of lieutenant colonel.

Brevet conferred upon an American was authorized November 19, 1777, by the Continental Congress which granted the rank of lieutenant colonel, and a sword valued at \$100 to Major Walter Stewart. (*James Barnet Fry—The History and Legal Effect of Brevets in the Armies of Great Britain and the United States*)

Cavalry unit was the Regiment of Dragoons, later known as the 1st Regiment of Dragoons, organized at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in August 1833. Colonel Henry Dodge assumed command August 29, 1833. The designation of this organization was changed to the 1st Cavalry by Act of Congress of August 3, 1861 (12 Stat.L.287). Four regiments of cavalry, however, were authorized January 1, 1781 by the Continental Army and on March 5, 1792 (1 Stat.L.287) Congress gave the President power to raise a squadron of cavalry at his discretion to serve for three years. (*Records in Adjutant General's Office, War Dept., Washington, D.C.*)

Confederate general killed in Civil war. See Civil war

Dental corps of the U.S. Army. See Dental corps (military)

Engineer corps of the United States Army was established by Act of March 16, 1802 (2 Stat.L.132), "fixing the military peace establishments of the United States." The corps consisted of one engineer (major), two assistant engineers (captains), two other assistants (second lieutenants) and ten cadets. The first engineer in charge was Major Jonathan Williams, appointed April 13, 1802. (*Jonathan Williams—Plan of Jonathan Williams for Fortifying the Narrows*)

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Gas regiment of the United States Army, authorized August 15, 1917 by General Order 108, was organized by Colonel Earl James Atkisson. The first year it was known as the Thirtieth Engineers, and later named the First Gas Regiment. The first battalion was organized October 16, 1917. The first independent action took place June 18, 1918, against the Germans in the Toul sector, France.

Law (federal) authorizing military service for Negroes was introduced July 16, 1862, by Senator Henry Wilson of Massachusetts and signed July 17, 1862, by President Abraham Lincoln. It empowered the President to accept "persons of African descent, for the purpose of constructing intrenchments or performing camp competent." (*George Washington Williams—A History of the Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion*)

Law (state) conferring military privileges and duties on the Negro was chapter 24 of the Public Acts of Tennessee passed June 28, 1861. The governor was authorized to receive "all male free persons of color between the ages of 15 and 50 . . . to do all such menial service for the relief of the volunteers."

Medical corps of the United States Army is generally claimed to have been organized by the Reorganization Act of April 14, 1818 (end section—3 Stat.L.426) under which Joseph Lovell was appointed surgeon general. Medical officers previously were generally appointed for special regiments. Richard Allison of Pennsylvania was appointed surgeon of a corps of 700 rank and file which the first Congress authorized on September 29, 1789. From this date to 1798, medical officers were appointed for regiments as they were authorized by Congress. The Act of May 28, 1798 (1 Stat.L.558) provided for the appointment of a physician general, for which post James Craik of Virginia was selected. The Act of March 3, 1813 (2 Stat.L.819) authorized the appointment of a physician and surgeon general. Dr. James Tilton of Delaware was appointed physician and surgeon general and Francis Le Baron of Massachusetts was appointed apothecary general.

Military airplane. See Aviation—airplane in actual military operation

Military leader of the Puritan settlers. See Military leader

Moving picture for training soldiers. See Moving picture

Railroad to carry troops. See Railroad

Reserve Officers Training Corps was authorized by the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat.L.191) "act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense and for other purposes." Men were accepted for military training in times of peace to take the place of officers in time of war.

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Reserve Officers Training Corps Units were infantry units established, under authority of War Department Bulletin No. 44, October 21, 1916, at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.; University of Maine, Orono, Me.; St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Tex.; College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn. and the Citadel, Charleston, S.C. (*John Dickinson—The Building of an Army*)

Signal Corps was authorized as a separate branch of the army by act of Congress March 3, 1863 (12 Stat.L.753). The corps was established under act of June 1, 1860 (12 Stat.L.66) which appropriated \$2,000 "for the manufacture or purchase of apparatus and equipment for field signals" and the appointment of one signal officer. On June 27, 1860, Assistant Surgeon Albert James Myer was appointed Signal Officer with the rank of major.

Soldier to receive seven decorations at once. See Medal

Soldier to win the three highest ranking decorations. See Medal

Woman member of the Women's Army Corps. See Army Auxiliary Corps

ARMY AMBULANCE CORPS was established August 2, 1862 by Major General George Brinton McClellan who issued General Order No. 147 authorizing one captain to each army corps as the Commandant of the Ambulance Corps, a first lieutenant for a division, a second lieutenant for a brigade, and a sergeant for each regiment. The members of the corps wore a green band on the cap, a green half chevron two inches broad on each arm above the elbow. (*Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion—Volume 2, Surgical History Part 3*)

Army Ambulance Corps established by congressional action was authorized by the "Act to Establish a Uniform System of Ambulances in the Armies of the United States," approved March 11, 1864 (13 Stat.L.20), which provided each army corps with two-horse ambulances in accord with their strength. Infantry regiments of from 200 to 500 men were entitled to two ambulances, while those of over 500 men were entitled to three. Cavalry regiments of less than 500 men were entitled to one ambulance while those of over 500 were entitled to two.

ARMY ARMORED CAR UNIT in the United States Army was Troop A, 1st Armored Car Squadron, which was organized at Fort George G. Meade, Md., in 1928. It was commanded by Captain Harold G. Holt.

ARMY ARMORED TANK manned by United States troops in the United States Army was the French Renault tank used in the Battle of St. Mihiel on September 12, 1918. The first Chief of the Tank Corps was Brigadier

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General Samuel Dickerson Rockenbach, appointed June 1919. No American-built tanks were used in World War I. (*Records in Office of the Chief of Infantry—War Dept.*)

See also Ordinance—Tank

ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS

Legion of merit medal awarded a Women's Army Corps member. See Medal

Woman member of the Women's Army Corps. Regular Army, was Technician Third Grade Vietta B. Bates of Camden, N.J., who was sworn in July 8, 1948 at Washington, D.C., by General Omar Nelson Bradley, Army Chief of Staff. The ceremony was televised.

Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) was authorized May 14, 1942 (56 Stat.L.278) an "act to establish a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for service with the Army of the United States," in charge of a director who was to receive \$3,000 annually plus allowances. The director was Oveta Culp Hobby (Mrs. William Pettus Hobby) appointed May 15, 1942, who assumed command the following day when she was sworn in by Secretary of War, Henry Lewis Stimson. On September 30, 1943, the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps became the Women's Army Corps (WAC).

Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) training course commenced July 20, 1942 at Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa, and concluded August 29, 1942 when 346 women were commissioned third officers.

ARMY AVIATOR. See Aviation—Aviator

ARMY BALLOON CORPS of the United States Army was the Balloon (Aeronautic) Corps, of five balloons and fifty men under the command of Thaddeus Sobieski Coulinecourt Lowe, formed October 1, 1861. Four balloons were ready for service on November 10, 1861. (*Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series 1*)

ARMY BALLOON SCHOOL was established on April 6, 1917 by Major Albert Bond Lambert on ground leased at Grand and Mera-mec Streets, St. Louis, Mo. When the first class of twelve graduated, May 15, 1917, the entire equipment was offered without compensation to the War Department, which operated it until November 1917 when winter quarters were opened at San Antonio, Tex. In May 1918, the school was transferred to Camp John Wise at San Antonio.

ARMY CAMP

Army camp for "limited service" selectees was opened at Camp McCoy, Wis. Company No. 1 consisting of eighty-five enlisted men was activated July 19, 1942. The commanding officer was Major William Lutz Krigbaum.

Army Camp for training Negro Officers was established June 15, 1917 at Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa, and was known as the 17th Provisional Training Regiment. On

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ARMY OFFICER—Continued

General to be consecrated a bishop was Major General William Richard Arnold, former chief of chaplains of the United States Army, in active service as a major general in the Inspector General's office when consecrated Titular Bishop of Phocaea on October 11, 1945, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, by Archbishop Francis Joseph Spellman.

General to become a rear admiral was Samuel Powhatan Carter who organized the Tennessee Brigade and became a Brigadier General of Volunteers May 1, 1862. He was breveted Major General March 13, 1865 for gallantry and meritorious service and was mustered out of volunteer service January 15, 1866. On June 23, 1865, he was a Lieutenant Commander in charge of the gunboat "Monocacy" on the Asiatic station. He was appointed Rear Admiral May 16, 1882, and retired August 6, 1882.

General wounded in action in World War II. See World war II

Generals to wear the five-star insignia as Generals of the Army were Henry Harley Arnold, David Dwight Eisenhower, Douglas MacArthur and George Catlett Marshall whose appointments were ratified December 15, 1944 by the Senate. The grade of General of the Army was established by Public Law No. 482, approved by Act of Congress, December 14, 1944 (58 Stat.L.802).

Judge Advocate of the Continental Army was lieutenant colonel William Tudor who served from July 29, 1775 to April 9, 1778. On August 10, 1776, he was made lieutenant colonel.

Major (Negro) was Martin Robinson Delany who received his commission on February 8, 1865. On April 5, 1865, he was ordered to report to Charleston, S.C. (*Alrutheus Ambush Taylor—The Negro in South Carolina During the Reconstruction*)

Major General of the Continental Army, next in rank to George Washington, was Artemas Ward who was appointed on June 17, 1775, by an Act of the Continental Congress, and served until April 23, 1776, when he resigned with the rank of major general. (*Charles Martyn—The Life of Artemas Ward*)

Paymaster of the United States Army was Caleb Swan appointed May 9, 1792. His office was authorized by act of May 8, 1792 (1 Stat.L.271). He resigned June 30, 1808. He received \$60 a month and was required "to reside near the headquarters of the troops of the United States." The first Pay Department, by that name, was organized under the Act of April 24, 1816 (3 Stat.L.297).

Paymaster General of the Continental Army was James Warren of Massachusetts, appointed June 27, 1775. On June 16, 1775, the Continental Congress established a separate

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department in the army to take care of payments to troops. The department consisted of the paymaster general who received \$100 a month and a deputy at \$50 a month. Warren resigned April 19, 1776. (*Massachusetts Historical Society—Warren-Adams Letters*)

Quartermaster of the Continental Army was Major Thomas Mifflin who served from August 14, 1775 to November 7, 1777. (*Lancaster County Historical Society Papers, 1899*)

Regimental Jewish chaplain was Rabbi Elkan Cohen Voorsanger commissioned as chaplain first lieutenant November 15, 1917 at Paris, France. He served with the American Expeditionary Forces and was promoted to the grade of captain on February 22, 1919. The act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat.L.176) authorized the appointment of one chaplain for each regiment of cavalry, infantry, field artillery and engineers and 1200 of coast artillery. The act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat.L.394) authorized the appointment of twenty chaplains-at-large.

Surgeon General of the Continental Army was Benjamin Church who served from July 27, 1775, to October 16, 1775. He held the position of Director General and Chief Physician and received \$4 a day compensation. On November 1, 1775, he was jailed for treason. (*Allen French—General Gage's Informers*)

Surgeon General of the United States Army to whom the title was officially applied was James Tilton of Delaware who was Physician and Surgeon General of the United States Army from June 11, 1813 until June 15, 1815, when he was honorably discharged. His office was established by act of March 3, 1813 (2 Stat.L.819). Tilton, in 1813, wrote "Economical Observations on Military Hospitals," which was published at Wilmington, Del., by J. Wilson. The first medical officer to fill the position now known as Surgeon General of the Army was Joseph Lovell who served from April 18, 1818, until his death, October 17, 1836. (*Francis Bernard Heitman—Historical Register and Dictionary of the U.S. Army*)

Woman army officer (other than those in the medical department) to be sworn in in the regular United States Army was Colonel Mary A. Hallaren who took the oath of office December 3, 1948. After the oath, Secretary of the Army Kenneth Claiborne Royall announced her selection as director of the Women's Army Corps, Regular Army. The ceremony took place in the office of General Omar Nelson Bradley, Army Chief of Staff, the oath being administered by Major General Edward Fuller Witsell, Adjutant General.

See also Army Nurses (Female) Corps

Woman assistant army surgeon was Dr. Mary Edwards Walker who served as a contract surgeon from March 11 to August 23, 1864, and from September 22, 1864, to June 15, 1865. She wore male attire. The Congressional Medal of Honor awarded her, January

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24, 1866, was, by adverse action of the Board of Medal Awards, stricken from the list February 15, 1917, nothing having been found in the records to show the specific act or acts for which the decoration was originally awarded.

Woman with rank corresponding to colonel in the United States Army was Julia Otteson Flikke, Army Nurse Corps, who received the relative rank of Colonel, Army of the United States, on March 13, 1942. She was appointed to the Army Nurse Corps, March 8, 1918.

Woman with rank corresponding to major in the United States Army was Julia Catherine Stimson, superintendent of the Army Nurses Corps. Relative rank was conferred by Act of Congress, June 4, 1920 (41 Stat.L.767).

ARMY PARACHUTE TROOPS consisted of a test platoon of 2 officers and 48 men from the 29th Infantry who started training July 1, 1940. The first United States Army Parachute Battalion was the 501st, organized October 1, 1940 at Fort Benning, Ga., under the command of Major William Maynadier Miley.

ARMY RADIO CAR. See Radio car (military)

ARMY SCHOOL was the Military Academy of the United States, established at West Point, N.Y., by Act of Congress (2 Stat.L.132) of March 16, 1802, for the purpose of educating and training young men in the theory and practice of military science. The first superintendent was Jonathan Williams who served from April 15, 1802, to June 20, 1803, with the rank of major. He resigned, but at the request of President Thomas Jefferson returned to the same position on April 19, 1805 and served as lieutenant colonel until July 31, 1812, when he resigned. During the interim following his first resignation, the senior officers assumed command of the Academy.

Army school graduate (Negro) was Henry Ossian Flipper. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 10th Cavalry on June 15, 1877, and remained in service until June 30, 1882, when he was dismissed for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. He was a cadet from May 20, 1873, to June 14, 1877. The first Negro admitted to the Army School was James Webster Smith who was appointed by Congressman Solomon Lafayette Hoge and reported on May 31, 1870. (*Henry Ossian Flipper—The Colored Cadet at West Point*).

Army school graduate killed in military action was George Ronan. In the War of 1812 with Great Britain, he was engaged in Captain Nathan Heald's desperate battle near Ft. Chicago, Ill., August 15, 1812, against a vastly superior force of savages when he was struck down, not, however, before killing two savages in a hand-to-hand fight and continuing to struggle on his knees from loss of blood until

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the last moment. (*George Washington Cullum—Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy*)

Army school graduates were Joseph Gardner Swift of Massachusetts and Simon Magruder Levy of Maryland. Both graduated from the Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., October 11, 1802 and were appointed second lieutenants the following day. Levy resigned September 30, 1805. Swift was made a brigadier general on February 19, 1814 for meritorious service in the defense of New York. They were the only graduates of the original class of ten: five from Massachusetts, and one each from Connecticut, Maryland, Missouri, New York, and Virginia. (*George Washington Cullum—Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy*)

Army training school to teach security troops, federal and state, was the First Corps Area Tactical School opened June 13, 1942, at Concord, Mass., under General Sherman Miles, commander of the First Corps Area. The instructors included army officers, scouting experts and Bert "Yank" Levy, author of *Guerilla Warfare*.

ARMY SCHOOL FOR CHAPLAINS. See Chaplains' school

ARMY SCHOOL OF NURSING. See Nursing school

ARMY SECRET SERVICE BUREAU was inaugurated in 1861 by President Abraham Lincoln who appointed Allan Pinkerton in charge. The identity of Pinkerton who was the first chief of this bureau was not revealed and he served as Major Allan. He was attached to the staff of General George Brinton McClellan.

ARMY SURGEON. See Army officer

ARMY UNIFORM was standardized by order of the Continental Army in October 1779, when Washington, as the commander-in-chief prescribed a uniform through a general order. The coat was blue. The facings for the infantry were varied—white, buff, red and blue; the artillery and artificers' coats were faced with scarlet with scarlet linings; and the light dragoons' coats faced with white with white buttons and linings.

ARMY VOTE was tabulated in 1864. The soldiers in the field were allowed to vote in the election of November 8, 1864. Of a total of 150,635 votes cast by the soldiers, 116,887 were for Abraham Lincoln, Republican, and 33,748 for George Brinton McClellan, Democrat.

ARMY WAR COLLEGE was authorized by War Department general orders No. 155 on November 27, 1901, to furnish advanced mili-

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ARMY WAR COLLEGE—*Continued*
tary instruction to regularly commissioned army officers; \$20,000 was authorized by Congress, May 26, 1900 (31 Stat.L.209). The first class of sixteen officers was convened November 1, 1904 and terminated May 31, 1905. The first president was Major General Samuel Baldwin Marks Young. The cornerstone of the War College, Washington, D.C., was laid February 21, 1903, and the building opened June 20, 1907. Quarters were rented until the building was completed.

ARSENAL was the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass. (originally established in April 1778 as a laboratory for the preparation of all kinds of ammunition) established April 2, 1794 (1 Stat.L.352) as a National Armory for the manufacture of small arms. The manufacture of small arms began in 1795. The first superintendent was David Ames and the master armorer was Robert Orr. The first gunlock was filed by hand by Alexander Crawford after a struggle of three days. It took a month to complete twenty muskets. Only 245 were completed the first year. (*Moses King—Handbook of Springfield*)

ART AUCTION IN A DEPARTMENT STORE. See Business

ART COMMISSION (Public) and the first important commission to contain more than one character was "The Last Supper," an oil on canvas, 117½ inches wide and 35 inches high, by Gustavus Hesselius, ordered painted September 5, 1721 by the Vestry of St. Barnabas' Church, Queen Anne's Parish, Prince George's County, Md. It was put in place as an altar piece on November 26, 1722. Hesselius was paid "£17 curr. money" for the painting and installation. (*Philadelphia Museum of Art—Gustavus Hesselius. 1682-1755*)

ART COURSE in true fresco painting was offered September 14, 1936 by the Department of Fine Art, Louisiana State University, University, La. Two courses, "Mural Painting" and "Advanced Mural Painting" were offered by Conrad Albrizio. Students were required to mix and put up their own plaster.

Industrial camouflage course met October 15, 1940 at Kansas City Art Institute, Kansas City, Mo. The instructor was Keith Martin. No points or credit were given for the twelve-week course.

ART DEPARTMENT IN A COLLEGE. See Fine arts department

ART GALLERY (W.P.A.). See Works progress administration

ART ORGANIZATION of importance was the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts which was established in Philadelphia, Pa., on December 26, 1805, "to promote the cultivation of the Fine Arts in the United States of America, by introducing correct and elegant copies from works of the first masters in sculpture

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and painting." It was incorporated March 28, 1806. The first president of the Academy was George Clymer.

Artists' society of importance was the New York Drawing Association, organized November 8, 1825, in New York City. On January 18, 1826, fifteen of the membership were empowered to select fifteen other artists to form the National Academy of Design, which was incorporated April 5, 1828. Samuel Finley Breese Morse was elected president and Thomas Seir Cummings, treasurer, both of whom served from January 18, 1826 to May 14, 1845. On April 7, 1906, the Society of American Artists merged with the academy, their members automatically becoming members of the academy. (*Thomas Seir Cummings—Historic Annals of the National Academy of Design*)

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION were adopted November 15, 1777, and were formally engrossed, July 9, 1778, at Philadelphia, Pa. South Carolina was the first state to ratify them, February 5, 1778, and Maryland was the last of the thirteen states to accept them, January 30, 1781. The articles as ratified by the thirteen states were formally announced to the public on March 1, 1781. (*Merrill Jensen—The Articles of Confederation*)

"ARTICS" were patented on February 2, 1858 by Thomas Crane Wales of Dorchester, Mass., who obtained patent No. 19,269 on waterproofing boots and gaiters. They were originally known as "Wales Patent Artic Gaiter." They were made then as now, of rubber and cloth and were both waterproof and coldproof.

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING. See Animal breeding society

ARTIFICIAL EYES. See Eye

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZER. See Fertilizer

ARTIFICIAL HEART was a spirally coiled glass tube and pump invented in 1935 by Dr. Alexis Carrel, assisted by Colonel Charles Augustus Lindbergh. The apparatus consisted of a culture chamber and the electrically operated glass pump. An extirpated organ was suspended in the culture chamber and the main artery and vein connected with the glass tubes of the pump, which circulated a nutritive fluid through the organ and kept it alive. The experiments were carried on in Rockefeller Institute in New York City. (*Science Magazine Vol. 81. June 21, 1935*)

ARTIFICIAL IMPREGNATION. See Impregnation

ARTIFICIAL LEG. See Leg (artificial)

ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING. See Electric lighting; Gas

ARTIFICIAL LIGHTNING. See Lightning (artificial)

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ARTIFICIAL SNOW. *See* Snow**ARTIFICIAL TEETH (Patent).** *See* Dentistry. Patent**ARTIST***See also*

Engraver

Painter

Etcher

Pastellist

Lithographer

American artist of importance was John Singleton Copley who sailed from Boston, Mass., in 1774 for England, where he painted the portraits of the King and Queen. The "Death of Chatham" is his most widely known work. He is credited with more than 269 oil paintings, 35 crayons, and 14 miniatures. (*Augustus Thorndike Perkins—A Sketch of the Life and Some of the Works of John Singleton Copley, R. A.*)

American artist to win distinction was Benjamin West, who on March 24, 1792 became president of the Royal Academy of London, succeeding Sir Joshua Reynolds. His first discourse to the students of the Royal Academy was delivered December 10, 1792. He was born October 10, 1738, near Swarthmore, Pa.; went to Rome, Italy, where he arrived July 10, 1760. He studied there three years after which he spent his remaining years on the continent. (*Henry Ezekiel Jackson—Benjamin West, His Life and Work.*)

Artist to arrive in America was Jacques Le Moyne de Morgues, who accompanied the French expedition to Florida in 1564 under Laudonniere. They sailed from Havre de Grace, France, April 20, 1564 and reached Florida (New France) June 22, 1564 where they remained until September 25, 1565. His work consisted principally of scenic and historical views. (*Narrative of Le Moyne. Translated by Fred B. Perkins from the Latin of De Bry and printed for William Appleton—Boston. 1874*)

Artist successful in commercial art was Matthew Pratt, who painted signboards in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1768. He sailed from Philadelphia, Pa., for London on June 24, 1764 and studied under Benjamin West. On March 20, 1768, he sailed from Bristol, England, and returned to Philadelphia. (*William Sawitzky—Matthew Pratt. 1734-1805, A Study of His Work*)

English artist in territory now a part of the United States was John White, Governor of Sir Walter Raleigh's Virginia Colony, and grandfather of Virginia Dare, the first white child born in America. His drawings were made in Virginia and Florida from 1585 to 1590. (*Theodore de Bry—America*)

Woman painter (and the first pastellist in America) was Henrietta Johnston. She worked with colored chalk, producing most of her paintings between 1707 and 1720. Her subjects

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were mostly women of South Carolina, but her best work is a likeness of "His Excellency Robert Johnson, Captain General, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of Carolina," which was made in 1718. (*The Antiquarian, Sept. 1928*)

ARTS AND LETTERS SOCIETY

Arts and letters national society was the American Academy of Arts and Letters founded April 23, 1904 (incorporated April 17, 1916) (39 Stat.L.51) as a section of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. The latter organization was founded in September 1898 (incorporated February 4, 1913) (37 Stat.L.660). The first membership of the American Academy of Arts and Letters consisted of William Dean Howells, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Edmund Clarence Stedman, John La Farge, Samuel Langhorne Clemens, John Hay and Edward MacDowell. The first member added to the original group was Henry James, January 7, 1905. (*American Academy of Arts and Letters—Proceedings in Commemoration of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary*)

National institute of Arts and Letters gold medal. *See* Medal

Negro member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters was Dr. William Edward Burghardt Du Bois, head of the Department of Sociology of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., who was elected to membership on December 22, 1943.

Woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters was Julia Ward Howe, on January 28, 1908. (*Laura Elizabeth Richards and Maud Howe Elliott—Julia Ward Howe, 1819-1910*)

Woman elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters was Julia Ward Howe, author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," who was elected January 25, 1907.

ARTS AND SCIENCE SOCIETY

Arts and science national society was the American Academy of Arts and Sciences founded at Boston, Mass., and chartered on May 4, 1780. "to cultivate every art and science which may tend to advance the interest, dignity, honor and happiness of a free, independent and virtuous people." The first president was James Bowdoin, who served from 1780 to 1790. (*Centennial Volume. Memoirs VII*)

Woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences was Maria Mitchell, elected unanimously May 30, 1848. At Nantucket, Mass., she had discovered a telescopic comet on October 1, 1847, for which King Frederic VI of Denmark had also presented her with a gold medal. (*Proceedings American Academy of Arts and Sciences. May 1890*)

ASHKENAZIC JEWISH CONGREGATION. *See* Jewish congregation

ASPHALT PAVEMENT. *See* Road

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ASSASSINATION. *See* Murder

ASSAY OFFICE BUILDING (FEDERAL) was authorized March 3, 1853 (10 Stat. L.212), and erected on Wall Street, New York City, in 1854. The first assayer in charge was John Torrey. An assay office was opened in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1828 as a department of the Mint and not as a separate institution (4 Stat.L.278). The assay offices of the government were placed under the Bureau of the Mint when the Bureau was authorized (12 Stat.L.424), on February 12, 1873, to control all the mints and assay offices. The first director of the Mint was Henry Linderman. (*Jesse Paul Watson—The Bureau of the Mint*)

ASSEMBLY LEGISLATIVE. *See* Legislative assembly

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE (WOMAN). *See* Judge

ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. *See* Science association

ASTRONOMER

Astronomer of note in the American colonies was John Winthrop of Cambridge, Mass., who made sunspot observations on April 19, 20 and 22, 1739. No observations were made on the 21st as it was cloudy. The observations consist of one-page reports in the University Archives, Harvard University Library, and have never been published.

Astronomer to acquire fame after the Revolution was Nathaniel Bowditch who in 1802 wrote *The New American Practical Navigator, being an epitome of navigation, containing all the tables necessary to be used with the nautical almanac in determining the latitude and the longitude by lunar observations, and keeping a complete reckoning at sea* which was published at Newburyport, Mass. This book corrected over 8,000 errors and was adopted by the United States Navy Department as the standard authority on navigation. (*Henry Ingersoll Bowditch—Sketch of the Life and Character of Nathaniel Bowditch*)

Astronomer to measure the size of a fixed star was Dr. Francis Gladheim Pease who on December 13, 1920 at Mount Wilson Observatory, Mount Wilson, Calif., measured Betelgeuse, the bright red star in the right shoulder of Orion, by means of an interferometer designed by Professor Albert Abraham Michelson. He found the star to be 260,000,000 miles in diameter. (*Astrophysical Journal—Vol. 53. 1921*)

Woman astronomer employed in the United States Naval Observatory was Eleanor Annie Lamson, a graduate of George Washington University, Washington, D.C., who was employed on July 20, 1900, and served until her sudden death, July 27, 1932. She computed all the results for gravity determination made by Dr. Felix Andries Vening-Meinesz's obser-

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vations on his submarine cruise to the West Indies and was working on the reports of his second expedition, the East Indian cruise, at the time of her death.

ASTRONOMICAL EXPEDITION to record an eclipse of the sun consisted of Professors Samuel Williams, Stephen Sewall, James Winthrop, Fortesque Vernon and six students who were sent, October 9, 1780, from Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts supplied a boat. Although the country was at war with England, the British officer at Penobscot Bay permitted the expedition to land and observe the eclipse of October 27, 1780 which lasted from 11:11 A.M. to 1:50 P.M. (*Memoirs—American Academy of Arts and Sciences. 1785*)

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS BOOK was James Melville Gilliss' *Astronomical Observations made at the Naval Observatory, Washington, under Orders of the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, Dated August 13, 1838*. It consisted of 671 pages and was a catalogue of 1248 stars. It was printed at Washington, D.C. (*Biographical Memoirs—National Academy of Science. Vol. 1*)

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY. *See* Observatory; Planetarium

ASTRONOMY

Meteoric display ("shooting stars") on record was observed by Andrew Ellicott on November 12, 1799, off the Florida Keys. The "whole heaven appeared as if illuminated with sky rockets, flying in an infinity of directions, and I was in constant expectation of some of them falling on the vessel. They continued until put out by the light of the sun after day break." (*Andrew Ellicott—The Journal of Andrew Ellicott*)

Moving picture of an eclipse of the sun taken from a dirigible. *See* Moving picture

Planet found beyond Neptune was Pluto, discovered at the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., February 18, 1930 by Clyde William Tombaugh, on plates made in a systematic long-continued search begun under the direction of the late Dr. Percival Lowell who had mathematically predicted and located the planet many years before, almost exactly in the position where found. The announcement was withheld even after it had been observed many times and completely checked, until March 13, 1930, the anniversary of Lowell's birth (and of Herschel's discovery of Uranus). (*Scientific Monthly. Vol. 34. January 1932*)

Planet (asteroid) named for an American president was Hooveria. It was discovered in March 1920 by Professor Johann Palisan of the University of Vienna, Austria, and named for Herbert Hoover, who at that time was engaged in feeding the distressed European peoples.

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ASTRONOMY MAGAZINE presenting a popular exposition of astronomy was *The Sidereal Messenger*, published by Ormsby McKnight Mitchel, editor and director of the Cincinnati Observatory. It cost \$3 a year. The first issue was published July 1846 by Derby Bradley & Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and consisted of eight pages. Publication ceased October 1848.

ATHEISM SOCIETY

Atheism society of importance was the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism, the first society in the United States to use the word "Atheism" or any of its forms as a title. The society was organized in New York City in October 1925, and was incorporated November 16, 1925 in New York State. The charter was at first denied by the Supreme Court. The first president of the Association was Charles Smith. (*American Association for the Advancement of Atheism—Annual Report. Vol. 1*)

ATHLETE TO WIN FOUR PRIZES AT OLYMPIC GAMES. See Olympic games

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION. See Intercollegiate athletic association; Sports

ATHLETIC CLUB. See Sports

ATHLETIC COMPETITIONS. See Sports; see also under specific headings

ATHLETIC GAMES. See Sports; see also under specific headings

ATHLETICS DEPARTMENT. See Physical culture department

ATLANTIC CABLE. See Cable

ATLANTIC OCEAN BROADCAST. See Radio broadcast

ATLANTIC OCEAN FLIGHT. See Aviation—Flights

ATLANTIC OCEAN (100 Plane Flight). See Aviation—Aviator

ATLANTIC OCEAN SCHEDULED AIR SERVICE. See Aviation

ATLAS issued by a state was *The Atlas of the State of South Carolina, made under the authority of the Legislature; prefaced with a geographical statistical and historical map of the state*. It was prepared under the direction of Robert Mills and printed for the state in 1825 by John D. Toy, Baltimore, Md. It contained a map of the state of South Carolina and twenty-eight district maps scaled twenty-one miles to the inch which were engraved by H. S. Tanner and assistants. The atlas was eighteen by twenty-four inches and included the location of the roads, rivers, bridges, ferries, factories, taverns, many of the plantations, etc.

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ATOMIC BOMB explosion occurred at 5:30 A.M., July 16, 1945, in a desert area in New Mexico in a test of the bomb's effectiveness. The first atomic bomb dropped over enemy territory was released August 6, 1945, over Hiroshima, Japan, from the "Enola Gay," a B-29 airplane. The pilot was Colonel Paul W. Tibbets, Jr., of Miami, Fla., and the bombardier was Major Thomas W. Ferebee of Mocksville, N.C. (*William Leonard Lawrence—Dawn Over Zero, The Story of the Atomic Bomb*)

ATOMIC ENERGY

Self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction demonstration was made December 2, 1942, at Chicago, Ill., before approximately forty persons, when energy of the atom was released and controlled. Atomic particles, known as neutrons, spontaneously released by atoms of metallic uranium or uranium oxide, embedded in a suitable pattern throughout a block of graphite, were permitted to collide with neighboring atoms of uranium or uranium oxide, causing these neighboring uranium atoms to split. The uranium atoms thus split released additional neutrons, which caused further similar reactions with still other uranium atoms, and so on at a rapidly increasing rate.

ATTACHÉ (NAVAL). See Naval officer

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Assistant attorney general (state) who was a woman was Ella Louise Knowles [Haskell] who was admitted to the Montana bar on December 28, 1889. In 1892 she was a candidate for Attorney General on the Populist ticket. She ran 5,000 votes ahead of her ticket in a state casting only 50,000 votes. Her Republican opponent, Henry Joseph Haskell, who won the election and whom she later married, appointed her assistant attorney general.

Attorney General of the United States was Edmund Jennings Randolph who was appointed by President Washington on September 26, 1789, and entered on his duties on February 2, 1790, and served till January 1, 1794. The office was created by act of Congress September 24, 1789 (1 Stat.L.73), an "act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States." His salary was \$1,500 a year. (*Albert George Langelutrig—Dept. of Justice*)

Attorney General's (United States) opinion was rendered by Edmund Randolph to the Secretary of the Treasury on August 21, 1791, the government at that time being in Philadelphia, Pa. The opinion held that interest on certificates issued pursuant to the Act of Congress passed August 4, 1790 was not allowable and the courts would embarrass a system of finance by a determination in favor of interest for the year 1791. (*U.S. Justice Department—Digest of the Official Opinions of the Attorneys General of the U.S. 1885*)

ATTORNEY OF THE UNITED STATES was Samuel Sherburne, Jr. of New Hampshire who was appointed United States Attorney in

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ATTORNEY OF THE U.S.—*Continued* and for the New Hampshire District on September 26, 1789. Twelve other attorneys, one for each state district, were appointed on the same date.

AUCTION (Book). See Book auction

AUCTION BRIDGE CHAMPIONSHIP (Duplicate) was held July 9, 1914 at the Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N.Y. The four-man team of the New York Bridge Whist Club defeated the team of the Knickerbocker Whist Club of New York City by seven tricks on forty-eight boards to win the American Whist League's Hamilton Trophy, symbolical of the whist championship of the United States and Canada.

See also Bridge whist organization

AUCTION OF ART OBJECTS BY A DEPARTMENT STORE. See Business

AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION TELECAST. See Television

AUDION TUBE. See Radio tube

AUGER (Screw auger) was manufactured in 1810 by Walter French at Seymour, Conn. He was also the first to put a screw point on them. Previously, only pod augers without screws had been used and a gouge was required to start the hole before an auger could be made to work. (*Connecticut Magazine*—July 1900)

AUREOMYCIN was obtained in 1948 by Dr. Benjamin Minge Duggar working in the Lederle Laboratories at Pearl River, N.Y. This antibiotic (*streptomyces aureofaciens*) was produced by isolating 3,400 strains from 600 samples of soil. It was first placed on sale December 1, 1948.

AURORA BOREALIS display recorded in America took place in New England on December 11, 1719. "This evening, about eight o'clock, there arose a bright and red light in the E.N.E. like the light which arises from an house when on fire (as I am told by several credible persons who saw it, when it first arose) which soon spread itself through the heavens from east to west, reaching about 43 or 44 degrees in height, and was equally bright." (*Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections. Vol. II*)

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT SYSTEM. See Election law

AUTHOR whose livelihood was obtained exclusively by writing was Charles Brockden Brown of New York and Philadelphia. His first book was *Alcuin, A Dialogue*, one of the earliest known works by an American championing the rights of women. It was published anonymously and was first announced April 28, 1798 by T. & J. Swords, New York City. His first novel was *Wieland, or the Transformation* which was published in New York City in 1798.

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The scenes were set on the banks of the Schuylkill, and the complications were mainly created by ventriloquism, then a new marvel.

Sports writer was Henry William Herbert who used the nom de plume "Frank Forester," and acquired fame in 1834 as an authority on outdoor sports. (*David Wright Judd—Life and Writings of Frank Forester*)

Successful woman serial writer was Anna Sophia Winterbotham Stephens whose poems "The Tradesman's Boast" and "The Polish Boy", published in 1834, brought her fame. She edited *Peterson's Magazine* and *Godey's Lady's Book*, and was the author of thirty books, many of which appeared as serials.

Woman author in America is claimed to be Anne (Dudley) Bradstreet whose poems were printed in 1640 in a volume entitled *Several Poems, compiled with great variety of Wit and Learning, full of delight; wherein especially is contained a compleat Discourse and Description of the Four Elements, Constitutions, Ages of Man, and Seasons of the Year, together with an exact Epitome of the Three first Monarchies, viz; The Assyrian, Persian, and Grecian; and the beginning of the Roman Commonwealth to the end of their last King, with divers other pleasant and serious Poems; by a Gentlewoman of New England*. She was the daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley and wife of Governor Simon Bradstreet, both of Massachusetts. (*Samuel Eliot Morison—Builders of the Bay Colony*)

Woman author to make writing a profession was Hannah Adams. Her income from this source was very limited. In 1784 her first book appeared, *Alphabetical Compendium of the Various Sects which Have Appeared from the Beginning of the Christian Era to the Present Day*. (*Dedham Historical Register. July 1896*)

"AUTOBANK." See Bank

AUTOGIRO

Autogiro flown was at Pitcairn Field, Willow Grove, Philadelphia, on December 19, 1928. It was brought to this country by Harold Frederick Pitcairn who formed the Pitcairn-Cierva Autogiro Company of America for licensing the manufacture of the autogiro in this country. On January 19, 1931, the name of the company became the "Autogiro Company of America." (*The Autogiro—Pitcairn-Cierva Autogiro Co. of America*)

Autogiro mail delivery. See Air mail service

Autogiro manufactured with a closed cabin was the Kellett Convertible K2 model, powered with a 165 h.p. Continental engine, which was flown October 21, 1931 at the Philadelphia Municipal Airport, Philadelphia, Pa. It had a door which opened part of the roof, and a window on the pilot's side. It seated two passengers and could be transformed into an open model at will.

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Autogiro rotary wing aircraft fellowship was the De La Cierva Fellowship established at the College of Engineering, New York University. The first recipient of the fellowship was Samuel B. Sherwin of New York City, who enrolled September 8, 1939.

Autogiro to land packages on a moving ship was piloted by James Garrett Ray of the Pitcairn Company, Philadelphia, Pa. He lowered several rolls of film to the "Ile de France" on April 30, 1931, as the departing steamer left New York City for Europe.

Autogiro to loop the loop publicly was demonstrated by John MacDonald Miller at the National Air Races, Cleveland, Ohio, August 27, 1932.

Autogiro to tow a glider was piloted by John MacDonald Miller at Valley Stream, Long Island, N.Y., on May 23, 1933. The glider was piloted by Jack O'Meara.

Autogiro (wingless direct control) for military purposes was the KD-1, a two-place open cockpit tandem type with dual controls, manufactured by the Kellett Autogiro Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1934. Control is accomplished by means of the rotor system, which is inclined by moving the control stick in conventional manner. The autogiro has a gross weight of 2,050 pounds and has a cruising range of 3½ hours—361 miles. It was first flown December 9, 1934, at the Philadelphia Airport, Philadelphia, Pa.

Autogiro with side-by-side seating arrangement was a Kellett Autogiro K2 model with a 165 h.p. Continental engine. The design was planned January 13, 1931, and the ship was completed and tested April 17, 1931, at the Philadelphia Municipal Airport, Philadelphia, Pa.

Parachute jump from an autogiro. See Aviation—Parachute

Transcontinental autogiro flight was made by John MacDonald Miller who left Pitcairn Field, Willow Grove, Philadelphia, Pa., May 14, 1931. Many stops were made en route to California to exhibit the machine. The autogiro landed May 28, 1931 at the North Island Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif.

AUTOGRAPH TIME RECORDER. See Time recorder

AUTOMAT (RESTAURANT). See Restaurant

AUTOMATIC AIRCRAFT CANNON. See Ordnance

AUTOMATIC COMPUTING SCALE. See Scale

AUTOMATIC PARKING METER. See Parking meter (automatic)

AUTOMATIC PILOT. See Aviation

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AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SYSTEM. See Telephone

AUTOMATON was imported from England on May 3, 1743 and was exhibited by Mr. Pacheco of New York City who charged one shilling admission. It performed "several strange and diverting motions to the admiration of the spectators" and was advertised in the *New York Weekly Journal* of July 18, 1743.

AUTOMOBILE

Armored car was designed by Colonel Royal Page Davidson in May 1898. A Colt automatic machine gun was mounted on the car, which was intended for military use. The automobile was manufactured by the Duryea Automobile Company of Peoria, Ill., and was used by the Northwestern Military and Naval Academy of Lake Geneva, Wis.

Armored commercial car was employed by Brink's Incorporated, Chicago, Ill., in 1918. It had one thickness of armor-plate steel, but was not all-steel construction throughout.

Armored commercial car completely protected was put in service February 1, 1920, by Michael Francis Sweeney of the Sweeney Detective Bureau, Inc., St. Paul, Minn. Construction was commenced March 1919 by the Boyd Auto Shops, Minneapolis, Minn. The side walls and roof were steel, welded-steel construction; no wooden walls or roof supports were used. The glass was "polished plate wired glass." Hinged steel plates were placed over the windshield and window glass. They were so arranged that by tripping a catch, the steel plate covered the glass windows and windshield.

Army armored car. See Army armored car unit; Army armored tank

Automobile (gasoline-electric combination) was placed in service about 1910. It was equipped with the Owen magnetic drive and a generator in a combined unit.

Automobile (new type gasoline-electric combination) was delivered on August 30, 1929 to Colonel Edward Howland Robinson Green by the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N.Y. It was capable of developing 60 h.p. and had no clutch or gear-shifting device. There were only two foot pedals, one at the left for the brake and the other at the right for acceleration. To start the car the driver stepped on the starting button and then fed the engine gas.

Automobile-airplane combination was the Arrowbile built by the Waterman Arrowplane Corporation, Santa Monica, Calif., completed for testing February 20, 1937. Delivery of five Arrowbiles was made August 15, 1937, to the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind. In the air, its top speed was 120 miles an hour and its cruising speed 105 miles an hour. It had a six-cylinder Studebaker engine which developed 100 h.p.

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AUTOMOBILE—*Continued*

Automobile exhibited at a circus. *See Circus*

Automobile regularly made for sale was manufactured by the Duryea Motor Wagon Company, which was organized in Springfield, Mass., in 1895. Charles Edgar Duryea, America's pioneer automobile manufacturer, began building his automobile in August 1891. It was completed at his shop, 47 Taylor Street, Springfield, Mass., and successfully operated April 19, 1892.

Automobile slung beneath airplane fuselage in flight. *See Aviation—Flights*

Automobile snow cruiser. *See Snow cruiser (automobile)*

Automobile to exceed 100 miles an hour was a Napier driven by Arthur G. MacDonald on January 31, 1905, at Ormond (now Daytona Beach), Fla. The speed was one mile in $34\frac{2}{3}$ seconds for 104.65 miles.

Automobile to exceed the speed of a mile a minute was driven on November 16, 1901 by A. C. Bostwick on a straightaway course at Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y., in a race sponsored by the Long Island Automobile Club. He covered the distance in $56\frac{2}{3}$ seconds. This record was held only a few minutes as Henry Fournier lowered it to $51\frac{1}{2}$ seconds in a 40 h.p. gasoline automobile and by Foxhall Keene in $54\frac{3}{4}$ seconds, both of whom raced in French automobiles. Bostwick used a 40 h.p. Winton. (*Smithsonian Institution—Smithsonian Report for 1901*)

Automobile to exceed the speed of 200 miles an hour was a 1000 horsepower "Mystery Sunbeam" driven by Major Henry O'Neil de Hane Segrave on March 29, 1927 at Daytona Beach, Fla., at an average speed of 203.79 miles both ways. (*Henry O'Neil de Hane Segrave—The Lure of Speed*)

Automobile to exceed 300 miles an hour was a Bluebird Special driven by Sir Malcolm Campbell, who on September 3, 1935, at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, drove a mile at the rate of 304.331 miles an hour, and made a return run at 298.013 miles an hour, an average speed of 301.1292 miles an hour.

Automobile with a circulating lubrication system was the Autocar model of 1904, manufactured at Ardmore, Pa.

Automobile with left-hand steering was the Northern four-cylinder car of 1907, manufactured by the Northern Motor Car Company of Detroit, Mich. The automobile was also equipped with air brakes. The designer of these improvements was Charles Brady King, one of America's pioneer automobile inventors.

Automobiles ordered for the United States War Department were purchased in 1899 from the Woods Motor Vehicle Company of

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Chicago, Ill. "The automobiles were provided for ordinary horse transportation when they serve to furnish electrical power in the field for use of telegraphy, telephony, signal lights, etc., while, when circumstances permit, the same power is available for transportation itself."

Collection and delivery of mail in automobiles. *See Postal service*

Diesel engine automobile. *See Diesel engine*

Electric storage battery automobile was designed by William Morrison and built by Morrison & Schmidt, Des Moines, Iowa, in the summer of 1891. It was powered by twenty-four storage-battery cells, placed under the seats, which took ten hours to charge, and could run continuously for thirteen hours. It carried twelve people, had a 4-horsepower motor and was capable of a speed of fourteen miles an hour. It was sold to J. B. McDonald, president of the American Battery Company of Chicago, in 1892. (*Scientific American, January 9, 1892*)

Electric taxicabs were introduced in New York City in the spring of 1897 by the Electric Vehicle Company whose office and garage were located at 1684 Broadway, New York City. (*Horseless Age, Vol. 3, No. 7, October 1898*)

Field hospital automobile with X-ray equipment was designed at Lake Geneva, Wis., by Colonel Royal Page Davidson and was first used in May 1915 at the Northwestern Military Academy, Lake Geneva, Wis. The necessary electric current was generated by the automobile motor.

Foreign automobile exhibited was displayed at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 by Karl Benz of Germany. It was built by Gottlieb Daimler of Germany and was named after his daughter, Mercedes.

Mobile telephone conversation. *See Telephone*

Plastic automobile was manufactured by the Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Mich., in August 1941. Fourteen plastic panels were mounted on a tubular welded frame, windows and windshield were of acrylic sheets, which resulted in approximately a 30 per cent decrease in weight. On January 13, 1942, patent No. 2,269,451 was obtained by Henry Ford, Dearborn, Mich., on an automobile body construction, an auto body chassis frame made from steel tubes or pipes designed for use with automobiles made from plastics. (*Modern Plastics, September, 1941*)

President to ride in an automobile. *See President*

Radio car (military). *See Radio car (military)*

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Sedan type automobile was the 1913 Hudson Sedan, manufactured by the Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich. It was officially shown January 11, 1913, at the Thirtieth National Automobile Show, New York City. It carried all accessories as standard equipment.

Shaft driven automobile was constructed in 1901 by the Autocar Company of Ardmore, Pa. It was driven from Ardmore to the Madison Square Garden, New York City, in six hours and fifteen minutes, where it was exhibited in the New York Automobile Show of December 1901. The first eight hundred cars were equipped with steering levers, but the later ones were equipped with steering wheels. (*Autocar Messenger*. Vol. XIII. No. 10)

Steam automobile was invented in 1866 by Henry Alonzo House. It was driven through the streets of Bridgeport, Conn., and surrounding towns for several months. On October 6, 1866, House and his brother, James A. House, co-inventor, drove the car to Stratford, Conn., taking a party of men to a vessel-launching.

Steam-operated amphibious vehicle. See Steam-operated amphibious vehicle

Two-way radio in an automobile. See Radio telephone

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT occurred in New York City, May 30, 1896, when Henry Wells of Springfield, Mass., in a Duryea Motor Wagon, collided with Evelyln Thomas, a bicycle rider, who was taken to the Manhattan Hospital. Her leg was fractured and Wells spent the night in jail awaiting the report as to the extent of the injuries. (*New York Daily Tribune*. May 31, 1896)

AUTOMOBILE ADVERTISEMENT. See Advertisement

AUTOMOBILE-AIRPLANE COMBINATION. See Automobile

AUTOMOBILE ARREST

Automobilist jailed for speeding was sentenced August 28, 1904, to five days in the Newport County Jail, Newport, R.I., by Darius Baker, justice of the First District Court. This was a second offense as the speeder had been fined \$15 and costs on August 21, 1904, for running his automobile between 15 and 20 miles an hour. (*Horseless Age*—Dec. 14, 1904)

AUTOMOBILE BRAKE (four wheels) was invented by Otto Zachow and William Berserdich of Clintonville, Wis., who obtained patent No. 907,940, December 29, 1908 on "power applying mechanism."

AUTOMOBILE BUS

Bus night coach was built by the Pickwick Corporation in Los Angeles, Calif., and placed in service in July 1929 between Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif. The car was of

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metal construction, chiefly of duralumin, and provided sleeping and seating accommodation for twenty-six people. The bus had two lavatories, a kitchen and pantry and carried a crew of three: pilot, steward and porter.

Bus operated by a railroad for the transportation of passengers was used by the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway Company. It organized the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Transportation Company, which was incorporated on July 23, 1924, and commenced its highway operations on August 25, 1924. (*Automotive Transportation and Railroads—Commission on Commerce and Marine*. American Bankers Assn.)

Bus with a double deck was imported from France and introduced on Fifth Avenue, New York City by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company in 1906. The Di Dion Bouton type bus was used. An experimental model propelled by electricity supplied by a battery was tested in 1904. (*Motor Coach*. June-July, 1924)

Bus with a double-deck body and chassis made in the United States was constructed in 1915 by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company of New York City.

Bus with cross seats was introduced by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, New York City. The double-deck buses were fitted with cross seats on March 14, 1914, and the single-deck buses on August 27, 1915. All seats had been longitudinal before that. The single-deck buses seated 16 people, the double-deck 44. (*Motor Coach*. July 1928)

Coast to coast through bus line was the "Yellowway Bus Line" which commenced service on September 11, 1928, from Los Angeles, Calif., to New York City. Three 26-passenger buses departed daily from each terminal covering 3,433 miles in 5 days and 14 hours.

Two-way radio equipped bus. See Radio telephone

AUTOMOBILE CATALOG was a one-sheet four-page circular, issued in 1895 by the Duryea Motor Wagon Company of 285 Main Street, Springfield, Mass. The retail price for a "two-seater" automobile was \$1,000, for a "four-seater," \$2,000. The automobile was described as follows: "It has two actual 3 horsepower motors. . . . It uses ordinary stove gasoline and costs less than 1/2 cent per mile. . . . It has 34 inch front and 38 inch rear wheels. . . . It weighs 700 pounds or about 300 pounds more than a similar common wagon. . . . It is steered by a sidewise motion of the lever and speeded by a vertical motion. . . ."

AUTOMOBILE CLUB was the American Motor League, which held its preliminary meeting November 1, 1895, at Chicago, Ill., with sixty members. On November 29, 1895, a constitution was adopted and officers elected. No president was selected but four vice presidents, Charles Edgar Duryea of Illinois, Hiram

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AUTOMOBILE CLUB—*Continued*

Percy Maxim of Connecticut, Henry Gurney Morris of Philadelphia, and H. D. Emerson of Cincinnati, Ohio were elected. Dr. Joseph Allan Hornsby was elected secretary and Charles Brady King, treasurer.

AUTOMOBILE COMPANY incorporated was the Duryea Motor Wagon Company of Springfield, Mass., incorporated September 21, 1895, under the laws of Maine.

AUTOMOBILE DRIVING COURSE in a high school, including both classroom work and behind-the-wheel training, was offered at State College High School, State College, Pa., from February 17, 1934, to June 11, 1934. The first instructor was Amos Earl Neyhart. Students who completed the course received Pennsylvania automobile operators' licenses.

See also Automobile school

AUTOMOBILE ELECTRIC SELF-STARTER, applied commercially to an automobile, was offered to the public in May 1911 by the Cadillac Motor Car Company of Detroit, Mich. The self-starter was patented by Charles Franklin Kettering who obtained patent No. 1,150,523 on August 17, 1915, on an "engine starting device."

Automobile electric self-starter patent was No. 745,157 which was granted on November 24, 1903 to Clyde Jay Coleman of New York City. He invented the self-starter in 1899, but the invention was impractical. The license was purchased by the Delco Company, which was taken over by the General Motors Corporation.

AUTOMOBILE FINANCE COMPANY was the Bankers Commercial Corporation, New York City, organized February 1915, an affiliate of the Commercial Security Company, Inc. (formerly the Fidelity Contract Company), Chicago, Ill.

AUTOMOBILE GARAGE. *See* Garage (public)

AUTOMOBILE HILL CLIMBING CONTEST was sponsored by the Automobile Club of America and held September 9, 1901, at Nelson Hill, just outside of Peekskill, N.Y., as one of the feature events in the 500-mile test run from New York to Buffalo, N.Y. The Class A race was won by the Grout Brothers, automobile manufacturers of Orange, Mass., who entered a steam-propelled open Stanhope automobile of their own manufacture. The car weighed 920 pounds and seated two people, including the driver. The climb took 2 minutes, 45 seconds. The hill was 226 feet high and 2,372 feet long with a slant varying from 12 to 17 degrees, (*Automobile Club of America—Five Hundred Mile Endurance Contest*)

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE. *See* Insurance

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AUTOMOBILE LEGISLATION

Federal motor carrier legislation was the act of August 9, 1935 (49 Stat.L.543) "to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, by providing for the regulation of the transportation of passengers and property by motor carriers operating in interstate or foreign commerce." (*Parker McCollister—Federal Motor Carrier Legislation*)

State motor car legislation was passed by the General Assembly of Connecticut, "An act regulating the speed of motor vehicles," approved May 21, 1901. Robert Woodruff of the town of Orange, a representative in the Connecticut Assembly, presented the bill which provided that the speed of all motor vehicles should not exceed twelve miles an hour on country highways and eight miles an hour upon highways within the limits of the city. A substitute bill was presented however which provided that "no motor vehicle shall run on any highway or public place outside the limits of the city at a speed to exceed fifteen miles an hour . . . or within the limits of the city to exceed twelve miles an hour. A person having charge of a powerful vehicle shall have such vehicle under their control and shall reduce the speed of such vehicle until said crossing of such street or road shall have been passed. Upon meeting or passing any vehicle drawn by a horse, the person having charge of the power of the vehicle shall reduce the speed and if the horse drawing such vehicle appears to be frightened the person in charge of said motor vehicle shall stop."

AUTOMOBILE LICENSE (Federal)

Common Carrier License issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission was MC-60785 granted December 22, 1936 to Rodger's Motor Lines, Inc., Scranton, Pa., to become effective January 21, 1937.

Contract Carrier License issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission was MC-81,751 issued December 29, 1936, to Howard W. Juett, Cartersville, Ga., effective as of December 29, 1936. This permit authorized operations as a contract carrier of certain specified commodities to and from Cincinnati, Ohio, to points in the State of Florida, as specified therein.

AUTOMOBILE LICENSE BOARD was the Board of Examiners of Operators of Automobiles authorized July 6, 1899 by Chicago, Ill. It consisted of Edward Beach Ellicott, City Electrician, chairman; Dr. Arthur Rowley Reynolds, Commissioner of Health; John Ericson, City Engineer; and James Furlong, secretary, appointed to ascertain the qualifications of persons seeking licenses.

AUTOMOBILE LICENSE PLATES were required by New York State in 1901. "An act to amend the highway law, in relation to the use of highways by automobiles or motor vehicles and requiring the owners of such vehicles to register with the Secretary of

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State." The Act became a law April 25, 1901 and took effect immediately. Registration was required within thirty days. Owners of automobiles were obliged to register their names and addresses and a description of their machines. The registration fee was \$1. In 1901, fees totaling \$954 were received and in 1902, \$1,082. The licenses bore the owners' initials and were required to be over three inches in height.

Permanent license plates were issued by Connecticut and became effective March 1, 1937. The plates were made of aluminum with black letters against a natural background. The annual number was located directly in the middle and at the bottom of the plate. The colored insert is designed so that it may be easily removed and changed each year.

Plastic license plate tabs were issued December 15, 1942, by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities for 1943 truck registrations. They were made of a laminated phenolic compound by the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y. Printed resin-impregnated sheets of paper, backed by a suitable filler, covered by a translucent sheet, were bonded together under approximately 250° Fahrenheit temperature and 1500 pounds pressure.

AUTOMOBILE MAGAZINE was *The Horseless Age* published November 1895 in New York City by Edward P. Ingersoll.

AUTOMOBILE MAIL DELIVERY. See Postal service

AUTOMOBILE MAIL WAGON built especially for mail collection service was constructed by the Winton Motor Vehicle Company of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1899. A test was made in Cleveland over a twenty-two mile route, when mail was collected from one hundred and twenty boxes. Although the test was made in a severe snow storm under adverse conditions, the trip took two hours and twenty-seven minutes whereas the horse and wagon trip required six hours. The test was authorized by Mr. Dewston, Cleveland's postmaster. (*Automobile Magazine*. Vol. 1. No. 5. February 1900)

AUTOMOBILE PARADE was held at Newport, R.I., September 7, 1899. The aristocracy of Boston, New York and Philadelphia participated. The vehicles were all profusely decorated with flowers and flags. A prize was awarded to Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs whose automobile was overhung with wisteria. Upon the radiator was a flock of pure white doves that appeared to be drawing the carriage. Nineteen cars were in the line. (*Automobile Magazine*. October 1899)

AUTOMOBILE PARKING REGISTER. See Parking meter (automatic)

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AUTOMOBILE PATENT was No. 549,160, filed on May 8, 1879 by George Baldwin Selden, an attorney of Rochester, N.Y. It was granted to him on November 5, 1895 and embodied his claims to the original application of the internal combustion hydro-carbon motor to a road vehicle.

AUTOMOBILE POLICE PATROL WAGON was designed by Frank Fowler Loomis of Akron, Ohio, and was placed in service by the Akron Police Department in June 1899. It had three speeds and made sixteen miles an hour. It was operated by electric power and weighed 5,500 pounds, including the batteries. (*Automobile Magazine*. May 1900)

AUTOMOBILE RACE

Automobile race was held on November 28 (Thanksgiving Day), 1895, over snowy roads from Chicago to Waukegan, Ill., a distance of approximately 52 miles. Of the eighty-odd entries, only six could start: three foreign cars, two electric cars and one American-made gasoline car. The race and the \$2,000 prize offered by the Chicago *Times-Herald* were won by James Franklin Duryea, who drove an automobile invented by his brother, Charles Edgar Duryea. Arthur M. White, umpire, rode with him. Only one other entry finished, an American rebuilt Benz electric which was pushed many miles. The Duryea entry had a water-cooled gasoline engine with water pump, a bevel-gear transmission with three speeds forward and reverse, and electric ignition. It was equipped with a rigid front axle with steering knuckles at the ends. It was steered by a tiller handle, the up-and-down motion of which changed the speed. The average speed in the race was $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour.

Automobile race around the world started February 12, 1908, from Times Square, New York City. Six automobiles were entered; three French cars, one Italian, one German and one American car. The race was won by George Schuster, driver, George J. Miller, mechanic, and Montague Roberts, assistant mechanic, in a car made by the E. R. Thomas Motor Company, Buffalo, N.Y. The route was via Seattle, Yokohama and Paris. The elapsed time was 170 days, of which 88 were spent in actual driving. The average daily run was 152 miles; the longest daily run 420 miles. It was not necessary for the same mechanic or helpers to accompany the cars throughout the trip. The Thomas car returned to New York City on August 1, 1908.

Automobile race (long distance) was held September 9-14, 1901, under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America, which sponsored a 500-mile race from its club house, Fifth Avenue and 58th Street, New York City, to Buffalo, N.Y. The race was won by David Wolfe Bishop, who drove a Panhard automobile manufactured by Panhard-Levassor of Paris, France. The car carried one passenger and driver and was operated with gasoline. It weighed 2,800 pounds when fully equipped. The

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AUTOMOBILE RACE—*Continued*
average speed was 15 miles an hour. There were 87 entries in the race with 80 starters. The race was not a speed or endurance test but a reliability test. The exact mileage was 464.2 miles, divided into day trips with stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Herkimer, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo. (*Automobile Club of America—Five Hundred Mile Endurance Contest*)

Automobile race on a track was held September 7, 1896 at Narragansett Park, Cranston, R.I., as a feature of the Rhode Island State Fair and was witnessed by 40,000 spectators. Five gasoline and two electric automobiles raced, the winner being an electric Riker, whose speed was 2.47 minutes for the mile. The race was for five heats of five miles each, on a one-mile dirt track, one heat to be raced each afternoon of the Fair week. The prize offered was \$1,000 each day.

Automobile race on a track (long distance) took place May 30, 1911, at the Indianapolis Speedway, Indianapolis, Ind., and was won by Ray Harroun, who drove a 16-cylinder Marmon "Wasp." The course was 2½ miles, the distance totalled 500 miles. Only 38 of the 44 cars entered completed the race. Harroun's time was 6 hours, 42 minutes and 8 seconds, an average of 74.59 miles per hour.

Transcontinental automobile race started June 1, 1909 from New York City and ended June 22, 1909 at Seattle, Wash., scene of the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition. Mayor George Brinton McClellan fired the starting gun. There were six entrants; an Acme, an Itala, a Shawmut, a Stearns and two model T Fords. The Stearns failed to start. The race was won by Bert W. Scott and C. James Smith who drove one of the Ford cars and received a silver prize and a \$2,000 award from M. Robert Guggenheim.

Transcontinental automobile race (for a time record) was won by Dwight B. Huss of Detroit, Mich., who left New York City, May 8, 1905, in "Old Scout," an Oldsmobile run-about, and arrived at Portland, Ore., on June 21, 1905. He was accompanied by Milford Wigle of Detroit. (*Olds Motor Works—From Hell Gate to Portland*)

Vanderbilt Cup Race started at Hicksville, Long Island, N.Y., October 8, 1904 on a ten-lap course over a 30 mile circuit. Five Mercedes cars, three Panhards, two Fiats, two Pope-Toledos and one each of Renault, De Dietrich, Clement-Bayard, Simplex, Packard and Royal Tourist were entered. The race was concluded when two cars finished. The winner was George Heath in a Panhard whose average speed was 52.2 miles. The first American winner of the Vanderbilt Cup Race was George H. Robertson in a 90 h.p. Locomobile on October 24, 1908, over a 23.46 mile circuit (distance 11 rounds, 258.06 miles) at the Motor Parkway, Long Island, N.Y. His average speed was 64.3 miles, time 4 hours, 48½ seconds.

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AUTOMOBILE RACE TRACK

Automobile race track (asphalt covered) was opened September 18, 1915, at the Narragansett Speedway, Cranston, R.I., when two world records were broken.

Automobile speedway (board track) was the Los Angeles Motordrome, near Playa del Rey, Calif., started January 30, 1910. It was made of wood, "pie pan" in shape, with a circumference of 5,281 feet and was under the direction of Fred Evans Moskovics. The motordrome was opened April 7, 1910, although trial races were held March 23, 1910.

AUTOMOBILE RIM. See Automobile tire

AUTOMOBILE ROBBERY

Armored commercial car hold-up was March 11, 1927 by the "Flatheads" gang, about seven miles from Pittsburgh, Pa., on the Bethel Road on the way to Coverdale. An armored truck carrying a \$104,250 payroll of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company was dynamited while passing over a mine placed under the roadbed by the bandits. Five guards were badly injured.

AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL was established in 1903 by the Department of Education of the Young Men's Christian Association, Boston, Mass., to train chauffeurs, mechanics and prospective owners of cars. The courses consisted of lectures on the construction and operation of cars together with laboratory, machine shop and repair work. Enrollment the first year was approximately 250 students. See also Automobile Driving Course.

See also Automobile driving course

AUTOMOBILE SHOW was held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, November 3, 1900, under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America. There were fifty-one exhibitors, thirty-one of whom showed cars, the others, accessories. A ramp was built to show the hill-climbing ability of the cars and barrels were placed on the floor to show their steerability. Braking (stopping) contests and starting contests were held.

AUTOMOBILE TIRE

Balloon tire production was regularly introduced April 5, 1923 by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio. Prior to this time, on several occasions large-section, thin-walled tires with small bead diameters were used experimentally or for special purposes. No prior commercial use, however, was made. (*India Rubber Review. February 1924*)

Clincher tire was manufactured in 1899 by B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio, in sizes ranging from 28 x 2½ inches to 36 x 3 inches. The tire was of 19-ply construction.

Cord tire for commercial use was manufactured in 1910 by the B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio.

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Demountable tire-carrying rim was invented by Louis Henry Perlman of New York City, who applied for a patent May 21, 1906. Patent No. 1,052,270 was granted February 4, 1913. (*James Rood Doolittle—The Romance of the Automobile Industry*)

Non-skid tire of the modern type was patented by Stacy G. Carkhuff of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio. The patent was applied for on September 4, 1908 and granted on April 14, 1914 as No. 1,093,310. The angle formation of the edges of the raised portions molded on the tire provided against skidding in all directions. The tires were manufactured in Akron, Ohio. (*Cycle and Trade Journal. November 1, 1908*)

Pneumatic tire was made in 1895 by the Hartford Rubber Works, Hartford, Conn., owned by the Pope Manufacturing Company, now a subsidiary of the United States Rubber Company. It was used in March 1895 on the Duryea automobile that won the "Times-Herald" race November 28, 1895. (*Henry Clemens Pearson—Pneumatic Tires*)

Pneumatic tire patent was No. 488,494 awarded December 20, 1892, to Alexander T. Brown and George F. Stillman of Syracuse, N.Y.

Rubber tire patent. See Rubber

Synthetic rubber tire was commercially marketed by the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, which exhibited passenger car tires, on June 5, 1940, made of butadiene from soap, gas, petroleum and air. These tires were trade-marked "Ameripol."

AUTOMOBILE TRACK. See Automobile race track

AUTOMOBILE TRACTOR

Diesel engine tractor with an American built engine was assembled May 1930 by the Cummins Engine Company, Columbus, Ind. A Cummins model U4-cylinder, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 inch bore and stroke Diesel engine which developed 50 h.p. at 1000 revolutions per minute and weighed 1400 pounds, was placed in an Allis-Chalmers Track Type Tractor.

Diesel powered tractor offered on the market was the "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractor, manufactured by the Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill. It was a track-type, weighed 24,390 pounds, and developed 68 maximum drawbar horsepower. It was powered with a four-cylinder four-cycle Diesel engine, the first of which was delivered in October 1931. (*Caterpillar Tractor Company, Peoria, Ill.*)

Endless chain tractor was invented by Charles Dinsmoor of Warren, Pa., who obtained patent No. 351,749 November 2, 1886, on a "vehicle." The endless chain tractor, or track-type tractor, did not become a commercial and practical reality until Benjamin Holt of the Holt Manufacturing Company of Stockton,

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Calif., produced such a tractor in 1906 and proceeded to build and sell them in quantities. (*Scientific American. December 18, 1886*)

Gasoline tractor was manufactured in 1892, by John Froelich, at Froelich, Iowa, who shipped one of his tractors to Langford, S.D., on September 6, 1892, where it was employed from September 24, 1892, to November 16, 1892, in threshing. It had a Van Duzen vertical single-cylinder gasoline engine mounted on wooden beams to operate a J. I. Case threshing machine. Froelich formed the Waterloo Gasoline Traction Engine Company, Waterloo, Iowa, January 10, 1893, incorporated for \$50,000, and later acquired by the John Deere Plow Company.

Steam tractor was made by Daniel Best of San Leandro, Calif., in 1886. One of his "Best" tractors was loaded on a car at San Leandro, February 8, 1889.

AUTOMOBILE TRANSCONTINENTAL TRIP

Automobile transcontinental group tour was begun June 26, 1911, when ten Premier automobiles with forty occupants, a pilot car and a truck, left Atlantic City, N.J., on an "ocean to ocean" tour. They arrived at Los Angeles, Calif., on August 10, 1911, and concluded the trip August 13, 1911, at Venice, Calif., covering 4,617.6 miles.

Automobile transcontinental trip was made by E. P. (Tom) Fetch and Marcus Krarup in a Packard car, the "Old Pacific," a one-cylinder car of nine horsepower. They started from San Francisco on June 18, 1903 and arrived in New York City, August 21, 1903, via Sacramento, Carson City, Wadsworth, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Grand Junction, Leadville, Colorado Springs, Denver, Jewelsburg, Omaha, Des Moines, Clinton, Chicago, South Bend, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Syracuse and Albany.

Successful transcontinental automobile trip, by a non-professional driver in his own car, was made by Dr. Horatio Nelson Jackson, a Vermont physician, with Sewall K. Crocker as his mechanic. They left San Francisco, Calif., in a Winton automobile on May 23, 1903, and arrived in New York City on July 26, 1903. The average daily run was 125 miles. The trip consumed 63 days, of which 44 were spent traveling and 19 awaiting supplies. (*Motor World. July 23, 1903*)

AUTOMOBILE TRUCK was designed and built in Pittsburgh in 1898 and 1899 by Louis S. Clarke and his associates. They organized as the Pittsburgh Motor Vehicle Company and later incorporated as the Autocar Company. The first truck was pictured and described in the Autocar's 1899 catalog as "a delivery wagon which can be made of any size or design, that will be fitted with five to eight horsepower motors. Complete with motors it will weigh from 900 to 1400 pounds—so simple in con-

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AUTOMOBILE TRUCK—*Continued*
struction that any driver of ordinary intelligence can operate it with more safety than he could drive a horse." (*Twenty-Fifth Anniversary—Autocar Co.*)

Automobile truck completely streamlined
from the ground up was introduced by the White Motor Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on September 4, 1935.

AUTOMOBILE TRUCKING SERVICE
by railroad motor coaches was inaugurated on January 8, 1923 by the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway between Cambridge, Salisbury and Tyaskin, Md., and served six stations.

Automobile inter-city trucking service
commenced October 29, 1904, when William B. Chenoweth placed a six-cylinder motor truck in service between Colorado City, Colo., and Snyder, Tex.

AUTOMOBILE TWO-WAY RADIO. *See*
Radio telephone

AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEER (Woman).
See Woman

AUTOPSY is recorded to have taken place at Salem, Mass., in September 1639. "This boy was ill-disposed, and his master gave him unreasonable correction and used him ill in his diet. After the boy gave a bruise on his head, so as there appeared a fracture in his skull, being dissected after his death." Marmaduke Perry of Salem, Mass., was arraigned for the death of his apprentice. (*John Winthrop—History of New England*)

Autopsy and verdict of a coroner's jury
was recorded in Maryland on September 24, 1657. The surgeon received his fee of "one hogshead of tobacco" for "dissecting and viewing the corpse" of a negro supposed to have been murdered by his master.

AVIATION

See also

Air mail service	Aviation—Flights
Autogiro	(Transpacific)
Aviation—Airplane	Aviation—Flights
Aviation—Airplane	(World)
bombing	Aviation—License
Aviation—Airport	Aviation—Magazine
Aviation—Airship	Aviation—Parachute
Aviation—Aviator	Aviation—Passenger
Aviation—Exposi-	Aviation—Races
tions and Meets	Aviation—School
Aviation—Flights	Balloon
Aviation—Flights	Glider
(Transatlantic)	Helicopter
Aviation—Flights	
(Transcontinental)	

"Acc." *See* Aviation—Aviator

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Admiral in uniform to ride in an airplane.
See Aviation—Passenger

Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (National) was established by act of Congress (U.S.C. title 50, sec. 151), approved March 3, 1915. The membership, appointed by the President, consisted of two representatives each from the aviation sections of the War and Navy Departments, and one each from the Smithsonian Institution, Weather Bureau, Bureau of Standards and eight others "acquainted with the needs of aeronautical science, either civil or military, or skilled in aeronautical engineering or its allied sciences." The first chairman was Brigadier General George Percival Scriven. Naval Constructor Holden Chester Richardson was secretary. The committee was appointed April 2, 1915 and the organization meeting held April 23, 1915. (*National Advisory Committee for U.S.—Aeronautics—Annual Report 1915*)

Aerial photography. *See* Photography

Aerial policeman. *See* Police

Aeronautic international exposition. *See*
Aviation—Expositions and meets

Aeronautical Division of the United States War Department was authorized August 1, 1907, by Brigadier General James Allen, Chief Signal Officer of the Army. Captain Charles De Forest Chandler headed the divi-

Aeronautical patent was granted October 28, 1799, to Moses McFarland of Massachusetts on a "federal balloon."

Aeronautical stowaway was William Ballantyne, a rigger, a member of the original crew of the R34. He and two other men were laid off as it was necessary to lighten the load for the transatlantic crossing. He stowed away on the flight to America. The R34 left East Fortune, Scotland, 2 A.M., July 2, 1919, and arrived 9:54 A.M. at Hazlehurst Field, Long Island, N.Y., July 6, 1919.

Aeronautical trophy was awarded by the *Scientific American*, in New York City in 1908. It was valued at \$2,500. It was to become the property of the flyer taking it three years in succession, the conditions for winning to be changed each year according to the progress of aviation. Flights were to be made before official witnesses at a pre-announced time and place. Glenn Hammond Curtiss was the first trophy winner. His first flight was made for the trophy on July 4, 1908, at Hammondsport, N.Y., at 7:30 P.M. in his "June Bug" at a speed of forty miles an hour. The "June Bug" was equipped with an eight-cylinder air-cooled Curtiss engine with a six-foot propeller on the rear of its crankshaft. (*Scientific American*. July 18, 1908)

Air combat of an American organization
in World War I. *See* World war I

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Air control municipal board was the San Diego, Calif., Board of Air Control which was created by Municipal Ordinance No. 11,485 on December 19, 1927. Prior to its formation aircraft operations were controlled by Municipal Ordinance No. 10,035 adopted June 25, 1925.

Air defense command. See Air defense command (U.S.)

Air mail stamps. See Postage stamp

Air passenger international station was established at Meacham Field, Key West, Fla., the first flight being made by the Pan American World Airways on October 28, 1927, to Havana, Cuba. The airport facilities consisted of a small frame building that served as the station. Maintenance facilities were housed in an old fort nearby and in a small frame structure that served as a radio shack. Federal Health, Customs and Immigration officials came to the station when notified of the arrival or departure of a plane.

Air-rail passenger transcontinental service was inaugurated on June 14, 1929 by the New York Central Lines in cooperation with the Universal Air Lines and the Santa Fe Railroad. Planes were used only across the level Midwest, from Cleveland, Ohio, to Garden City, Kan., a distance of 1181 miles.

Air service of the United States Army originally came into being on July 18, 1914, when the aviation section was created within the signal corps with an allotted strength of 60 officers and 260 men. The entire equipment consisted of six planes. War Department General Order 75 of December 14, 1913 prescribed a provisional aero squadron with 20 officers and 90 enlisted men.

Air squadron of the United States Army in World war I was Squadron No. 1 assigned to the front on April 8, 1918, for observation duty. The first combat action took place on April 12, 1918, when the First Aero Squadron was attacked while on a reconnaissance mission.

Air squadron (complete) of American D.H.4 planes with Liberty motors crossed the German lines on an independent mission on August 7, 1918. All the planes returned safely. The first American built De Havilland airplane with a Liberty motor took to the air in France on May 17, 1918.

Air stewardess was Ellen Church who made her flight May 15, 1930, between San Francisco, Calif. and Cheyenne, Wyo., on the United Air Lines.

Air terminal (not located at an airport) was opened January 27, 1941, at New York City, for American Airlines, Eastern Airlines, Pan American Airways System, Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., and United Airlines.

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Airboat commercial line service started January 1, 1914 between St. Petersburg, Fla., and Tampa, Fla. The planes were built by the Benoist Aircraft Company and were operated by the St. Petersburg-Tampa Airboat Line. The first plane was piloted by Anthony (Tony) Jannus. Mayor Abram Cump Pheil of St. Petersburg, Fla., paid \$400 for the first round trip. Noel Mitchell paid \$175 for the second trip. Two round trip flights were made daily. The regular round trip fare was \$10.

Airboat commercial line service (international) was established by Aeromarine Airways, Inc., on November 1, 1920 from Key West, Fla., to Havana, Cuba. They employed two three-plane flying boats. The fare was \$50. Mail was also carried.

Aircraft owned by the Forest service. See Forest service

Airplane commutation tickets were placed on sale May 1, 1929, by the Colonial Division of American Airways which inaugurated commutation tickets on the Newark-Boston line. These commutation tickets were for ten and fifty trips.

Airplane Diesel engine was manufactured by the Packard Motor Car Company of Detroit, Mich., in 1928. The engine was of 225 horsepower and weighed 510 pounds. It was used in a Stinson Detroit airplane and made its first flight September 19, 1928.

Airplane fatality occurred on September 17, 1908 at Fort Myer, Arlington Heights, Va., when a propeller blade struck an overhead wire, due to the wearing through of a fitting to which the guy wire was attached. Thomas Etholen Selfridge, United States Army, was killed and Orville Wright was injured.

Airplane "fly-it-yourself" system was started by the Saunders Drive It Yourself Company on September 15, 1929 at the Fairfax Airport, Kansas City, Kan. The idea was not profitable and operations ceased on May 15, 1930.

Airplane high-speed tank to test airplanes was designed in 1929 and completed May 1931 by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Washington, D.C. It was the first towing tank in which the towing carriage ran with pneumatic wheels on steel rails, and in which very large models could be tested at relatively high speeds. The dimensions were 2,020 feet in length, 24 feet in width and 12 feet in depth. Towing speeds up to 50 miles an hour could be obtained.

Airplane human pick-up was accomplished September 5, 1943, when the pilot, Captain Norman Rintoul, picked up Paratrooper First Lieutenant Alexis Doster of Washington, D.C., with an airplane from which a hook was suspended from a 185-foot half-inch nylon rope, at the Clinton County Army Air Base at Wil-

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AVIATION—*Continued*
 mington, Ohio. An electric reeling motor weighing 200 pounds was used to hoist the pick-up.

Airplane in actual military operation by the United States Army was used in March 1916 when the 1st Aero Squadron, composed of eleven officers, eighty-two enlisted men, one civilian mechanic and eight JN airplanes, was ordered to proceed to Casas Grandes, Mexico, for active duty with the Punitive Expedition under General John Joseph Pershing. Airplanes were previously used, however, in February 1913 when the Army Aviation School, then at Augusta, Ga., was transferred to Texas City, Tex., for the purpose of providing aviation for ground troops stationed on the Mexican border to prevent disorders. (*Records in Office of the Chief of the Air Corps, War Dept. Washington, D.C.*)

Airplane merchandise shipment was delivered to the Morehouse-Martens Company of Columbus, Ohio, by Pilot Philip Parmelee. Five bolts of "Rajah" silk manufactured by Rogers and Thompson of New York City, valued at \$600, were shipped from New York City to Dayton and brought from there to Columbus by the plane which landed at the old Columbus Driving Park. The silk was cut up and stamped, "This silk is a piece of the first merchandise ever carried in an airplane—Dayton to Columbus, November 7, 1910." The distance of sixty miles was made in fifty-six minutes. The delivery was a publicity stunt for which \$5,000 was paid. The shipping rate was \$71.42 a pound.

Airplane moving picture show was given on October 8, 1929, by Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc. in a Ford transport plane 5,000 feet in the air. A current newsreel and two cartoon comedies were shown with the cooperation of the Universal Newsreel Company and the Duograph Company. The machine was installed by J. Frankenberg, its originator. The projector weighed about eight pounds, the entire apparatus together with batteries less than thirty-four pounds. A delicate filament lamp specially designed to operate on low voltage was unaffected by the vibration of the motors.

Airplane rescue at sea was effected January 30, 1911, by the destroyer "Terry" which picked up James A. D. McCurdy within four minutes after his 50 m.p.h. biplane en route from Key West, Fla., to Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba, landed on the sea ten miles from Havana, Cuba, due to a faulty oil connection. Its pontoons kept it afloat. He had been in the air 2 hours and 8 minutes and had made the first sea flight out of sight of land.

Airplane sleeping berths were introduced by the American Airways, Inc. of Chicago, Ill., in March 1933. The berths were made by folding two of the plane's chairs to form a cot. The first airplane with non-convertible sleeping berths was placed in service October 5, 1933, by

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the Eastern Air Transport, Inc. between Atlanta, Ga., and New York City. The plane was a Curtiss-Wright "Condor" and was designed to contain eight berths and five seats, but on the initial trip only two berths were installed, an upper and a lower. The berths were six feet five inches long and two feet four inches wide. The first passengers to occupy the berths were Captain Edward Vernon Rickenbacker and Alexander Strong. The plane was equipped in the company's shops at the Atlanta Municipal Airport where the first trip started.

Airplane tank discharger was patented by John Hays Hammond, Jr., Gloucester, Mass., who received patent No. 2,038,998, April 28, 1936, on a "gas tank discharger for airplanes." A cylinder of compressed carbon dioxide cut off the supply of gasoline to the carburetor and dumped it into space.

Airways illumination was attempted August 21, 1923, when forty-two landing fields on the Chicago-Iowa City-Omaha-North Platte and Cheyenne route were lit by thirty six-inch electric arc beacons which revolved completely around three times a minute. The lights were of 5,300,000 candle power and were visible for fifty miles.

Ambulance air service to transport sick people by airplane to hospitals was organized on October 21, 1929 by the Colonial Flying Service and the Scully Walton Ambulance Company of New York.

Atlantic ocean scheduled air service was inaugurated by the Pan American Airways, Inc., on May 20, 1939, when the "Yankee Clipper", a 4-engine 41½-ton flying boat took off from Manhasset Bay, Port Washington, Long Island, N.Y., and arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, in 26½ hours (20 hours 16 minutes actual flying time). It was commanded by Captain Arthur Earl La Porte and carried a crew of 14, 3 PAA employees, and 1,680 pounds of mail.

Automatic pilot, an instrument which can be set to take over and relieve the pilot in flying modern aircraft, was developed by William Green and used on a Gates-Day Standard J5 airplane on October 8, 1929, at Cleveland, Ohio in a Pennsylvania-Central Airlines (now Capital Airlines) plane flown by Captain Trow Sebree from Cleveland to Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aviation gasoline. See Gasoline

Aviation trainer was the Link Trainer, an aircraft-like mechanical-electrical device complete with hooded cockpit, controls, and a full complement of flight instruments. The trainer behaves like an airplane but does not leave the ground. It was invented by Edwin Albert Link. The first sale was made in 1929 to the Link Flying School, Binghamton, N.Y. It was adopted by the U.S. Navy in 1931, and by the U.S. Army Air Corps in 1934.

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Battleship sunk by an airplane was the "Ostfriesland," a former German battleship, which was sunk July 21, 1921 near Hampton Roads, Va., in a bombing demonstration conducted by General William Mitchell. Three direct hits were made out of five bombs, each weighing 1,000 pounds. Later, the Martin bombers dropped seven 2,000 pound bombs, and sank the battleship within twenty-one minutes after the attack. Near misses were preferred to direct hits to shake open the seams and cause the battleship to topple. These seven bombs caused the dreadnaught to turn on her port side and sink stern first.

Caterpillar club. See Caterpillar club

Civil air patrol (U.S.). See Civil air patrol (U.S.)

Coast Guard air station was established March 24, 1920, at Morehead City, N.C. It operated until July 1, 1921 when it was decommissioned due to lack of funds.

Coast Guard aviation unit was formed under Act of Congress August 29, 1916 (39 Stat.L.601) which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury "to establish, equip, and maintain aviation stations, not exceeding ten in number, for the purpose of saving life and property along the coasts of the United States and at sea contiguous thereto."

Floating seaplane ramp (municipally owned) was launched August 15, 1934, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, N.Y. It was formally dedicated September 5, 1934, by Bernard Seymour Deutsch, president of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York. The New York and Suburban Airlines, Inc., a subsidiary of the National Aviation Corporation, operated the Bellanca Airbus on floats furnishing a commuting service between the downtown area and Oyster Bay and adjacent points on Long Island, and week-end service to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, Mass. The first passenger flight was made July 16, 1934, from Oyster Bay to the foot of Wall Street in nineteen and a half minutes. The landing was made at an improvised float.

Flying medical clinic. See Medical clinic

Forest service aerial patrol. See Forest service

Gyroscope automatic stabilization for aircraft that was successful was demonstrated by Lawrence B. Sperry and Lieutenant Patrick Nelson Lynch Bellinger in August 1913 at Lake Keuka, Hammondsport, N.Y., in a Curtiss-F boat. Stabilization was longitudinal and lateral.

Loop the loop. See Aviation—Flights

Physiological research laboratory of the United States Army Air Corps was completed January 1, 1937, at the Air Corps Materiel Division, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. Its

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purpose was to investigate and devise means to alleviate the distressing symptoms occurring during air travel and to furnish information to the engineer which would enable him to provide conditions aloft most favorable for the efficient functioning of the pilot and observer. (*Aviation Medicine*. June 1937)

Propeller blade of hollow steel made from a single piece of steel tubing was placed in mass production by the American Propeller Corporation, Toledo, Ohio, in June 1942. The process was developed at the Lycoming Division—The Aviation Corporation, Williamsport, Pa. Over 80,000 hollow steel propeller blades were made from tubing in three years.

Radio telephone conversation between the ground and an airplane. See Radio telephone

Refueling attempt in mid air was made at Rockwell Field, Coronado, Calif., on June 27, 1923, at 4:43 A.M. in a DeHaviland plane piloted by Captain Lowell Herbert Smith, Air Corps, with Lieutenant John Paul Richter, Air Corps, as receiver of fuel. A 40-foot steel-wire encased hose was lowered to the fuel receiving plane. They refueled in flight and remained aloft 37 hours, 15 minutes and 14½ seconds. (*Records in Headquarters Rockwell Field, Office of the Commanding Officer. Coronado, Calif.*)

Round-the-world civil air service commenced June 17, 1947, when a Pan American airplane, captained by Hugh Gordon, left La Guardia field, New York City, with twenty passengers and a crew of nine. The route, 22,170 miles, was via Gander, London, Istanbul, Karachi, Manila, Bangkok, Calcutta, Shanghai, Tokyo, Guam, Wake, Honolulu, and San Francisco. The first trip took 309 hours and 21 minutes, with 93 hours and 10 minutes actual flying time. Round-trip fare for the world flight was \$1,700.

Secretary of Air (U.S.) See National defense department (U.S.)

Telegram dispatched from an aerial station. See Telegram

Transatlantic regular commercial airplane service, flying the "southern route" was undertaken by the 41½ ton "Dixie Clipper" of the Pan American Airways, Inc., commanded by Captain Robert Oliver Daniel Sullivan, which left Port Washington, Long Island, N.Y., June 28, 1939 at 1:59 P.M. with nine crew members and twenty-one passengers. It was powered by four 1500-horsepower Wright Cyclone engines. Stops were made at Horta and Lisbon. The plane landed at Marseilles, France, June 30, 1939 at 8:21 A.M. The fare was \$375.

Transcontinental commercial overnight transport service was inaugurated August 1, 1934 by the Transcontinental and Western Air,

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AVIATION—Continued

Inc. A twin-motored Douglas monoplane, the "Sky Chief," piloted by Otis Frank Bryan, took off from the Newark Airport, Newark, N.J., August 1, 1934, at 5:24 P.M. and arrived at Kansas City, Mo. Here the passengers transferred to a plane piloted by M. O. Brown which flew them to the Glendale Airport, Los Angeles, Calif., where they arrived at 7:13 A.M. August 2, 1934.

Transcontinental regularly scheduled through air service was opened October 25, 1930, simultaneously from New York City and Los Angeles, Calif., by Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., a merger of TAT-Maddux Airlines and Western Air Express. The westward flight required thirty-nine hours, of which twenty-five hours and thirty-three minutes were in actual flight. Ground time was consumed in stops at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, an overnight stop at Kansas City, thence to Wichita, Amarillo, Albuquerque, Winslow and Los Angeles. The eastbound flight operating on the same schedule of stations, including the overnight stop at Kansas City, required a total of thirty-four hours and eighteen minutes. Actual time aloft was twenty-three hours and forty-three minutes. The one-way fare was \$200.

War night-flying scout group was the 185th Pursuit Squadron which went to the front on October 5, 1918, assigned to the Meuse-Argonne sector in France.

Wedding in an airplane. See Wedding

Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron (WAFS, later WASPS) to ferry training and liaison aircraft from factory to domestic airfields was under the supervision of Mrs. Nancy Harkness Love of Newcastle, Del., whose appointment was announced September 10, 1942, by Lieutenant General Henry Harley Arnold. The pilots received Civil Service status and \$3,000 a year.

AVIATION—AIRPLANE

See also

Autogiro	Glider
Aviation—Airship	Helicopter
Balloon	

Aeronautical stowaway. See Aviation

Aeronautical trophy. See Aviation

Airplane commutation ticket. See Aviation

Airplane equipped with radio to cross the Atlantic ocean was the Tri-motored Fokker monoplane "The America" which took off from Roosevelt Field, N.Y., at 5:24 A.M. on June 29, 1927 with a four-man crew, Commander Richard Evelyn Byrd, pilots Bert Acosta and Lieutenant Bernt Balchen and radioman Lieutenant George O. Noville. It landed July 1, 1927 near the shore at Versur-Mer, France, after a 4,200 mile flight in 43 hours and 21 minutes.

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Airplane fatality. See Aviation

Airplane heavier-than-air to make any long sustained flight under its own power was Samuel Pierpont Langley's model No.5, which was tested May 6, 1896, on the shores of the Potomac River. This unmanned model "aerodrome" weighed twenty-six pounds, was sixteen feet in length and had four cambered single-tier wings, each about fourteen feet from tip to tip. It was driven by a one-horsepower steam engine. It was catapulted from a platform twenty feet above the water and flew a distance of about three fourths of a mile remaining aloft one and a half minutes during one of its flights. As the fuel was used up, it descended gently to the water. It was picked up, dried off, refueled and relaunched the same afternoon. Langley predicted that airplanes would be used to carry men, but his friends and the press scoffed. (*Nature*—May 28, 1896)

Airplane outfitted with a machine gun was a Wright biplane flown at College Park, Md., May 7, 1912 by pilot Lieutenant Thomas de Witt Milling. Charles de Forest Chandler of the Army Signal Corps was in charge of the Lewis machine gun. (*Scientific American*. July 6, 1912)

Airplane post office. See Post office

Airplane purchased by the United States Government was a Wright biplane which was given its first official flight on July 30, 1909 and accepted from Orville and Wilbur Wright of Dayton, Ohio, on August 2, 1909. The purchase price was \$25,000, but a bonus of \$5,000 was given because the specified speed, forty miles an hour in still air, was exceeded. The plane, built at Dayton, Ohio, was powered by a 25 horse-power motor and averaged a fraction over forty-two miles an hour. It was known as "Miss Columbia." Lieutenant Frank Purdy Lahm and Wilbur Wright made the first flight under government ownership at College Park, Md., on October 8, 1909.

Airplane smokescreen. See Smokescreen

Airplane sold commercially was the "Gold Bug" delivered by Glenn Hammond Curtiss June 16, 1909 to the New York Aeronautical Society at Hammondsport, N.Y., for \$5,000. Flying instructions were given to two members. (*Chelsea Curtis Fraser—Famous American Flyers*)

Airplane (commercial) stabilized was the Curtiss Condor No. 5, built in 1931 by the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company in their factory at Garden City, Long Island, N.Y. It was powered by two liquid-cooled twelve-cylinder engines, 650 horsepower, and was equipped with both a Sperry stabilizer and an automatic pilot which were placed in a box under the pilot's seat. The airplane carried eighteen passengers, two pilots and a hostess and was operated by the Eastern Air Transport air lines between New York City and Miami, Fla.

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Airplane telecast. See Television

Airplane to receive national acclaim was constructed by the Wright Brothers. On December 17, 1903 at Kitty Hawk, N.C., with Orville Wright at the controls, this machine "raised itself into the air in full flight, sailed forward without reduction in speed, and finally landed at a point as high as that from which it started." The plane with the 179-pound four-cylinder engine weighed 745 pounds. The engine made 1200 r.p.m. and developed 12 h.p. The plane was launched from a monorail after a 35 to 40-foot run. Four flights were made against a 21-mile wind. The average speed developed was 31 miles. The longest flight was 852 feet in 59 seconds. (*Century Magazine*. 1908)

Airplane "train". See Aviation—Flights

Airplane used by a newspaper was a Canadian Curtiss seventy-five-mile-an-hour biplane, piloted by Lieutenant William D. Tipton, which was placed in service by the *Evening Sun* of Baltimore, Md., on September 1, 1920, when it covered a railroad wreck at Back River. Two days later it flew out to sea and located the submarine S-5 in trouble off the Delaware Capes.

Bomber (all-wing jet) was the Northrop Flying Wing YB-49 which had its taxi trial, October 21, 1947, at Northrop Field, Hawthorne, Calif. It had a span of 172 feet and weighed in excess of 88,000 pounds. The eight-jet YB developed thrust equivalent to 32,000 horsepower. "Clean" design obtained by eliminating the drag-producing tail surfaces and fuselage boosts the YB-49's speed and range over that of a comparable conventional model.

Bomber with the Flying Wing design was the Northrop XB35 built by Northrop Aircraft, Inc. which took off from Northrop Field, Hawthorne, Calif., on June 25, 1946 and made a successful flight of eighty-five miles to the U.S. Army Air Force Base at Muroc, Calif. It weighs 209,000 pounds in gross overload condition and has a 172-foot wing span with a 53-foot overall length. It has an operational range of about 10,000 miles and can carry 56,000 pounds of bombs.

Catapulted airplane. See Aviation—Flights

Child born in an airplane. See Births

Cow flown in an airplane. See Animals

Dirigible. See Aviation—Airship

Fighter airplane was the "Kirkham Fighter" designed by Charles Kirkham, manufactured by the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company, Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., and tested August 19, 1918, at Garden City, when it attained a speed of 162 miles an hour. It established a world's record on October 11, 1918, when it made a ceiling climb of 26,300 feet.

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Fighter airplane carrying a cannon was the P-39 (Airacobra) tested by pilot Jimmy Taylor at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, on April 6, 1938. It was built by the Bell Aircraft Corporation at the Niagara Falls Airport, Niagara Falls, N.Y. The armament consisted of a 37mm. cannon located on the fuselage centerline, the gun barrel projecting through the reduction gear box and propeller hub; two .50 calibre machine guns in the forward fuselage and four .30 calibre free firing machine guns installed in pairs in each outer wing panel. (*Aviation*. May 1943)

Gas turbine propeller-driven airplane was the XP-81, a fighter, designed and produced by the Vultee Field, Downey, Calif., division of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation and first flight tested February 11, 1945 at an Army Air Force base in Muroc, Calif. Its wing span is 50 feet 6 inches and its fuselage is 44 feet 8 inches long. It weighs 19,500 pounds and travels at a speed greater than 500 miles an hour. In the nose is a propeller drive gas turbine type TG-100, built by the General Electric Company. Between the cockpit and the tail is a 1-40 jet engine, also built by the General Electric Company.

Hydroplane of stainless steel built for commercial purposes was the "Sea Bird" designed and constructed by Fleetwings, Inc., Bristol, Pa., with welding apparatus especially designed by them. It was first flown experimentally by Daniel Johnson Brimm, test pilot, off the Delaware River at Bristol, Pa., on September 4, 1936. It weighed 2,320 pounds empty (gross load 3,425 pounds) and had a cruising speed of 135 m.p.h. (The Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, Pa., had built an experimental stainless steel plane in 1931 duplicating a Savoia Marchetti design already existent in wood.)

Hydroplane that was successful was the "Flying Fish" which was flown by its inventor, Glenn Hammond Curtiss, at San Diego, Calif., on January 26, 1911. On September 29, 1909, Wilbur Wright flew from Governors Island, N.Y., to and around the Statue of Liberty and return, nineteen and a half miles, in an airplane that carried a canoe.

Hydroplane with a multi-engine was the "America" financed by Rodman Wanamaker, christened June 22, 1914 at Hammondsport, N.Y. It had a speed of 65 miles per hour. It had two Curtiss 1250 r.p.m., 90 h.p. engines. The "America" weighed 3,000 pounds empty, 5,200 pounds fully loaded and had five watertight compartments. Length overall was 34 feet. The upper wing span was 74 feet, lower wing span 46 feet. A third motor was added in July but was rejected.

Jet propelled airplane designed and built in the United States was the XP-59, an "Airacomet," built by the Bell Aircraft Corporation, Buffalo, N.Y., and flown for the first time October 1, 1942 at a secret testing base in

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AVIATION—AIRPLANE—Continued

Muroc, Calif., by Robert Morris Stanley. It was rated over 400 miles and in excess of 40,000 feet. The higher the altitude (up to a certain maximum altitude) the faster it flew. It employed two turbo-jet engines built by General Electric Company, Lynn, Mass., from designs of the British inventor, Group Captain Frank Whittle. The fuel was generally kerosene, although anything that burns could be used. There was no propeller.

Jet propelled fighter plane to be accepted by the United States Army Air Forces for combat purposes was the P-80, the "Shooting Star," designed by Clarence L. Johnson, and constructed in 143 days by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, Calif. It had a wing span of 38 feet 10½ inches, an overall length of 34 feet 6 inches, and a height of 11 feet 4 inches. The first flight was made January 1944, and on February 1945, it was announced by the army as perfected for actual combat.

Jet propelled fighter plane (four-engine) for the United States Army was the Curtiss XP-47 built by the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Columbus, Ohio, and tested September 15, 1947. It had a sixty-foot wing span and an approximate overall length of sixty-five feet. The engines, built by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, were placed in pairs in housings built into the wings.

Jet propelled landing on an aircraft carrier was made November 6, 1945 by Ensign Jake C. West in an FR-1 Fireball on the escort carrier "Wake Island" off San Diego, Calif. The "Fireball," a Ryan-built Navy fighter plane, was powered by both a turbo-jet and a conventional reciprocating engine, which normally uses its reciprocating power plant for take-off and landing, switching over to the jet as either an exclusive or supplementary propulsive force once it is in the air. As West was landing, the reciprocating engine power failed and he landed using jet power.

Jet propulsion four-engine bomber was the XB-45 built by North American Aviation, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., which made its test flight March 6, 1947 at Muroc, Calif. It was flown by George Krebs. It had a wing span of 89½ feet and was 74 feet long and 25 feet high from ground to tail top. The engines were arranged in pairs in single nacelles in each wing.

Letter to encircle the world by commercial air mail. See Postal service

Molded plywood airplane was the "Whistling Bill," a two-place fighter, built in 1918 by the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company, Garden City, Long Island, N.Y. The fuselage was made of four 3/32nd-inch longitudinal sheets of Haskelite, three-ply birch plywood, steamed and formed to contour in a concrete die. The wings were not of plywood. The

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cooling radiators were of the tubular type, located on the sides of the fuselage. It was of 400 horsepower, carried two 30-caliber machine guns and had a sea-level speed of 170 miles per hour. It was designed by Charles Kirkham.

Monoplane (American) was the Walden III invented by Dr. Henry W. Walden which was test-flown at Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., in December 1909. It was equipped with a 1909 Anzani three-cylinder motor which developed twenty-two horsepower and flew at the speed of fifty-two miles an hour. (*U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings. March 1934*)

Naval airplane was the Curtiss Amphibian Triad delivered July 1911. It was equipped with dual controls permitting two pilots to operate them in flight. It was tested at Lake Keuka, Hammondsport, N.Y. The first naval pilots were lieutenants Theodore Gordon Ellyson and John Henry Towers. Funds were obtained from a \$25,000 congressional appropriation passed March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. L.1268) "for experimental work in the development of aviation for naval purposes."

Naval patrol bomber launched like a ship was the 140,000-pound Glenn L. Martin Company's "XPB2M-1" christened "Mars" November 8, 1941, at Baltimore, Md., by Mrs. Artemus Lamb Gates, wife of the Assistant Secretary for the Navy for Air. The keel was laid August 22, 1940. It had a two-hundred-foot wing span and four engines each of two thousand horsepower. It was the first flying boat accorded Navy keel-laying and launching ceremonies.

Navy fighter airplane powered exclusively by jet engines to land on a ship was the "FD-1 Phantom" piloted by Lieutenant Commander James J. Davison which landed July 21, 1946 on the deck of the carrier "Franklin D. Roosevelt," 60 miles east of Cape Henry, Va. It was designed and built by the McDonnell Aircraft Corporation of St. Louis, Mo., and had a service ceiling over seven miles and a top speed in excess of 500 miles an hour. It is a single-seat, low-wing monoplane of conventional monocoque design with twin axial-flow Westinghouse turbo-jet engines built into the wing roots. Total weight with full combat load is less than 10,000 pounds. The wings fold electrically and when rigged for stowage the plane is 16 feet wide.

Photograph from an airplane. See Photograph

Plastic bonded airplane to be awarded a Type certificate by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, was an open two-place tandem low-wing full cantilever type monoplane built by the Timm Aircraft Corporation, Van Nuys, Calif., in July 1940. It was approved April 5, 1941. It was a training plane, the fuselage, wings and all control surfaces of which were fabricated from a special material formed by binding several laminations of ply-

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wood with liquid plastic, and pressing in a precision mold to the exact contour and size desired. The entire airplane structure contained less than 7 per cent of aluminum.

Postage stamp to picture an airplane. *See* Postage stamp

Radio message sent from an airplane. *See* Radio Broadcast

Rocket airplane (Military) was the MX-324, built by the Northrop Aircraft, Inc., Hawthorne, Calif., and flown July 5, 1944 by Harry Crosby, pilot. It had a prone cockpit in which the pilot lay flat to withstand the pull. An Aerojet XCAL-200 rocket motor was used with monoethylaniline as fuel. It was known as the "Rocket Ram". It was originally tested as a glider on October 2, 1943 by John Myers.

Rocket plane built in the United States designed for supersonic flight to carry a human was the Army Rocket Plane XS-1, manufactured by the Bell Aircraft Corporation, Buffalo, N.Y. The plane made its first powered flight on December 8, 1946 when it remained aloft nineteen minutes, seven of which were under power. It was flown by Chalmers ("Slick") Goodlin, a test pilot, who landed it at Muroc Army Air Field, Calif. Its fuel incorporated oxygen. A series of glide tests had been made previously.

Skywriting. *See* Skywriting

Symphony to call for an airplane propeller. *See* Symphony

Telecast from an airplane. *See* Television

Telephone conversation between the ground and a plane. *See* Radio telephone

Three-motor airplane was an eight-passenger Curtiss Eagle which made its first public flight on July 24, 1919, at Garden City, L. I., N.Y., when it developed a speed of ninety-nine miles an hour. It had three 150 h.p. K-6 engines, a wing span of 61 feet 4 inches and a wing area of 770 square feet. Its gross weight was 7450 pounds. On October 29, 1919 at Washington, D.C., this machine made 82 flights and carried 496 people, mostly prominent government officials.

Transatlantic robot pilotless airplane was the Skymaster, a U.S. Army C-54, four-engine military transport which took off from Stephenville, Newfoundland, on September 22, 1947 and arrived 10 hours and 15 minutes later at Brise Norton, four miles from London, England (2,400 miles). The robot piloting device was not touched after the throttles were opened to start the airplane. The plane carried fourteen persons including Colonel James Milligan Gillespie, the pilot and commander.

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Transport airplane designed especially for trans-oceanic service was the Pan American Clipper, a 19-ton flying boat powered by four Hornet air-cooled, geared and super-charged engines, each developing 700 horsepower. It was an all-metal monoplane, 67 feet, 8 inches long, with a wing spread of 114 feet. It carried within its hull and in the wings and pontoons a fuel load of more than 8½ tons, adequate for a flight range of 3,500 miles. Under the command of Captain Edwin C. Musick, the first Clipper took off April 16, 1935, at 6:50 P.M. from San Francisco, Calif., and arrived 12:59 P.M. on April 17, 1935, at Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, covering 2,301 air miles in 18 hours, 39 minutes. The return trip was begun April 22, 1935 at 8:59 P.M. from Pearl Harbor, and the transport landed at Alameda Airport, Calif., April 23, 1935, at 5:59 P.M.

Twin-engine pressurized airplane was the Convair Liner, 300-mile-an-hour, 40-passenger airliner, equipped with two 2,400 h.p. Pratt and Whitney engines. Its wing span is 91 feet 9 inches; its length, 74 feet 8 inches; its height, 26 feet 11 inches. Convair's jet exhaust propulsion principle is used for added speed. The plane was produced at the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation's San Diego, Calif., plant. It was first test-flown on March 16, 1947.

Two-way conversation between a glider and the land. *See* Radio telephone

Two-way conversation between planes. *See* Telephone

AVIATION—AIRPLANE BOMBING

See also World war II (American bombing mission)

Airplane bombing experiment was made July 1, 1910 by Glenn Hammond Curtiss at Hammondsport, N.Y., who released lead missiles attached to colored streamers from a height of 50 feet upon a target 500 feet by 90 feet. He scored ten hits and four misses. (*Aeronautics*, August 1910)

Airplane bombing experiment with explosives was carried out by Philip O. Parmelee and Lieutenant Myron Sidney Crissy on January 7-25, 1911, upon a test range at San Francisco, Calif.

Airplane bombing in the United States occurred on November 12, 1926, during a feud between rival beer and rum factions, the Sheltons and the Birgers in Williamson County, Ill., wherein lies the city called "Bloody Heroin." A plane swooped low and dropped three bombs over the farmhouse of Charles Birger, but as they were crudely made, they failed to explode, which probably saved the lives of Birger and his companions, for the marksmanship of the flyer was unusually good.

Airplane bombing raid by an American air unit was made by the 96th Bombardment Squadron. The unit left the airdrome at Amanty, in Breguet airplanes on June 12, 1918, and bombed the railroad yards at Dommary

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AVIATION—AIRPLANE BOMBING—

Continued

Baroncourt, twenty-four miles northwest of Metz. (*Records in Office of the Chief of the Air Corps, War Dept. Washington, D.C.*)

AVIATION—AIRPORT

See also Aviation (Air terminal)

Airport (Federally owned and operated) (not Army) was the Washington National Airport, Washington, D.C., opened for regular traffic June 16, 1941. The cornerstone of the Terminal Building was laid by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, September 28, 1940. The Civil Aeronautics Administration was in charge, and John Groves was the manager.

Airport hotel was the Oakland Airport Inn at Oakland, Calif., built by the Board of Port Commissioners. It was opened July 15, 1929, and operated by the Interstate Company.

Airport manager (woman) was Laurette Schummoler, appointed May 28, 1932, at Port Bucyrus, Ohio, at a salary of \$510 a year. (*Charles E. Planck—Women With Wings*)

Airport municipal legislation was enacted at Modesto, Calif., July 8, 1910 (Article 3 Section 6) and ratified September 14, 1910 at a special election which authorized the city to acquire "aviation landings." An airfield was not erected within the city limits until 1918. (*California Laws. 39 Session. 1911*)

Airport municipally owned was the Tucson Municipal Airport east of Tucson, Ariz. The first plane landed on November 20, 1919, and was piloted by "Swede" Myerhofer. (*Arizona Yearbook. 1930*)

Airport to receive an A1-A rating from the Department of Commerce was the Pontiac, Mich., Municipal Airport which obtained it on February 11, 1930. The field covers 240 acres.

AVIATION—AIRSHIP

Airplane catapulted from a dirigible. *See Aviation—Flights*

Airship bombing was suggested by John Wise, an aeronaut, who petitioned Congress in 1851 for funds with which to carry out his plan. He wrote *A System of Aeronautics* published at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1850.

Airship disaster occurred on May 23, 1908, at Berkeley, Calif., when the 450-foot cigar-shaped balloon invented by John A. Morrell collapsed and exploded injuring the inventor and fifteen passengers. It was 46 feet in diameter at the center, and contained six gasoline engines which generated 200 horsepower each.

Airship (lighter-than-air) was the British dirigible R-34. It was under the command of Major George Herbert Scott who left East Fortune, Scotland, on July 2, 1919 and arrived at Roosevelt Field, New York, on July 6th,

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having flown 3,130 nautical miles in 108 hours, 12 minutes. It returned to Pulham, England, a few days later flying 3,200 miles in 74 hours and 56 minutes. (*Edward Maitland Maitland—The Log of H.M.A. R-34 Journey to America and Back*)

Airship of the United States Navy was the DNI, a twin-engine non-rigid 115,000-cubic-foot dirigible. The envelope was built at New Haven, Conn., and the car at Boston, Mass. It was acquired under contract of June 1, 1915, as a cost of \$45,636.25. It was too overweight to leave the ground and the twin-engine was replaced with a single engine. The first flight was made at Pensacola, Fla., April 1917. Only three flights were made as the airship was damaged in handling and did not justify repairing.

Airship of the United States Navy that was successful was the F1 built to United States Navy specifications under contract dated March 14, 1917, by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. The ship was assembled at a Chicago, Ill., amusement park and the first flight made from Chicago to Wingfoot Lake, near Akron, Ohio, May 30, 1917.

Airship to land on a roof was the A4, a 160-foot dirigible with a 95,000-cubic-foot gas capacity, which took off from the Wingfoot Lake Naval Air Station, near Akron, Ohio, and landed on a 30-by-30-foot platform on the roof of the Statler Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, on May 23, 1919. Two of the five passengers alighted, one of whom was Ralph Hazlett Upson, designer of the dirigible. The pilot was James Shade.

Airship with an enclosed cabin was the non-rigid dirigible "Pilgrim," a 51,000-cubic-foot airship built by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. The first flight was made June 3, 1925, with John Maloney Yoltan as pilot.

Atlantic Ocean regular commercial airship service was inaugurated by the "Hindenburg" of the German Zeppelin Transport Company which departed from Friedrichshafen, Germany, at 9:30 P.M. (Central European Time) on May 6, 1936, and landed May 9, 1936, at the United States Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J., at 6:08 A.M. (Eastern Standard Time) completing the voyage of approximately 4,000 miles in 61 hours and 38 minutes, an average speed of 65 miles an hour. Fifty-one passengers and fifty-six officers and crew made the flight. The ship was in command of Captain Ernest August Lehmann, under the general direction of Dr. Hugo Eckener. (*Ernest August Lehmann—Zeppelin, The Story of Lighter-than-air Craft.*)

Balloon. *See Balloon*

Catholic holy mass in an airship over the ocean. *See Catholic holy mass*

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Dirigible was designed and built by Caesar Spiegler. The flight was scheduled for July 3, 1878, with John Wise of Lancaster, Pa., as the pilot. The dirigible was of the cigar shape and supported a wicker-cage partition with a door and window.

Dirigible (American-built rigid) and the first of the Zeppelin type to use helium gas, the ZR1, was christened "Shenandoah"—"daughter of the stars"—by Mrs. Edwin Denby on October 10, 1923. Commanded by Lieutenant Commander Zachary Lansdowne, it was destroyed in a storm on September 3, 1925 over Caldwell, Ohio. Lansdowne and fourteen members of the crew were killed. It was launched August 20, 1923, and tested in flight September 4, 1923, at Lakehurst, N.J. (*Charles Emery Rosendahl—Up Ship*)

Dirigible balloon contracted for by the United States Government was built by Captain Thomas Scott Baldwin. It was 96 feet long, and equipped with an engine of 20 horsepower designed and built by Glenn Curtiss. It was demonstrated to the Government representatives at Fort Myer, Va., in August 1908, Baldwin acting as pilot and Curtiss as engineer. It was subsequently purchased from Captain Baldwin and used by the Signal Corps at Omaha, Neb., for several years. The engine, the first water-cooled engine which Curtiss made, is now in the National Museum. It averaged 19.61 miles per hour, stayed aloft two hours, and was sold for \$5,737.50.

Dirigible for private commercial operation was delivered on May 22, 1930, by the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation of Akron, Ohio, to the New England Airship Company of Bedford, Mass. It was chartered by Bird & Son, Inc., of East Walpole, Mass., and as a good-will messenger made 1,380 flights, carrying more than 6,000 passengers in less than five months.

Dirigible landing and taking off from an ocean-going steamship was the non-rigid dirigible "Mayflower," a blimp of the Goodyear fleet. On July 31, 1930 as the S.S. "Bremen" reached New York City, the "Mayflower" lowered itself to the deck which was eighty-five feet long by thirty-six feet wide, and picked up a passenger, Paul Weeks Litchfield, President of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. The railings of the ship were covered with mattresses to prevent puncturing the sides of the dirigible. The "Mayflower" was one hundred and twenty-eight feet long and thirty-seven feet wide and contained eighty-six thousand cubic feet of gas.

Dirigible made of all metal was the ZMC-2 which was constructed by the Detroit Aircraft Corporation, Detroit, Mich. It was tested at Grosse Ile Airport, Mich., August 19, 1929, and was manned by Captain William E. Kepner and a crew of four who stayed aloft 49 minutes and 55 seconds. The ship was 149 feet 5 inches long, 52 feet 8

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inches in diameter and had a displacement of 202,200 cubic feet of helium gas. Its weight, empty, was 9,115 lbs. It carried a total load of 12,242 pounds. On June 24, 1926, President Calvin Coolidge signed House Resolution 9690 appropriating \$300,000 towards its construction. The contract with the Navy was signed on August 18, 1926 under the administration of first Assistant Secretary of Navy for Aeronautics, Hon. Edward Pearson Warner. (*The Metalclad Airship—Detroit Aircraft Corp.*)

Dirigible merchandise shipment sent to the United States by air was a shipment of toys brought over in 1924 by the German dirigible ZR3 (later the "Los Angeles") which flew from Friedrichshafen, Germany, on October 12, to Lakehurst, N.J., where it arrived on October 15, 1924. It was manned by a crew of 33 men and made the 50,000-mile trip in 81 hours and 17 minutes.

Dirigible passenger transfer to an airplane. See Aviation—Passenger

Dirigible transfer of mail to a train was effected on June 15, 1928 by an Air Corps blimp piloted by Lieutenant Karl S. Axtater and Lieutenant Edward H. White who flew directly over an Illinois Central train near Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., and dipped low enough to permit the railway mail clerk to reach the sack of mail which was suspended by means of a rope. The blimp was a "C" type dirigible, 210 feet long with a crew of six.

Flights. See Aviation—Flights (Transatlantic); Aviation—Flights (Transcontinental); Aviation—Flights (Transpacific); Aviation—Flights (World)

Stock order from a Zeppelin. See Brokerage

Zeppelin woman passenger. See Aviation—Passenger

AVIATION—AVIATOR

American ace under American colors was Lieutenant Douglas Canpbell, who shot down a German aviator on April 14, 1918. His fifth victory, which qualified him as an "ace," was May 31, 1918.

American Ace of Aces was Captain Edward Vernon Rickenbacker, of Columbus, Ohio, who was credited with twenty-five victories (twenty-one airplanes and four balloons). His first victory was at Baussant Region, in the Toul sector, France, April 29, 1918. (*Sender Garlin—The Real Rickenbacker*)

American aviator killed while a pilot in the Lafayette Escadrille, an American flying squadron in the service of France, was Victor Emmanuel Chapman who was shot down June 23, 1916, northeast of Douaumont in the Verdun sector. From August 1914 to August 1915 he was in the Foreign Legion. (*Bert Hall—One Man's War, The Story of the Lafayette Escadrille*)

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AVIATION—AVIATOR—Continued

American aviator shot down in World War I was H. Clyde Balsley of the Lafayette Escadrille who was attacked by a German squadron at a height of ten thousand feet before Verdun, France, on June 18, 1916. Although wounded, he managed to land his airplane within the Allies' lines. He received the Military Medal and the War Cross for his bravery. (*Edwin C. Parsons—The Great Adventure; the Story of the Lafayette Escadrille*)

American aviator to score a victory over a German seaplane was Ensign Stephen Potter, U.S.N.R., who, while flying an American airplane protecting British Royal Air Force flying boats, attacked and shot down a German seaplane on March 19, 1918.

American bombardier over German occupied territory. See World War II

American pilot to shoot down a German fighter plane. See World War II

Army aviator to win a victory over an enemy airplane was First Lieutenant Stephen W. Thompson, First Aero Squadron, whose victory is recorded as of February 5, 1918, at Saarbrücken, Germany, when he downed an Albatross pursuit plane.

Aviator to fire a gun from an airplane was Lieutenant Jacob Earl Fickel of the 29th Infantry who fired rifle shots at a target on August 20, 1910, at the Sheephead Bay Race Track, New York City, from a single-seater Curtiss plane piloted by Glenn Hammond Curtiss.

Aviator to fly to a height of one mile was Walter Richard Brookins who attained a height of 6,175 feet in a flight of 1 hour, 2 minutes and 35 seconds in a Wright biplane at Atlantic City, N.J., on July 9, 1910. For this achievement he won the Atlantic City Aero Club prize of \$5,000.

Aviator to fly one hundred times across the Atlantic ocean was Captain Robert Oliver Daniel Sullivan who completed his hundredth trip on December 28, 1942, from New York to Lisbon, Portugal. His first flight across the Atlantic was January 28-29, 1938, from New York to Marseilles, France.

Marine aviator. See Marines

Naval ace in World War I was David Sinton Ingalls of the United States Naval Aviation Forces, who while attached to the 213th Squadron of the Royal Air Force (England) "alone and in conjunction with other pilots shot down at least four enemy aeroplanes and one or more enemy balloons." He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross by the British Government on October 25, 1918, and the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States on November 11, 1920. He served as Assistant

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Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics from March 16, 1929, to March 15, 1932.

Naval ace in World War II was Lieutenant Edward Henry O'Hare who, alone and single-handed, attacked nine twin-engined Japanese heavy bombers, shot down five, and damaged a sixth on February 20, 1942, in the southwest Pacific in an action of about five minutes duration.

Pilot to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor, granted by the President with the approval of Congress, was awarded to Lieutenant Frank Luke for extraordinary heroism in action near St. Mihiel, France, September 12-15, 1918. It was awarded April 14, 1918 for destroying eight enemy balloons in four days and was posthumously presented at Phoenix, Ariz., on May 29, 1919 to his father, Frank Luke, Sr. Luke was a member of the 27th Squadron when he was killed in action. He is officially credited with eighteen victories, a record that was surpassed in World War I only by Captain Edward Vernon Rickenbacker who was credited with twenty-five victories and who later also received the Medal of Honor. (*Norman Shannon Hall—The Balloon Buster, Frank Luke of Arizona*)

Woman aviator to fly across the Atlantic ocean east to west was Amy Johnson Mollison who, accompanied by her husband James Allan Mollison, left Pendine, Wales, July 22, 1933, at 7 A.M. in the "Seafarer" on a non-stop flight. They crashed July 23, 1933, at 9:30 P.M. at Stratford, Conn., about 55 miles from their ultimate goal. They flew 3,190 miles in 38½ hours.

Woman aviator to fly solo across the Pacific Ocean was Amelia Earhart Putnam. She left Wheeler Field, Honolulu, at 10:15 P.M. Friday, January 11, 1935, and arrived at the Oakland Airport, Oakland, Calif., at 4:31 P.M. Saturday, covering 2,408 miles in 18 hours 16 minutes at an average speed of 133 miles an hour. (*George Palmer Putnam—Soaring Wings, A Biography of Amelia Earhart*)

Woman aviator to make a public flight was Blanche Stuart Scott, a pupil of Glenn Hammond Curtiss, who made a solo flight October 23, 1910, at the Driving Park, Fort Wayne, Ind. She used an Ely machine and rose to a height of twelve feet and sailed across the field. After the flight, she stated, "I believe I could have turned and circled the track, but Mr. Curtiss has absolutely forbidden me attempting the turns until I have mastered the straightway flights." (*Fort Wayne Journal—Gazette. Oct 24, 1910*)

Woman aviator to pilot an air-mail transport on a regular schedule was Miss Helen Richey who flew from Washington, D.C., to Detroit, Mich., via Pittsburgh and Cleveland, on December 31, 1934. She was appointed a co-pilot by the Central Airlines, Inc. and flew a Tri-Motored Ford 12-passenger transport.

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Woman test pilot to test standard production aircraft was Miss Alma Heflin who made her first production test flight November 12, 1941, for the Piper Aircraft Corporation, Lock Haven, Pa.

AVIATION — EXPOSITIONS AND MEETS

Aeronautic international exposition was held in New York City from May 9th to May 18th, 1912, at the Grand Central Palace under the auspices of the Aero Club of America. An invitation to attend was extended to Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus on the opening day by Robert Joseph Collier, president of the Aero Club of America, who flew from Keyport, N.J., to the U.S.S. "Washington" moored in the Hudson River. (*Aero Club of America—First Annual International Aeronautical Exhibition*)

Aviation meet was held at Los Angeles, Calif., January 10-20, 1910. American planes had an opportunity of proving their power in competition with foreign planes. Two Farman biplanes and two Blériot monoplanes were foreign exhibits. Three Curtiss biplanes of American manufacture were shown which were piloted by Glenn Hammond Curtiss, Charles Keeney Hamilton and Charles Foster Willard. At the meet Louis Paulhan broke the altitude record of the world with a flight to 4,165 feet.

Intercollegiate air meet was held May 7, 1920, at Mitchel Field, Long Island, N.Y., under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Flying Association, the United States Air Service and the American Flying Club. The Air Service loaned the flyers Curtiss JN-4 planes. Yale University won with nine points, Williams was second with six points and Princeton and Columbia tied for third place with five points each. The other college entries were Cornell, Harvard, Lehigh, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Rutgers, Wesleyan.

AVIATION—FLIGHTS

Airplane catapulted successfully was a Curtiss hydro-airplane. catapulted from the Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., on November 12, 1912. The catapult was built under the direction of Captain Washington Irving Chambers assisted by Naval Constructor Holden Chester Richardson and Admiral Nathan Crook Twining of the Bureau of Ordnance. The airplane was piloted by Lieutenant Theodore Gordon Ellyson. Similar attempts were made previously at Annapolis, Md., but were not successful. (*Aviation Magazine*, February 28, 1921)

Airplane catapulted from a dirigible was a Vought two-seater observation plane which was released on May 20, 1930, from the airship "Los Angeles." It was piloted by Lieutenant Commander Charles Ambrose Nicholson who flew it to the carrier "Saratoga."

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Airplane flight was made August 14, 1901, near Bridgeport, Conn., by Gustave Whitehead who made four flights, one of which was a mile and a half, in his airplane "No. 21." (*Stella Randolph—Lost Flights of Gustave Whitehead*)

Airplane flight commercially scheduled over a single route linking four continents was made by the 42½-ton "Dixie Clipper," with ten passengers and eleven in the crew, commanded by Captain Harold Edwin Gray, which left La Guardia Field, Long Island, N.Y., February 1, 1941 on a 11,348-mile trip. Stops were made at Bermuda; Lisbon, Portugal; Bolama, Portuguese Guinea; Port of Spain, Trinidad; and San Juan, Puerto Rico, returning to the starting field February 9, 1941. This was also the first airplane of commercial United States registry to put into an African port.

Airplane flight from a ship was made on November 14, 1910, when Eugene Ely, a civilian pilot of the Curtiss Company, took off from the deck of the scout cruiser "Birmingham" at Hampton Roads and flew two miles through fog and rain to Norfolk, Va. The runway was eighty-three feet long with a five-degree slope, allowing only a twenty-six-foot take off as the length of the plane was fifty-seven feet. On January 18, 1911, he flew thirteen miles from Camp Selfridge, Calif., and alighted safely upon the platform built on the deck of the United States Cruiser "Pennsylvania" in San Francisco harbor.

Airplane flight of one hour duration was made September 9, 1908, by Orville Wright who flew a Wright airplane with a Wright motor at Fort Myer, Va., for one hour two minutes and fifteen seconds.

Airplane flight with an auto slung beneath the fuselage was made February 11, 1935, from Floyd Bennett Field, N.Y., with Lou Reichers at the controls. An Uppercu-Burnelli transport with a cabin twelve feet wide supported a Ford roadster fastened and braced with struts between the wheels of the landing gear. The test was made to demonstrate the quick starting ability of a branded gasoline but was valuable because it demonstrated the possibility of transporting tanks behind the enemy lines in battle.

Airplane loop the loop was made by Lincoln Beachy at North Island, San Diego, Calif., on November 18, 1913. At a 1000-foot level, he brought his machine up with a swoop and a moment later was flying head downward. The loop was completed at a 300-foot level. On November 28, 1913, he made a triple loop.

Airplane night scheduled passenger flight was made April 1, 1927, when a three-engine Fokker of the Colonial Air Transport Company took off for Boston, Mass., from Hadley Field, N.J., then the only lighted airway.

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AVIATION—FLIGHTS—Continued

Airplane round trip, made in one day between two large cities, was made on June 13, 1910, when Charles Keeney Hamilton flying in a Curtiss biplane equipped with a Curtiss motor made the round trip between Governors Island, N.Y., and Philadelphia, Pa. He left Governors Island at 7:36 A.M. and arrived at Front Street and Erie Avenue, Philadelphia, at 9:26 A.M. The average speed for his one-hour-and-fifty-minute flight was 46.92 miles an hour. He left Philadelphia 11:33 A.M. and, after a detour, landed at South Amboy, N.J., at 12:54 A.M., in a swamp instead of on a green. He repaired a broken spark plug and reascended at 6:17 P.M. and landed at Governors Island, at 6:40. The flying time for the round trip was three hours and thirty-four minutes. For this accomplishment, he won a \$10,000 prize offered by the *New York Times* and the *Philadelphia Ledger*. (Lyman J. Seely—*Flying Pioneers at Hammondsport*)

Airplane to exceed the speed of 650 miles an hour was a United States Navy jet-propelled D-558, a Douglass Skystreak, which was flown August 25, 1947 at Muroc, Calif., at the speed of 650.6 miles an hour by Major Marion E. Carl of Woodburn, Calif. On August 27, 1947, he received a gold star in lieu of a second Distinguished Flying Cross from John Nicholas Brown, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air.

Airplane to travel faster than the speed of sound was the XS-1, a United States Army rocket airplane, flown October 14, 1947, at Muroc, Calif., by Captain Charles E. Yeager of Hamlin, W.Va. Announcement of this supersonic flight was made June 10, 1948, by Air Secretary William Stuart Symington. Alcohol and liquid oxygen were used as fuel which was forced into the burners by gaseous nitrogen. (At sea level, the speed of sound is 760 miles an hour).

"Airplane train" soared from Floyd Bennett Field, N.Y., August 2, 1934, 10:44 A.M. It consisted of a Wright-Eaglerock airplane piloted by Elwood Keim which towed three gliders, piloted by Jack O'Meara, Dr. Roswell Earl Franklin and Stanley Smith, which were to be released from the train at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The flight was arranged by the Lustig Sky Train Corporation and each glider carried about seventy-five pounds of mail. Due to heavy winds, the air train was forced down at Philadelphia at 1:20 P.M.

All blind cross-country test of instrument or "blind" flying and landing was on March 21, 1933 from College Park, Md., to Newark, N.J., by James Kinney, pilot, accompanied by Harry Diamond, United States Bureau of Standards scientist, who helped develop the instrument landing system, and William La Violette, radio technician.

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All blind distance flight by the United States Army was made April 6, 1940, by Major Carl B. McDaniel, assisted by Captain William A. Matheny, Lieutenant William P. Ragsdale and four enlisted men, in a four-motored 22½-ton craft from Mitchel Field, Long Island, N.Y., to Langley Field, Va. Two civilian passengers were carried in the two-hour-and-two-minute flight.

All blind flight was made September 24, 1929, at Mitchel Field, Long Island, N.Y., by Lieutenant James Harold Doolittle in a Consolidated-Wright biplane. He made a complete flight in an enclosed cockpit without seeing the ground or any part of the airplane except an illuminated instrument board. He was guided by a radio beacon. Lieutenant Benjamin Kelsey accompanied him in the event of an emergency.

All blind solo flight by the United States Army was made May 7, 1932, by Captain Albert Francis Hegenberger at Patterson Field, Dayton, Ohio, in an Army Douglas BT-2 plane equipped with standard Air Corps instruments. He took off and landed the plane completely inclosed in the hooded cockpit, with no external vision from start to finish. (*U.S. Air Forces. July 1932*)

California-Hawaii flight was made on June 28-29, 1927, by Lieutenants Lester J. Maitland and Albert Francis Hegenberger who flew in a triple-engine Fokker monoplane from Oakland, Calif., to Wheeler Field, Oahu Island, Hawaii, 2,400 miles in 25 hours and 50 minutes. (*Lester J. Maitland—Knights of the Air*)

Cross country airplane flight by a United States officer was made July 30, 1909, by Lieutenant Benjamin Delahauf Foulouls who flew with Orville Wright as the pilot from Fort Myer, Va., to Alexandria, Va. They traveled ten miles at an altitude of six hundred feet averaging forty-two miles an hour, thereby establishing three world's records for distance, speed and altitude.

Glider flight. See Glider

Helicopter flight. See Helicopter

Honolulu squadron flight was made by six United States Navy seaplanes under the command of Lieutenant Commander Knefler McGinnis. The planes with 30 aviators left San Francisco, Calif., January 10, 1934, 2:22 P.M. and arrived at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, 2,408 miles distant, 24 hours and 56 minutes later, crossing the ocean at an average speed of 100 miles an hour.

Hydroplane flight to and from a ship was made by Glenn Curtiss to the U.S.S. "Pennsylvania" in the Pacific ocean on February 17, 1911, from North Island, San Diego, Calif. He landed alongside the ship and was hoisted aboard. Then the procedure

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was reversed. He received the Robert F. Collier Trophy in 1912 for outstanding contributions to American aviation.

New York-Alaska flight, 4,345 miles each way, was made by four United States planes of the Alaskan Flying Expedition which left Mitchel Field, Long Island, N.Y., July 15, 1920, and arrived at Nome, Alaska, August 25, 1920. The expedition left Nome, August 29, 1920, and returned to Mitchel Field, October 20, 1920, making sixteen stops en route. The average flying speed of the trip was 80 miles an hour. The crew consisted of Captain St. Clair Streett, in command, First Lieutenant Clifford Cameron Nutt, Second Lieutenants Ross C. Kirkpatrick, Erik Henning Nelson and Clarence E. Crumrine, Sergeants James Long and Joseph E. English, and Captain Howard Douglas, advance officer.

New York-Bermuda flight was made on April 1, 1930, by Captain Lewis Alonzo Yancey, navigator, William Alexander, pilot, and Zeh Bouck, radio operator, in the Stinson monoplane "Pilot" equipped with a Wright Whirlwind motor. They landed 60 miles from their goal on the ocean where they floated overnight. They resumed flight and arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda on April 2, 1930. Each member of the crew received \$1000 from the Bermuda Board of Trade.

New York-Chicago non-stop flight was made by Captain E. F. White, April 19, 1919, piloting a De Havilland-4 army biplane. He covered the 727 miles in 6 hours, 50 minutes flying time, an average speed of 106 miles an hour.

New York-Panama non-stop flight was made by Captain Roy W. Ammel of Chicago in his Lockheed-Sirius monoplane, the "Blue-flash." He made the 3,189-mile trip from Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, N.Y., to France Field, Panama, on November 9, 1930, in 24 hours, 34 minutes.

North Pole flight was made by Lieutenant Commander Richard Evelyn Byrd, U.S.N. retired, and Floyd Bennett on May 9, 1926. In the "Josephine Ford," a triple engine Fokker monoplane, they flew from King's Bay, Spitzbergen, to the Pole and back, without stopping, covering 1,545 miles in 15 hours and 30 minutes. (*Richard Evelyn Byrd—Skyward*)

Over-water round-trip flight was made by Glenn Luther Martin in a biplane pusher type, on May 10, 1912. The trip was made in thirty-seven minutes at an altitude in excess of two thousand feet for an approximate distance of thirty-one miles over the Pacific Ocean from Newport Bay to Avalon, Catalina Island, Calif. The return was from Catalina Island via San Pedro and down the coast to Newport Bay, covering forty-five miles in fifty-one minutes. An inflated tire tube on the fuselage served as a life preserver.

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Sky-train international round-trip flight took place from Key West, Fla., May 14, 1935, at 1:40 P.M. to Havana, Cuba, arriving one hour and forty-five minutes later, averaging sixty-four miles an hour. The sky-train consisted of an airplane, piloted by Elwood Keim of New York City, which towed two gliders piloted by E. Paul du Pont, Jr., of Wilmington, Del., and Jack O'Meara of New York City. The return flight was made from Havana, May 19, 1935.

South Pole flight was made on November 28, 1929 by Lieutenant Commander Richard Evelyn Byrd, U. S. N. retired, from his base, Little America, in the Antarctic. The crew consisted of Bernt Balchen, pilot; Harold I. June, radio operator; and Captain Ashley C. McKinley, photographer. They reported that they reached the pole about 8:55 A.M. (New York time) on November 29, 1929 and dropped a United States flag there. (*Richard Evelyn Byrd—Little America*)

Stratoliner commercial flight was made July 8, 1940, by Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., with a Boeing 307-B four-engine plane. It flew normally four miles above the earth. This was the first commercial flight to use supercharged cabins. It was a 33-passenger plane by day and a 25-passenger plane at night. The cabin was designed with nine individual seats and four compartments, each of six-passenger capacity. At night, these compartments were converted into sleepers of four berths each. The first eastbound commercial flight was made in 12 hours and 22 minutes (11 hours and 55 minutes flying time) and the westbound trip in 14 hours and 17 minutes (14 hours flying time). Stops were made at Kansas City. The terminals were La Guardia Airport, Long Island, N.Y., and the Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif.

AVIATION — FLIGHTS (TRANSATLANTIC)

Atlantic ocean air service. *See* Aviation

Transatlantic airship service. *See* Aviation

Transatlantic dirigible flight was attempted by Walter Wellman on October 15, 1910 when he and his companions left Atlantic City, N.J., in a non-rigid dirigible "The America" enroute to Ireland. The dirigible was 228 feet long with a 52 foot diameter. They were forced down after 71½ hours of flight due to storms and fogs after having flown 1,008 miles. The entire crew was rescued about 375 miles east of Cape Hatteras, N.C.

Transatlantic foreign squadron flight to the United States was led by General Italo Balbo, Italian Air Minister, who was in command of a squadron of 24 Italian seaplanes manned by 98 men. The flight cost was approximately \$3,000,000 including an estimated value of \$56,000 for each plane. The planes covered 6,100 miles in 47 hours and 52 min-

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AVIATION—FLIGHTS (Transatlantic)—
Continued

utes. The squadron left Orbetello, Italy, Sunday, July 2, 1933, 12:40 A.M. and flew to Amsterdam, Holland; Londonderry, North Ireland; Reykjavik, Iceland; Cartwright, Labrador; Shediac, New Brunswick; Montreal, Canada and landed at Chicago, Ill., July 15, 1933 at 7 P.M. (*Italo Balbo—My Air Armada*)

Transatlantic hydroplane flight was made by Americans but not in a single flight. The NC 4, commanded by Lieutenant Commander Albert Cushing Read, left Rockaway, Long Island, N.Y., on May 8, 1919, in company with the NC 1 and NC 3, but was the only plane to finish the trip. The first stop was at Trepassey, N.F., on May 16th, the next stop at Horta in the Azores; the third after a 1,380-mile hop was Ponta Delgada, then to Lisbon, a distance of 891 miles. The final destination, Plymouth, England, was reached on May 31st, a total of 4,500 miles. Read's crew was composed of Lieutenants Elmer Fowler Stone, Walter Hinton and James Lawrence Breese, Ensign Herbert Charles Rodd and Chief Machinist's Mate Eugene Saylor Rhoads. (*George Conrad Westervelt—The Triumph of the N.C.'s*)

Transatlantic non-stop flight from America was made in a Vickers "Vimy" Bomber, a bimotored Rolls Royce airplane with four-bladed propellers which was piloted by Captain John Alcock and navigated by Lieutenant Arthur Whitten Brown. They left St. John's, N.F., Saturday, June 14, 1919, and arrived in Clifton, Ireland, sixteen hours and twelve minutes later, covering a distance of 1,960 miles at the average speed of 120 miles an hour. (*Arthur Whitten Brown—Flying the Atlantic in Sixteen Hours*)

Transatlantic non-stop flight from Europe to the United States and the first flight from Europe to the mainland of North America was made by Captain Dieudonné Coste and his mechanic, Maurice Bellonte, in a red sesquiplane, "The Question Mark." They arrived at Valley Stream, N.Y., at 7:12 P.M. on September 2, 1930, completing the first non-stop flight from France to the United States, a trip which consumed 37 hours, 18½ minutes. This trip was the fourteenth conquest of the North Atlantic by airplane and the fifth westward flight. (*Dieudonné Coste—Paris-New York*)

Transatlantic non-stop round trip flight to the United States was made by Maurice Rossi and Paul Codos of France. In their westward flight, they left New York, August 8, 1933, and landed at the Rayack Airport, Syria, 55 hours and 29 minutes later, covering 5,900 miles. On their eastward flight they left Le Bourget field, Paris, France, May 27, 1934, at 12:10 A.M. in the "Joseph Le Brix" and flew westward, arriving at Floyd Bennett Field, New York City, May 28, 1934, at 2:37 P.M.,

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making the 3,610 mile trip in 38 hours and 27 minutes.

Transatlantic round trip flight was made in the "Lady Peace" by Richard Merrill and Harry Richman who left Floyd Bennett Field, New York, September 2, 1936, at 4:37 A.M., and arrived September 3, 1936 about 10:30 A.M., in a forced landing at Llwynycelyn, Carmarthenshire, Wales, one hundred and seventy-five miles from the Croyden Airdrome. The return trip was made from Southport, England, September 13, 1936 and they crash-landed at Musgrave Harbor, N.F., about one hundred miles from Harbor Grace, N.F., returning to New York City a week later.

Transatlantic solo flight was made by Charles Augustus Lindbergh on May 20, 1927 from New York to Paris. He flew about 3,610 miles in 33 hours 32 minutes, in the "Spirit of St. Louis," a Ryan monoplane equipped with a single 225 h.p. Wright Whirlwind motor. He left Roosevelt Field at 7:52 A.M. on May 20, 1927 and arrived at 5:24 P.M. New York time the following day at Le Bourget field, Paris. (*Charles Augustus Lindbergh—We*)

Transatlantic solo flight by a woman was made by Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam who left Harbor Grace, N.F., at 5:50 P.M. Friday, May 20, 1932 and arrived at Londonderry, Ireland, at 8:46 A.M. Saturday May 21, 1932. Her flight was made exactly five years after Lindbergh's flight. Lindbergh flew 3,610 miles in 33 hours and 32 minutes while Mrs. Putnam flew 2,026 miles in 14 hours and 56 minutes. (*Amelia Earhart—Fun of It*)

Transatlantic solo westward flight was made by James Allen Mollison. He left Portmarnock, Ireland, August 18, 1932, 6:33 A.M. and landed at 12:45 A.M. August 19, 1932, at Pennfield Ridge, N.B. He made the trip in "The Heart's Content," a De Haviland "Puss Moth" with a Gipsy III inverted engine. Accompanied by his wife, Amy Mollison, he made another east-west flight across the Atlantic ocean, thus becoming the first man to have twice crossed the Atlantic in a westward flight. He took off from Wales, July 22, 1933, in the "Seafarer," a De Haviland Dragon plane, and landed July 23, 1933 at Stratford, Conn., where they crashed. (*James Allan Mollison—Death Cometh Soon or Late*)

AVIATION—FLIGHTS (TRANSCONTINENTAL)

Air mail transcontinental service. See Air mail service

Transcontinental airplane flight (east-bound) was made by Robert Grant Fowler, who left Los Angeles, Calif., on October 19, 1911, in a model B Wright biplane equipped with a 30-horsepower four cylinder Wright engine. He made 65 landings en route in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida and landed at Jacksonville, Fla., on February 8, 1912.

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Transcontinental airplane flight by a woman was made by Ruth Nichols, who took off from Mineola, L.I., N.Y., in a Lockheed-Vega airplane on November 24, 1930, and arrived at Burbank, Calif., on December 1. The total flying time was 16 hours, 59 minutes and 30 seconds.

Transcontinental airship voyage was made by the "Shenandoah," which left Lakehurst, N.J., October 7, 1924, under the command of Lieutenant Commander Zachary Lansdowne, and arrived at San Diego, Calif., October 11, 1924. The "Shenandoah" made the return flight and arrived at Lakehurst, October 25, 1924. The airship was originally the "ZR1." It made its maiden trip September 4, 1923 and was christened the "Shenandoah," October 10, 1923 at Lakehurst, N.J. It crashed at Caldwell, Ohio, September 3, 1925.

Transcontinental dirigible flight (non-rigid dirigible) was made by the C2 which left Langley Field, Newport News, Va., on September 14, 1922, and arrived at Ross Field, Arcadia, Calif., on September 23, 1922. The dirigible was 192 feet long, 64 feet wide, 67 feet high and contained 172,000 cubic feet of hydrogen gas. It was powered by two 150-horse power Wright motors and commanded by Major Harold A. Strauss and Captain George W. McEntire. On its return trip on October 17, 1922, the bag ripped while being towed out of the hangar at San Antonio, Tex., causing an explosion which injured seven of the eight-man crew.

Transcontinental flight was made by Calbraith Perry Rogers who left Sheepshead Bay, N.Y., September 17, 1911 in his Burgess-Wright biplane and was 49 days en route to California, arriving in Pasadena on November 5, 1911. The distance was 3,417 miles (2,567 air-line miles) which he covered in 70 hops. His actual flying time was 3 days, 10 hours and 4 minutes. His best day's work was 231 miles, and his best single flight was 133 miles from Stovall to Imperial Junction. Weather was responsible for the loss of 11 days, and 13½ days were consumed in making repairs. On November 12 at Compton, Calif., he crashed in his plane and was badly injured, but on December 10 he continued his journey to the Pacific.

Transcontinental flight (dawn-to-dusk) was made June 23, 1924 by Lieutenant Russell Lowell Maugham of the Army Air Service in a twelve-cylinder Curtiss PW8 pursuit plane equipped with a 430 h.p. engine. The airplane weighed 2,230 pounds, a total weight of 3,599 pounds. The start was made at 3:00 A.M., E.S.T., from Mitchel Field, Long Island, N.Y., and concluded at Crissy Field, San Francisco, Calif., 2670 miles, at 9:48 P.M., P.T. Stops were made to refuel at Dayton, Ohio; St. Joseph, Mo.; North Platte, Nebr.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; and Salduro, Utah. The elapsed time was 21 hours 48 minutes and the total flying time 18 hours 52 minutes.

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Transcontinental flight in 24-hours flying time was by Lt. William Devoe Coney of the 91st Aero Squadron who took off from Rockwell Field, San Diego, Calif., at 7:00 P.M., February 21, 1921. He was forced down at Bronte, Texas, by a snowstorm. He completed his flight at Pablo Beach, Jacksonville, Fla., on February 24, 1921, at 7:27 A.M. He covered 2,079 miles in 36 hours 27 minutes elapsed time and 22 hours 27 minutes flying time.

Transcontinental flight made by Negroes in their own plane was made by Charles Alfred Anderson of Bryn Mawr, Pa., holder of a transport license, and Dr. Albert Ernest Forsythe of Atlantic City, privately licensed pilot. They took off from Bader Airport, Atlantic City, N.J., July 17, 1933 at 2:49 A.M. and arrived at Los Angeles, Calif., July 19, 1933 at 5:30 P.M.

Transcontinental non-stop east-west flight by a woman was made by Laura Ingalls in a Wasp-powered Lockheed Orion monoplane, the "Auto da Fé," which left Floyd Bennett field, Brooklyn, N.Y., July 10, 1935 and arrived at Burbank, Calif., 18 hours and 19½ minutes later.

Transcontinental non-stop flight was made by Lieutenants Oakley G. Kelly and John A. Macready, of the Air Service, U.S.N. On May 2, 1923, the aviators, piloting a Fokker T2 monoplane, equipped with a Liberty engine, took off from Roosevelt Field, New York at 11:36 P.M., and arrived at Rockwell Field, Coronado Beach, Calif., at 12:26 P.M., the next day, covering a distance of 2,700 miles in 26 hours and 50 minutes.

Transcontinental non-stop flight by a woman was accomplished by Amelia Earhart Putnam. She took off from Los Angeles, Calif., August 24, 1932 at 4:26 P.M. Eastern daylight-saving time, in her red Wasp-powered Lockheed airplane, and arrived at the Newark, N.J., Metropolitan Airport, 11:32 A.M. daylight time. She flew approximately 2600 miles in 19 hours and 5 minutes.

Transcontinental one-day one-stop flight was made by Lt. James Harold Doolittle, U.S. Army Air Service, September 5, 1922. He left Pablo Beach, Jacksonville, Fla., and flew to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Calif., with one stop at San Antonio, Texas, to refuel. The elapsed time was 22 hours 35 minutes; the actual flying time was 21 hours 20 minutes.

Transcontinental round-trip airplane flight within one day was made June 13, 1946, when a jet-propelled P-80 "Shooting Star" fighter plane piloted by Colonel Leon Gray of Casa Grande, Ariz., Major Robin Olds of Beverly Hills, Calif., and Lieutenant Jack Richardson of Oklahoma City, Okla., left March Field, Calif., and arrived at Andrews Field, Md., in 5 hours and 31 minutes with a

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AVIATION—FLIGHTS (Transcontinental)—Continued

34-minute stop at Oklahoma City to refuel. They returned in 6 hours and 45 minutes with stops to refuel at Scott Field, Ill., and Midland, Tex. The trip of approximately 4,540 miles was made in 12 hours and 15 minutes. Total elapsed time, including a drive to Washington, D.C., for luncheon and return to the field was 14 hours and 51 minutes.

Transcontinental service. See Aviation

AVIATION—FLIGHTS (TRANSPACIFIC)

Pacific air mail. See Air mail service

Transpacific non-stop flight was made by Clyde Pangborn and Hugh Herndon, Jr. who landed at Wenatchee, Wash., October 5, 1931, having covered the 4,458-statute-mile hop, from Sabishiro, Japan, in 41 hours and 13 minutes in a single-motored 425 h.p. Bellanca monoplane. This was the last lap of their round-the-world trip.

AVIATION—FLIGHTS (WORLD)

Round-the-world civil air service. See Aviation

Round-the-world non-stop airplane flight was made in 94 hours and 1 minute by a B-50 superfortress, "Lucky Lady II", in command of Captain James Gallagher, which left Carswell Air Force base, Fort Worth, Texas, on February 26, 1949, at 11:21 A.M. It carried a crew of 14, averaged 249 miles an hour on its 23,452 mile trip. It was refueled four times in the air by B-29 tanker planes and landed March 2, 1949 at 9:22 A.M.

World flight was made May 16, 1924 from Attu Island to Parangushiru Island by three of the planes that took part in the round-the-world flight of the U.S. Army Service: the "Chicago" piloted by Lieutenant Lowell Herbert Smith; the "Boston" piloted by Lieutenant Leigh Wade; and the "New Orleans" piloted by Lieutenant Erik Henning Nelson. The "Chicago" and the "New Orleans" crossed the Atlantic from Kirkwall, Scotland, to Indian Harbor, Labrador, stopping at Iceland and Greenland, completing the first round of the world flight. The flight began at Seattle, Wash., April 6, 1924, and ended there on September 28, 1924. The "Boston" was forced down near Faroe Islands in the north Atlantic. This trip also resulted in the first crossing of the China Sea and the first crossing of the Atlantic via Iceland and Greenland. The flight was made in 57 hops, averaging 483 miles each, and in circumnavigating the globe the aviators touched or traversed 21 countries, 25 states and 1 territory of the United States. The distance flown was 26,103 miles, the total time 175 days, flying time 351 hours and 11 minutes. (*Lowell Jackson Thomas—The First World Flight*)

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World flight by a commercial airplane was made by the "Pacific Clipper," Pan American Airways, Inc., which left San Francisco, Calif., December 2, 1941, under Captain Robert Ford and a ten-man crew, and returned to New York City, January 6, 1942, covering 31,500 miles in 209½ hours flying time. The return trip from New Zealand, due to war conditions, was over the Coral Sea, Netherlands East Indies, Indian Ocean, Java Sea, Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, the Nile and Congo rivers, thence overland to West Africa, to Brazil, to New York.

World solo airplane flight was made by Wiley Hardeman Post in a "Lockheed Vega monoplane, the "Winnie Mae." He took off from Floyd Bennett Field, New York City, Saturday, July 15, 1933, at 5:10 A.M. and landed in Berlin, Germany, at 6:55 A.M. the following day (25 hours and 45 minutes). Other stops were at Koenigsberg, Moscow, Novosibirsk, Irkutsk, Rukhlovo, Khabarovsk, Flat, Fairbanks and Edmonton. He returned to Floyd Bennett Field, Saturday, July 22, 1933, 11:59½ P.M. making the round-the-world circuit of 15,596 miles in 7 days, 18 hours and 49 minutes of which 115 hours, 36 minutes and 30 seconds was flying time. His airplane was equipped with a Sperry automatic pilot and a directional radio. Accompanied by Harold Gatty, Post made a round-the-world flight in the "Winnie Mae" from Roosevelt Field, N.Y. on June 23, 1931. They covered a total of 15,474 miles at an average speed of 145.8 miles an hour. They returned July 1, 1931, after an elapsed time of 8 days, 15 hours and 51 minutes. This trip was 21 hours and 2 minutes longer than his solo flight. Post is the first man to fly around the world twice. (*Wiley Post--Around The World in Eight Days*)

AVIATION—LEGISLATION

Airport municipal legislation. See Aviation—Airport

Aviation legislation (national) dealing with the operation of civil aircraft was the Air Commerce Act of 1926 (44 Stat.L.568) approved May 20, 1926, "to encourage and regulate the use of aircraft in commerce, and for other purposes." It was the basis for the formation of the Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce. Legislation dealing with the Army Air Corps and Naval Aeronautics was passed prior to 1926.

Aviation legislation (state) was passed by Connecticut, June 8, 1911 (page 1348, Chapter 86, Public Acts of 1911). The act "concerning the registration, numbering, and use of air ships and the licensing of operators thereof" was recommended by Governor Simeon Eben Baldwin. It required all airships to be registered (\$5 fee) and all applicants for a pilot's license to be tested (fee not over \$25). A license to operate and direct airships was required by each pilot (\$2 fee). The law also provided as penalty for non-observance a \$100

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fine and six months imprisonment. Tennessee, however, in 1905 passed an act in statutory form which authorized a tax on aircraft, but it did not attempt to regulate or control aircraft. On May 10, 1927, the Legislature of Connecticut authorized the organization of the Connecticut Department of Aviation, the first independent state department for the control and regulation of aeronautics in the United States (Chapter 324). Offices were opened July 1, 1927 at Brainard Field, Hartford, Conn. The first commissioner of aeronautics was Clarence Moore Knox who served from May 7, 1927 to March 1931.

AVIATION—LICENSE

Airplane instructor's license issued under the Civil Aeronautics Authority created by the Civil Aeronautics Act approved June 23, 1938 (52 Stat.L.973) was a re-rated license issued to Arthur J. Banks, Atlanta, Ga., September 27, 1939. The first woman licensed was Evelyn Pinckert Kilgore, San Bernardino, Calif., October 13, 1939. In the early days, "instructor" could be written on a private pilot's license after two hundred hours of flight.

Cargo airlines licensed by the Civil Aeronautics Board were the Flying Tiger Line, Inc.; Slick Airways, Inc., United States Airlines and Airnews, Inc., which were issued licenses on April 29, 1949, effective June 24, 1949.

Civil Aeronautics Administration honorary license was awarded to Orville Wright on August 19, 1940, under authority of act of Congress passed June 13, 1940 (54 Stat.L.1283). It authorized the issuance to Orville Wright of "honorary aircraft pilot's certificate numbered one in recognition of the outstanding service rendered by him in advancing the science of aeronautics."

Glider license issued by the National Aeronautic Association was awarded to Leonard A. Wiggins, Akron, Ohio, on October 7, 1930. He was the first to receive both the "A" license (flight of one minute duration with two "S" curves and normal landing) and the "B" license (a starting, 360-degree turn both to the left and the right).

Glider license awarded a woman by the National Aeronautic Association was No. 10 Class "A" issued to Maxine Dunlap [Bennett] on February 5, 1931. Requirements were a flight of one minute duration with two "S" curves and a normal landing.

Glider license Class "C" issued by the National Aeronautic Association (a flight above the starting point of at least five minutes or a flight of at least five minutes without loss of altitude recorded by a barograph) was license No. 1 issued February 5, 1931 to Commander Ralph Stanton Barnaby, U.S.N. The first woman to receive the license was Mrs. Hattie Meyer Barnaby, Washington, D.C., awarded license No. 37, August 12, 1931.

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Glider pilot's license was No. 1 which was issued to Clarence Marshall Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, on November 7, 1929. Licenses were issued for student, commercial and non-commercial classes. (*Records in Aeronautics Branch, Dept. of Commerce. Wash. D.C.*)

Pilot's license issued by the Aero Club of America, the first society officially recognized by the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, was license No. 1 which was awarded to Glenn Hammond Curtiss on June 8, 1911.

Pilot's license issued by the Dept. of Commerce was Private Pilot's License No. 1 awarded on April 6, 1927 to William Patterson MacCracken, Jr., former Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics. (*Records in Aeronautics Branch, Dept. of Commerce. Wash. D.C.*)

Pilot's license granted to a woman by the Dept. of Commerce was issued to Mrs. Phoebe Fairgrave Omlie, who, on June 30, 1927, obtained Transport License No. 199. (*Records in Aeronautics Branch, Dept. of Commerce. Wash. D.C.*)

Woman aviator to pass the test of the Aero Club of America was Miss Harriet Quimby of New York who on August 1, 1911, successfully passed her license test. (F.A.I. License #37). She was also the first woman to cross the English channel in a plane.

AVIATION MAGAZINE was *Aeronautics* published from October 1893 to September 1894 by the American Engineer and Railroad Journal, New York City. It was edited by Matthias Nace Forney, and contained reports and articles about airplanes, gliders and balloons. It contained sixteen pages and sold for ten cents a copy, a dollar a year.

AVIATION—PARACHUTE

See also Moving picture actor—stunt actor

Nylon parachute jump was made June 6, 1942, from an airplane at Brainard Field, Hartford, Conn., by Miss Adeline Gray, parachute rigger of the Pioneer Parachute Company, Manchester, Conn.

Parachute known as the "free parachute"—the type where the operator jumps and then pulls the rip cord—was developed by the Army Air Corps under the direction of Major Edward L. Hoffman. The first person to jump with the Army chute was Leslie Le Roy Irvin at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, on April 28, 1919. (*Records in Air Corps Materiel Division. Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio*)

Parachute jump from a balloon was made by Charles Guille who ascended August 2, 1819, from Vauxhall Gardens, New York City, in a wicker basket decorated with flowers suspended from a 25,000-cubic-foot prepared-silk balloon which cost \$3,000. Avoiding a squall, he

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AVIATION—PARACHUTE—*Continued*
jumped from a height of two miles with an umbrella-shaped parachute and fell three hundred feet before it expanded. He drifted across the East River and in fifteen minutes was out of sight, landing at New Bushwick, Long Island, four miles from the city. He carried two phials of hartshorne and cologne water to counteract dizziness.

Parachute jump from an airplane was made March 1912 by Captain Albert Berry from a Benoist Pusher plane, piloted by Tony Jannus, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from an altitude of 1500 feet while the plane was traveling 50 miles an hour.

Parachute jump from an autogiro was made November 15, 1931, by Frankie Hammond, a parachute jumper of West Paterson, N.J., from a Pitcairn Autogiro at an air circus at Caldwell, N.J. The airshow was for the benefit of the family of Victor Brooks, Keyport aviator, who was killed November 1, 1931, when his plane crashed during a race at Stanhope, N.J.

Parachute tower for training parachute jumpers was a free-drop tower built April 1935, at Hightstown, N.J., by the Safe Parachute Jump Company, Hightstown, N.J. The tower was 125 feet high, with a horizontal arm at the top capable of being rotated 360 degrees.

Parachute wedding. See Wedding

AVIATION—PASSENGER

Admiral in uniform to ride in an airplane was Rear Admiral Bradley Allen Fiske, U.S.N., who flew over the Hudson River and New York City on May 10, 1912 in a plane piloted by Walter Brookins and Robert Joseph Collier. (*Bradley Allen Fiske—From Midshipman to Rear Admiral*)

Airplane official passenger was Lieutenant Frank Purdy Lahm, who flew six minutes and twenty-six seconds at Fort Myer, Va., on September 9, 1908 in a Wright plane piloted by Orville Wright. The first passenger to fly was Charles W. Furnas who went aloft May 14, 1908, with Wilbur Wright at the controls.

Dirigible passenger transfer to an airplane was effected on August 29, 1929 at the Cleveland, Ohio, Air Show. Lieutenant Adolphus W. Gorton of the United States Navy attached a hawser, stretched between two uprights on the top wing of his plane, to a hook attached to a ladder of metal girders lowered from the keel of the dirigible "Los Angeles." Lieutenant Calvin Bolster then descended to the plane.

Woman airplane passenger was the wife of Captain Ralph Henry Van Deman of the General Staff of the United States Army who made a four-minute flight October 27, 1909 at College Park, Md., with Wilbur Wright at the tiller.

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Woman airplane passenger to cross the Atlantic Ocean was Miss Amelia Earhart who rode as the passenger of Wilmer Stultz, the pilot, and Louis Gordon, the mechanic, in the "Friendship," a tri-motored Fokker airplane. They left Trepassy, N.F., on June 17, 1928, and in 20 hours and 40 minutes arrived at Burry Port, Wales. Miss Earhart was the first American aviatrix to whom the International Aeronautic Federation awarded a pilot's license. The award was made in 1923. (*Amelia Earhart—Twenty Hours Forty Minutes*)

Woman airplane passenger (transcontinental) was Mrs. Lillian Gatlin of Santa Ana, Calif., who in a United States Post Office De Havilland mail plane equipped with a 400 h.p. Liberty motor, left San Francisco, Calif., October 5, 1922. Stops were made at Reno, Salt Lake City, Rock Springs, Cheyenne, North Platte, Omaha, Iowa City, Chicago and Cleveland, covering 2,680 miles in 27 hours and 11 minutes flying time. The final lap from Cleveland, Ohio, to Mineola, N.Y., was made by Pilot Elmer C. Leonhardt who landed at Curtiss Field, October 8, 1922.

Woman flown in a U.S. Army plane from one country to another was Senora Herminia Davila, wife of Carlos Davila, former President of Chile. She was ill and was taken on board on a stretcher December 7, 1939, at Mitchel Field, Long Island, N.Y., and arrived at Santiago, Chile, on December 9, 1939

Woman to fly entirely around the world by commercial heavier-than-air plane was Marjorie Shuler (Mrs. Felix Charles) who left Southampton, England, on June 4, 1938, and flew across Europe, down into Africa, across Asia, to Australia, back to Bangkok, Hongkong and across the Pacific, and from San Francisco, Calif., to New York City. She took off from Port Washington, Long Island, N.Y., June 17, 1939, and completed her trip at Marseilles, France, June 19, 1939, covering the last leg of her flight from New York to Marseilles, 4,650 miles in 42 hours and 28 minutes. (*Marjorie Shuler—A Passenger to Adventure*)

Woman Zeppelin passenger (paying) was Mrs. Clara Adams of Tannersville, Pa., who left Lakehurst, N.J., on Monday, October 29, 1928, in the Graf Zeppelin on its eastward return flight to Germany.

AVIATION—RACES

Airplane passenger race around the world to test commercial flying routes started September 30, 1936, from Lakehurst, N.J. Three reporters, Dorothy Kilgallen, Herbert Roslyn Ekins and Leo Kiernan, made the trip by different routes. The race was won by Ekins of the New York *World Telegram* who returned to Lakehurst, October 19, 1936, covering 25,654 miles in 18 days, 11 hours, 14 minutes and 33 seconds. The average speed was 127 miles an hour. The total flying time was 8 days, 10 hours and 6 minutes. (*Dorothy Kilgallen—Girl Around The World*)

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Airplane race (of importance) in which both men and women were contestants was the National Air Race, August 30-31, 1931, from Los Angeles, Calif., to Cleveland, Ohio, in which 36 men and 16 women competed. It was a handicap derby scored on the basis of comparative power of motor and speed of plane. It was won by Mrs. Phoebe Fairgrave Omlie of Memphis, Tenn., to whom an award was given on August 31, 1931. She also won the grand prize and the prize for the women's division.

Airplane race won by an American in Europe was the First International Air Race held at Rheims, France, during the week of August 22, 1909. The fastest time on the 20-kilometer course was 15 minutes, 50 6/10 seconds. The race was won by Glenn Hammond Curtiss, who was also the first to win the James Gordon Bennett trophy in aeronautics.

Airplane to race a train was piloted by Glenn Hammond Curtiss, who took off May 29, 1910 from Van Rensselaer Island, Albany, N.Y., at 7:02 A.M. At 8:30 A.M. he landed at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., where he refueled the plane with eight gallons of gasoline and one and a half gallons of oil. Another stop was made at 214th Street, New York City, before the landing at Governors Island, N.Y. The distance of 150 miles was covered in 4 hours and 57 minutes, of which 2 hours and 46 minutes was flying time. The plane weighed 1,000 pounds and had a 30-foot length and a 30-foot wing spread. It was powered by an 8-cylinder, 40 horsepower V engine built by the Elbridge Engine Company, Rochester, N.Y. Curtiss won a \$10,000 prize offered by the *New York World*. Although this event had been scheduled as a race, the train really served as an observation train. (*Clara Studer—Sky Storming Yankee*)

Inter-city airplane race was held August 5, 1911, between New York City and Philadelphia, Pa. Three Curtiss machines with Curtiss engines left Governors Island, N.Y. The race was won by Lincoln Beachey, who covered the 83 miles in 1 hour and 50 minutes time. Hugh Robinson completed the trip in 2 hours, 8 minutes, 47 seconds, while Eugene Ely was forced to land at Princeton, N.J.

Transcontinental air race was held October 8, 1919. Fifteen planes left San Francisco, Calif., and forty-eight left Roosevelt Field, Mineola, N.Y., in a 5400-mile race across the continent and back in the aerial derby sponsored by the American Flying Club of New York. Lieutenant Belvin W. Maynard, in a De Havilland-4 with a Liberty motor, crossed the continent in 24 hours, 59 minutes, 48½ seconds actual flying time. He left Mineola, October 8, 1919, 9:24 A.M. and landed at the Presidio, San Francisco, October 11, in the elapsed time of 3 days, 6 hours, 4 minutes. He left the Presidio, October 14, 1:19 P.M. and arrived in Roosevelt Field, October 19, in the elapsed time of 3 days, 21 hours, 31 minutes.

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Maynard won by elapsed time but the time he was actually flying was eclipsed by three others.

AVIATION—SCHOOL

Aeronautical engineering (complete college course) was given in 1913-14 under the Department of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. Lectures in aeronautics were given in 1912 and 1913. The first regular instructor in aeronautical engineering was appointed in 1913. The aerodynamic laboratory was placed in operation and a graduate course was established leading to the degree of Master of Science in Aeronautical Engineering in 1914.

Airplane flying school was opened by the Curtiss Exhibition Company in September 1910. It gave military officers free instruction in flying at the field at Lake Keuka, Hammondsport, N.Y. Glenn Hammond Curtiss was the instructor. The first officer of the U.S. Army assigned to these courses was Captain Paul N. Beck who became the first "military aviator." The Navy Department also sent officers for instruction in flying.

Airplane flying school operated by a woman was the Stinson School of Flying, San Antonio, Texas, owned and opened in 1914 by Mrs. Emma B. Stinson (mother of Jack, Eddie and Katherine). On January 20, 1916, a field of about 200 acres was leased from the City of San Antonio for \$5 a year.

High school aviation course was instituted by the Haaren High School, New York City, in September 1929 with eleven students under the direction of William Arnheim. In September 1931 an aviation annex was organized and the 833 boys enrolled in the aviation course were transferred to this building. In 1944, 3,500 students were enrolled.

Naval air training school was the U.S. Navy Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., opened December 1, 1914 under the command of Captain Henry Croskey Mustin. The first staff consisted of three instructors and a dozen mechanics. The name was later changed to the U.S. Naval Air Station. From 1911 to 1914, flight training was given at a camp at Greensbury Point, near Annapolis, Md.

AVOCADO was imported by Henry Perrine in 1833 and planted at Santa Barbara, Calif. (*Wilson Poppenoe—Manual of Tropical and Subtropical Fruits*)

AXE manufacturing plant was erected in 1800 at Johnstown, N.Y., by William Mann. The business was continued by his family at various locations and was sold in 1890 to the American Axe and Tool Co.

AXMINSTER CARPETS. See Carpet power loom

THE FIRST**BABIES' HOSPITAL.** *See* Hospital

BABY CARRIAGE was made by Charles Burton in 1848 in New York City. Protests were heard because the people wheeling them showed a tendency to hit pedestrians. Burton moved to England where he opened a factory and obtained orders for his "perambulator" from Queen Victoria, Queen Isabella II of Spain and the Pasha of Egypt. (*Chronicles of a Baby Carriage—F. A. Whitney Carriage Co.*)

BABY CARRIAGE FACTORY successfully operated was started in 1858 in Leominster, Mass., under the firm name of F. W. & F. A. Whitney. This later became the F. A. Whitney Carriage Company. The carriages had two wheels, with a long tongue and supporting standard in front, and were made of wood. The first year only seventy-five carriages were built.

BABY SHOW was held at Springfield, Ohio, October 5, 1854 more in a spirit of jest than with a serious object. It met with instant favor and 127 babies were entered, the prize baby being the 10-months old daughter of William Ronemus of Vienna, Ohio, who was awarded a silver plate service including a large salver worth \$300. Three other prizes were awarded.

BACHELOR DEGREES. *See* Degrees**BACHELOR TAXES.** *See* Tax**BACK PEDAL BICYCLE BRAKE.** *See* Bicycle**BACTERIOLOGY INSTRUCTION.** *See* Medical instruction**BACTERIOLOGY LABORATORY**

Bacteriology diagnostic laboratory, as an integral part of the work of a health department, was the Division of Pathology, Bacteriology and Disinfection, established by the Department of Health of New York City in 1892. The first director of the laboratory was Dr. Herman Michael Biggs who served from September 14, 1892 to February 3, 1902. (*Wade Wright Oliver—The Man Who Lived For Tomorrow*)

Bacteriology laboratory was the Hoagland Laboratory, 335 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., incorporated February 21, 1887 and opened for experimentation in February 1889. The first "Director of Laboratory and Department of Bacteriology" was Dr. George Miller Sternberg, who demonstrated the microbe of pneumonia in saliva. The laboratory is a privately endowed institution and retains its corporate identity although affiliated with the Long Island College of Medicine, Brooklyn, N.Y. Private bacteriology laboratories had been established earlier by individual physicians.

BACTERIOLOGY LECTURES. *See* Medical instruction**THE FIRST****BACTERIOLOGY TEXTBOOK.** *See* Medical book**BAGS (PAPER).** *See* Paper bag manufacturing machine

BAKING POWDER MANUFACTURER was Benjamin Talbert Babbitt whose Star Yeast Powder was introduced to the public in 1870.

BAKING SODA (bicarbonate of soda) commercial production was undertaken by John Dwight and Dr. Austin Church in 1846, in New York City. In 1847, they organized John Dwight & Company.

BALL BEARING commercial installation was made October 30, 1794, on the weathervane topping the steeple of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, Lancaster, Pa. The brick portion of the tower rises 86 feet and includes the bell chamber, above which rises a spire from an octagonal base to a height of 195 feet, on top of which is the weather vane. The bearings were of the anti-friction roller type with a pin through them.

BALLET was presented February 7, 1827, in "The Deserter" at the Bowery Theatre, New York City. The danseuse, Madame Francisquy Hutin who introduced the modern ballet, wore a dress of gauze, and "a sort of subdued expression of fear and terror simultaneously rose from the ladies present, and at the next instant, as if inspired by one idea, they fled from the house." (*New York Clipper, November 23, 1872*)

BALLOON

See also Aviation—Airship

Balloon Atlantic crossing attempt was made by the 300,000-cubic foot "Daily Graphic" which was launched on October 6, 1873 in Capitoline Gardens, Brooklyn, N.Y. Instead of a basket, a life boat supported by two slings was used. The crew consisted of Captain Washington Harrison Donaldson, George Ashton Lunt, and a newspaper man, Alfred Ford. The balloon left the earth at 9:19 A.M., but ran into a storm and the crew jumped near New Canaan, Conn., at 1:15 P.M. (*Washington Harrison Donaldson—History of Donaldson's Balloon Ascensions*)

Balloon carrier. *See* Ship

Balloon circular flight was made by the "California Arrow" constructed by Captain Thomas Scott Baldwin and equipped with a Curtiss motor. It made its first circular flight on August 3, 1904 at Oakland, Calif.

Balloon corps (army). *See* Army balloon corps

Balloon destroyed by enemy gun fire was shot down by the Spaniards July 1, 1898, at Santiago, Cuba. It was piloted by Colonel George Derby of the Army Engineer Depart-

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ment who advised the army as to the enemy's movements. As the balloon was above the American troops, the soldiers were glad that it was brought down, as it drew fire in their direction.

Balloon filled with helium gas as a substitute for hydrogen was the C-7, a non-rigid United States Navy dirigible. On December 1, 1921, it sailed from the naval air station at Hampton Roads, Va., to Washington, D.C., and returned. It contained 181,000 cubic feet of gas.

Balloon flight was made by Edward Warren, thirteen years old, on June 23, 1784, at Baltimore, Md., in Peter Carnes' balloon, thirty-five feet in diameter and thirty feet high, made of silk of various colors. The air was rarefied by a cylindrical stove of iron suspended under the balloon. Carnes attempted a flight on July 17, 1784, at Philadelphia, Pa., but the balloon burst into flames. (*Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*. June 24, 1784)

Balloon flight by a native-born American in the United States was made by Charles Ferson Durant, the first to make aeronautics a profession. On September 9, 1830, at Castle Garden, New York City, he gave an exhibition in a balloon which he constructed at his own home and flew to Perth Amboy, N.J. Durant was the first person to land on board a ship, a feat which he performed in Chesapeake Bay on the "Independence." For his accomplishment he was awarded a gold medal in 1836 by the American Institute. (*Eric Adolphus Dime—Charles Ferson Durant—America's First Aeronaut*)

Balloon flight carrying mail was made by John Wise on August 17, 1859 from Lafayette, Ind. He carried 123 letters and 23 circulars in a pouch. His destination was New York City, but instead he landed at Crawfordsville, Ind., about twenty-seven miles south of the take-off.

Balloon flight in which a presidential order was carried was a 40-minute flight made by Jean Pierre Blanchard of France, who left Philadelphia, Pa., at 10:16 A.M., January 9, 1793, in the presence of President George Washington and other officials. He was permitted the use of the courtyard of the prison at Germantown, Philadelphia, and the roar of artillery announced the moment of his departure. President Washington presented him with an order "To all to whom these presents shall come" directing that he be allowed "to pass in such direction and to descend in such places as circumstances may render most convenient." He landed in Deptford township, Gloucester County, N.J., about fifteen miles away. (*Jean Pierre Blanchard—Journal of My 45th Ascension, Being the First Performed in America*)

Balloon marriage ceremony. See Wedding

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Balloon parachute descent. See Aviation—Parachute

Dirigible. See Aviation—Airship

BALLOON RACE

Balloon cup race for the James Gordon Bennett Aeronautic Cup was won by Lieutenant Frank Purdy Lahm, pilot of the balloon "United States," who on September 30, 1906, with Major Henry Blanchard Hersey, flew from Paris, France, to Whitby, England, covering 410 miles in 22 hours and 17 minutes.

Dirigible balloon race was held at St. Louis, Mo., October 4-9, 1909, at which time four dirigibles, all the existing dirigibles in the United States, flew from Forest Park and Clayton Road to Kingshighway and Lindell Avenues and return. The first prize of \$1,000 was won by Lincoln Beachy. Roy Knabenshue and Captain Thomas Baldwin were close runners-up. Cornwall Dixon using foot power was carried over the city and landed in East St. Louis. The four dirigibles were housed in improvised tents and were filled with hydrogen produced by a slow process with sulphuric acid and iron filings.

BALLOON SCHOOL (ARMY). See Army balloon school

BALLOON TIRE. See Automobile tire

BALLOT. See Election—printed ballot

BALLOT SYSTEM (Australian). See Election law

BANANA IMPORTATION was recorded in 1804 when the schooner "Reynard" brought thirty bundles of bananas from Cuba. (*Philip Keep Reynolds—The Banana*)

BAND SAWMILL. See Sawmill

BAND WAGON utilized for the distribution of samples and advertising matter was employed in 1871 by Benjamin Talbert Babbitt, who used eight imported white Arabian stallions to transport it. The band was seated on top of the wagon. His slogan "For All Nations," appearing in advertising cards over the doors of the Broadway stages, was prominently featured. This gave Babbitt the distinction of being one of the first to advertise in cars and buses. (*John William Leonard—History of the City of New York*)

BANDING (Bird). See Bird banding

BANJO CLOCK PATENT. See Clock

BANK

"Autobank" complete service was instituted November 12, 1946 by the Exchange National Bank of Chicago. Ten tellers' windows protected by heavy bullet-proof glass and impregnable corrugated steel were equipped with automatic slide-out drawers to enable motorists to transact business without leaving their automobiles.

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BANK—*Continued*

Bank chartered by Congress was the Bank of North America in Philadelphia, Pa., which was organized on November 1, 1781. It commenced business on January 7, 1782 with a total capital of \$400,000 of which amount the government subscribed \$250,000. Thomas Willing was elected president and Tench Francis, cashier. Later it entered the National Banking System. (*Laurence Lewis—A History of the Bank of North America, the First Bank Chartered in the U.S.*)

Bank established in a foreign country by a United States bank was opened November 10, 1914, by the National City Bank of New York in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The Federal Reserve Act (38 Stat.L.251) approved December 23, 1913, permitted American banks to establish branches abroad.

Bank for Negroes operated by Negroes was the savings bank of the Grand Fountain of the United Order of True Reformers, a special order founded by William W. Browne, which was incorporated in 1881 at Richmond, Va. The bank, chartered in March 2, 1888, began operations April 3, 1889, with a paid up capital of \$4,000. The first day's deposits were \$1,268.69. The Freedman's Savings and Trust established in 1865, was operated by whites and was not a Negro bank, but a bank operated for Negroes. The board of directors was elected by the society. (*New England Magazine, Vol. 32 1905.*)

Bank for Negroes privately operated by Negroes and independent of fraternal connections was the Capitol Savings Bank of Washington, D.C., organized October 17, 1888 with a capital of \$6,000.00. (*Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc. Arnett G Lindsay, J. H. Harmon, and Carter Godwin Woodson—The Negro as a Business Man*)

Bank of the United States was sponsored by the Federalist Party and was chartered February 25, 1791, "an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States" (1 Stat.L.191) in Philadelphia, Pa. Although the charter made no specific provision for the deposit of government funds, the Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, used the bank as a fiscal agent. The charter expired in 1811 and was not renewed by Congress because of the opposition of the Democratic-Republicans. This was partly responsible for the panic of 1814. The second Bank of the United States was authorized on April 10, 1816 (3 Stat.L.266) and was opened on January 7, 1817. It ceased functioning as a national institution in March 1836. (*Louis Carroll Root—The First U.S. Bank*)

Bank open day and night was the Night and Day Bank, New York City, opened May 1, 1906, with a capital of \$200,000, a surplus of \$200,000, and a reserve of \$100,000. Oakleigh Thorne was the first president. The idea was

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originated by Thomas Benedict Clarke. The bank closed at midnight June 5, 1910. It later became the Harriman National Bank.

Bank payments to depositors of a closed insured bank were made by the Federal Deposit Insurance Company on July 3, 1934, to the depositors in the Fon du Lac State Bank, East Peoria, Ill., which suspended business May 28, 1934 and went into receivership June 25, 1934. The insured deposits were approximately \$104,000.

Bank president (Negro woman) was Mrs. Maggie Lena Walker, who founded the Saint Luke Penny Savings Bank, Richmond, Va., incorporated July 28, 1903. It had a paid-in capital of \$25,000. The first day's deposits exceeded \$8,000. (*Sadie Lola Daniel—Woman Builders*)

Checkmaster plan (checking account service with no minimum balance requirements) was introduced June 27, 1935, by the National Safety Bank and Trust Company, New York City. A charge of five cents was made for each check drawn and each item deposited.

Christmas savings club was originated by Merkel Landis, treasurer of the Carlisle Trust Company, Carlisle, Pa., in 1909 and placed in operation by that bank the same year. The first payment was received December 1, 1909.

Clearing house was the New York Clearing House, organized August 23, 1853 by sixteen presidents, one vice president and twenty-one cashiers representing thirty-eight banks, at the Merchants Bank, New York City. The plan was presented August 31, 1853, and was adopted September 13, 1853. The exchange was opened October 11, 1843, at 14 Wall Street. Total clearings the first day were \$22,648,109.87 and the balances \$1,290,572.38. The New York Clearing House Association charter, drawn by George Curtis, was adopted June 6, 1854. (*James Sloan Gibbons—The Banks of New York*)

Export-Import Bank of Washington, D.C., was organized February 8, 1934 pursuant to Executive Order No.6581 dated February 2, 1934, "to aid in financing and to facilitate exports and imports and the exchange of commodities between the United States," its territories, insular possessions, and any foreign country or its agencies or nationals. The bank is a District of Columbia corporation, the certificate of which was filed February 12, 1934. Officers were elected February 13, 1934. The first president was George Nelson Peek; the first secretary Warren Lee Pierson. The capital stock of the corporation was \$1,000,000 par value of common stock and \$10,000,000 par value of preferred stock.

Federal reserve system was placed in operation on November 16, 1914, when the twelve Federal Reserve Banks were formally opened. The Federal Reserve Act was approved Decem-

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ber 23, 1913, (38 Stat.L.251) "act to provide for the establishment of Federal Reserve Banks, to furnish an elastic currency . . . to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States."

Freedmen's bank was the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, for the Negro, chartered by Congress (13 Stat.L.510) March 3, 1865. A central bank was established at Washington, D.C., with branches in 34 cities. The bank was in operation about eight years during which time it received deposits amounting to \$57,000,000. The depreciation in security values due to the panic of 1873 caused the trustees to vote to close the bank, the affairs of which were placed in the hands of three commissioners.

Joint stock land bank chartered was the Iowa Joint Stock Land Bank of Sioux City, Iowa. It was chartered April 24, 1917, and authorized to do business in the states of Iowa and South Dakota. The charter was granted under the Federal Farm Loan Act of July 17, 1916 (39 Stat.L.360).

National bank under the national banking law of February 25, 1863 (12 Stat.L.665) "act to provide a national currency" was the first National Bank of Davenport, Iowa, now the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company. The application for the charter was mailed from Davenport, Iowa, on February 24, 1863, one day prior to President Abraham Lincoln's signing the bill. Charters were numbered in the order in which they were received at Washington, D.C. Davenport, being located some distance from Washington received charter No. 15, dated June 22, 1863. Subscription books were opened on May 25th and in three days the capital stock of \$100,000 had been subscribed. The first stockholders' meeting was held Saturday, May 30th, and the first directors were elected June 6, 1863, to serve until January 12, 1864. The first president was Austin Corbin. The bank was opened on June 29, 1863. For two days the bank was the only national bank in operation under the new act.

National bank branch legally operated was the Pascagoula National Bank of Moss Point, Miss., Charter No. 8,593. This bank was a conversion of the Bank of Moss Point, a state association, with a branch at Scranton, Miss. (now known as Pascagoula). This branch was retained and operated by the Pascagoula National Bank of Moss Point under authority conferred by the Act of March 3, 1865 (13 Stat.L.484) which provided that any bank or banking association organized under state laws, and having branches, the capital being joint and assigned to and used by the mother bank and branches in definite proportions, may, if it becomes a national banking association in conformity with existing laws, retain and keep in operation its branches, or such one or more of them as it may elect to

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retain. The Pascagoula National Bank of Moss Point was chartered on March 14, 1907 and is still in operation, together with the branch at Pascagoula, Miss. The branch at Pascagoula has operated continually since the opening of the parent bank at Moss Point.

National bank chartered was the First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa., Charter No. 1. This bank, chartered on June 20, 1863 was no conversion of a state bank into the national system, but a primary organization. It opened for business July 11, 1863.

National bank failure was the First National Bank of Attica, N.Y., placed in receivership April 14, 1865. The failure was due to injudicious banking and failure of large debtors. The receivership was terminated January 2, 1867.

National bank woman president was Mrs. Frances Estelle (Mason) Moulton who was elected January 11, 1938, as president of the Limerick National Bank, Limerick, Me., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her father, Jeremiah Miller Mason.

Postal savings bank was authorized by President William Howard Taft on June 25, 1910, (36 Stat.L.814) when he signed the "act to establish postal savings depositories for depositing savings at interest" introduced by Senator Thomas Henry Carter of Montana on January 26, 1910, which created a board of trustees consisting of the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General, severally, acting ex officio, for the control, supervision and administration of the postal savings system. Postal savings service was established initially at forty-eight second-class post offices, one in each state, on January 3, 1911. The service was gradually extended to other post offices. Attention was first directed to this form of saving by Postmaster General James Creswell in 1871 but no action was taken despite the fact that eighty such bills were introduced into Congress between 1873 and 1910.

Savings bank was the Bank for Savings in the City of New York which was conceived on November 29, 1816, but the charter was not granted until March 26, 1819. The bank opened for business on July 3, 1819. The deposits on the first day amounted to \$2,807 which were received from eighty depositors. The first six-months statement showed a loss of \$27 suffered by accepting counterfeit money and a short change loss of \$23.92. (*Emerson Willard Keyes—History of Savings Banks*)

Savings bank actually to receive money on deposit was the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, Seventh and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., which opened for business on December 2, 1816, in the office of George Billington, the secretary-treasurer, on the west side of Sixth Street. Billington received a salary of \$250 a year. The affairs of the bank were con-

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BANK—Continued

ducted by twelve managers, Andrew Bayard was the first president. The bank was chartered February 25, 1819.

Savings bank to become a corporation was the Provident Institution for Savings in the town of Boston, which was chartered December 13, 1816, and opened for business on February 19, 1817. It paid interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum and was under the management of one president, twelve vice presidents and twenty-four other trustees who had the power to elect a treasurer and other officers. (*Edward Levi Robinson—One Hundred Years of Savings Banking*)

Savings bank with a half-billion dollar deposit was the Bowery Savings Bank of New York which, according to its statement of March 31, 1932, had more than \$502,000,000 which was owned by 378,000 depositors.

Savings group to teach children to save their money in a methodical manner was started March 16, 1885 by Professor John Henry Thiry of Long Island City, N.Y., who established a system of fund collections in schools and a school savings bank. (*Edward Levi Robinson—One Hundred Years of Savings Banking*)

Travelers' check. See Check

Trust company permitted to do a trust business was the Farmer's Fire Insurance and Loan Company of New York City which was incorporated February 28, 1822. It is now the City Bank Farmer's Trust Company. The first company to use "Trust Company" as part of its title was the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company of New York City. The company was chartered on March 9, 1830, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. The organization meeting was held on April 12, 1830, and William Bard was chosen the first president. In 1922 it merged with the Bank of New York and National Banking Association, forming the Bank of New York and Trust Company. The first company organized to do a trust business exclusively was the United States Trust Company of New York which was incorporated on April 12, 1853. The first president was Joseph Lawrence. (*Study Course—American Institute of Banking*)

World bank was the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which entered into force on December 27, 1945, when it was subscribed to by 21 countries, whose subscription amounted to \$7,173,000,000. The United States subscription was \$3,175,000,000. The first loan was made on May 9, 1947 to France, a thirty-year loan of \$250,000,000 at 3¼% interest rate, plus 1% commission. The first bond issue was \$100,000,000 at 2½% and \$150,000,000 at 3%

BANK (Blood). See Blood bank

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BANK LEGISLATION

Bank guaranty legislation was the Glass-Steagall Act, the "Banking Act of 1933," which was passed by Congress, June 16, 1933, (48 Stat.L.162) to provide for the safer and more effective use of the assets of banks, to regulate interbank control, to prevent the undue diversion of funds into speculative operation, effective January 1, 1934. It insured deposits up to \$2,500 each in all Federal Reserve banks and, on July 1, 1934, deposits in approved banks, 100 per cent up to \$10,000; 75 per cent from \$10,000 to \$50,000; 50 per cent over \$50,000. "An act to provide for the sound, effective and uninterrupted operation of the banking system, and for other purposes" (49 (Stat.L.684) approved August 23, 1935, limited the insurance to \$5,000 for any one depositor.

Bank legislation (state) to insure depositors was the Safety Fund Banking Law of New York, chapter 94, "an act to create a fund for the benefit of the creditors of certain monied corporations," enacted April 2, 1829. Banking organizations were assessed one-half of one per cent of the capital stock, until three per cent was set aside for a bank fund. Three commissioners, known as Bank Commissioners of the State of New York, were appointed for two year terms at an annual salary of \$1500. Banks, their officers and servants were required to be examined under oath, at least once every four months.

National banking system was created by statute on February 25, 1863. This act provided for a Comptroller of Currency under the Treasury Department. The first incumbent was Hugh McCulloch, who served from May 9, 1863, to March 8, 1865. (*Amos Kidder Fiske—The Modern Bank*)

BANK ROBBERY of note took place at the National Bank of Concord, Mass., on September 25, 1865. The robbery was planned by Langdon W. Moore who escaped with \$310,000 in cash and negotiable securities.

BANKERS ASSOCIATION

Bankers association formed by a state group was the Texas Bankers' Association which was organized July 23, 1885 at Lampasas, Tex., with an initial membership of thirty-one. The first president was James Francis Miller and the first secretary Frank R. Malone.

National bankers association was the American Bankers Association which was organized on May 24, 1875. The first national convention was held at Saratoga, N.Y., July 20-22, 1875, at which Charles Bingley Hall was elected president. The objects of the association were self-protection against frauds, standardization of rules and bettering of conditions between the banks and their clients. (*Banker's Magazine. August 1875*)

BANKRUPTCY ACT was the act of April 4, 1800 (2 Stat.L.20) "to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy in the United States."

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It contained 64 sections and applied to "any merchant or other person residing within the United States, actually using the trade of merchandise, by buying and selling in gross, or by retail, or dealing in exchange as a banker, broker, factor, underwriter or marine insurer." It was repealed in December 1803. It did not permit voluntary bankruptcy and applied to traders only. (*Charles Warren—Bankruptcy in United States History*)

BAPTISM occurred in March 1540. Two Indian guides called Peter and Mark were baptized in the Ocmulgee River near Macon, Ga. (*John C. Butler—Historical Record of Macon and Central Georgia*)

BAPTIST CHURCH in America was probably established by Roger Williams, "The Apostle of Religious Liberty," in Providence, R.I., in 1639. The First Baptist Church of Newport, R.I., founded by Dr. John Clarke, its first pastor, now the First Baptist John Clarke Memorial Church, was definitely called a Baptist Church in 1644. A church and a meeting house, however, are believed to have been erected as early as 1638. (*Edward Francis Rines—Old Historic Churches of America*)

Baptist Church (Negro) was established in 1773 by a Mr. Palmer at Silver Bluff, S.C., a small settlement opposite Augusta on the Savannah River. George Galphin became a patron and permitted David George to be ordained for this special work after having formerly allowed George Liele to preach there. (*Carter Godwin Woodson—History of the Negro Church*)

German Baptists (also known as Dunkards, Dunkers and Tunkers) held their first immersion December 25, 1723 at Wissahickon Creek, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. The first chosen elder was Peter Becker and the first congregation was the Coventry Congregation which met September 7, 1724. (*Martin Grove Brumbaugh—History of the German Baptist Brethren in Europe and America*)

Seventh Day Baptist Church was organized at Newport, R.I., in 1671 by Stephen Mumford, an English Sabbatarian Baptist. The first deacon was William Weeden. (*Albert Henry Newman—History of the Baptist Churches in the United States*)

BAR ASSOCIATION. See Lawyers' association

BARBED WIRE. See Wire

BARGE (concrete). See Ship

BARLESS ZOO. See Zoological garden

BARRAGE (mine). See Mine barrage

BASEBALL (Yellow) was used April 27, 1938, in the Columbia-Fordham game, New York City. It was a regulation National League ball dyed yellow, with red stitches, and was developed by Frederic Rahr.

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BASEBALL BATTING AND FIELDING CAGE was built at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., in the fall of 1885 by Captain Philip Battell Stewart. The candidates for the team worked there during the winter of 1886. The building was about seventy feet long and twenty feet wide and had skylights protected by wire. It was the forerunner of the expensive cages and field houses so common in American colleges and universities.

BASEBALL BOOK was Robin Carver's *The Book of Sports* published in 1834 at Boston, Mass., by Lilly, Wait, Colman and Holden. It was based on an English edition of the *Boy's Own Book*. Similar rules applied to the game of rounders published in 1829.

BASEBALL CATCHER'S MASK was invented by Frederick Winthrop Thayer of Waverly, Mass., captain of the Harvard University Baseball Club, who obtained Patent No. 200,358 on February 12, 1878, on a "face guard or safety mask." It was made by a Cambridge, Mass., tinsmith and tried out in the gymnasium in the winter of 1876-1877 and used by James Alexander Tyng in a game with the Live Oaks at Lynn, Mass., April 12, 1877. Louis Trauschke, catcher of the Foster Baseball Club, Lawrence, Mass., who was hurt by a pitched ball, adopted the mask. It was manufactured by Peck & Snyder, New York City. (*H Book of Harvard Athletics*)

BASEBALL DICTATOR was Judge Kene-saw Mountain Landis, elected November 12, 1920, for a seven-year term to serve from 1921 to 1928. He received \$42,500 a year and \$10,000 expenses to rule the sixteen American and National League Baseball Clubs. He was re-elected in 1925, 1935 and 1942. He died November 24, 1944 and was succeeded by Senator Albert Benjamin "Happy" Chandler of Kentucky, elected April 24, 1945 for a seven-year period at \$50,000 a year.

BASEBALL GAME

Baseball is attributed to Colonel Abner Doubleday who later became a general in the United States Army. In 1839, he laid out the first regular baseball diamond at Cooperstown, N.Y., and formulated the rules of play.

Baseball game at night was played June 2, 1883, at League Park, Fort Wayne, Ind., between a club of boys known as the M.E. College and the Quincey professionals. The score was Quincey 19, College 11. The field was illuminated by 17 lights of 4,000 candlepower each. Only seven innings were played. The game was witnessed by two thousand people. A preliminary test was made May 29, 1883, using 11 of the 16 lights then set up. (*Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette. June 3, 1883*)

Baseball game at night by a regular league team took place at Grand Rapids, Mich., on July 8, 1909. It was played between the Grand Rapids and Zanesville teams in the Central League. Grand Rapids won 11 to 10.

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BASEBALL GAME—*Continued*

Baseball game at night by major league teams was played May 24, 1935, at Crosley Field, Cincinnati, Ohio, when the Cincinnati "Reds" defeated the Philadelphia "Phillies" 2 to 1 before a paid attendance of 20,422. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt at Washington, D.C., pressed a button which turned on 363 lights (1,000 kilowatts) on 8 giant towers for this National League game.

Baseball game broadcast. See Radio broadcast (World series)

Baseball game telecast. See Television

Baseball no-run nine-inning game was played June 19, 1875 at Chicago, Ill., between the Hartford, Conn., "Dark Blues" and the Chicago, Ill., "Whites." An additional inning also resulted in a scoreless tie. In the eleventh inning, Chicago made one run and won.

Baseball playoff series for a national league pennant took place October 1, 1946, at St. Louis, Mo., and October 3, 1946, at Brooklyn, N.Y., when the Brooklyn "Dodgers" and the St. Louis "Cardinals" tied on September 29, 1946, both teams having won 96 and lost 58 games for a .623 average in the National League. The "Cardinals" won the first two of the two-out-of-three series by the score of 4 to 2 and 8 to 4, winning the National League pennant and the right to play the Boston "Red Sox" of the American League for the world series. The series opened October 6, 1946 at St. Louis, Mo. The "Cardinals" won four games of the seven-game series.

Baseball series was played July 20th, August 17th and September 10th, 1858, at the Fashion Race Course, Long Island, N.Y., between teams representing Brooklyn and New York. New York won two of the three games with the Brooklyn "Atlantics". The first time spectators were charged admission to see a baseball game was July 20, 1859, on which date 1,500 people paid a fifty-cent admission fee. The players did not receive remuneration until 1858 when they received a share of the gate receipts. (*Seymour Roberts Church—Baseball. The History, Statistics and Romance of the American National Game from its inception to the present*)

Baseball series world's championship was won by the "Providence" National League team in 1884, which won three out of a series of five games. The opposing team was the "Metropolitans" of the American Association. Providence won 6-0, 3-1, and 12-2. (*Francis C. Richter—History and Records of Baseball*)

Double no-hit nine-inning baseball game in the major leagues was played May 2, 1917, at Weeghman Park, Chicago, Ill., by the Chicago "Cubs" (Jim Vaughn, pitcher) and the Cincinnati "Reds" (Fred Toney, pitcher). Both players pitched a full nine-inning game without

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allowing a hit. In the tenth inning, the Cincinnati team brought in a run. The score was Cincinnati 1, Chicago 0.

Intercollegiate baseball game was played on July 1, 1859, between Amherst and Williams Colleges at Pittsfield, Mass. Amherst won by a score of 66 to 32. Each team had thirteen players and the game lasted twenty-six innings. The captain of Amherst was James Fitzgerald Claffin, while Williams' captain was Humphrey S. Anderson. (*Statistics of Intercollegiate Contests—Athletic Council, Williams College*)

No-hit baseball game was pitched at St. Louis, Mo. by George Washington Bradley of St. Louis against Hartford (National League game) on July 15, 1876. It came as the climax to his four straight shutouts in four consecutive days. He did not allow a hit and passed only one man. The score was St. Louis 2, Hartford 0.

President to pitch a ball to open the baseball season. See President

Triple play unassisted by a player in organized baseball was made May 8, 1878 by Paul Hines playing in center field on the Providence team. The game was played at Providence, R.I. between Providence and Boston, the former winning 3 to 2.

Triple play unassisted in a world series was made October 10, 1920, in the fifth game of the series, at Cleveland, Ohio by William "Bill" Wambsganss, second baseman of the Cleveland American League team, in a game with the Brooklyn National League team.

World series baseball broadcast. See Radio broadcast

World series baseball games to gross a million dollars were played October 10-15, 1923, at New York City between the New York "Yankees" of the American League (Miller J. Huggins, manager) and the New York "Giants" of the National League (John Joseph McGraw, manager). Receipts were \$1,063,815, of which the players' share was \$368,783.04. The Yankees won 4-2. (*Frank Graham—The New York Yankees*)

BASEBALL GLOVE was worn by Charles C. Waite, first baseman of Boston, in 1875. It was flesh color so as not to be conspicuous and had a large round opening at the back for ventilation. (*Albert Goodwill Spalding—America's National Game*)

BASEBALL HALL OF FAME. See Hall of Fame

BASEBALL LEAGUE

American League was organized on January 29, 1900, at Philadelphia, and originally consisted of eight teams, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee and Minneapolis. The first

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president of the league was Byron Bancroft ("Ban") Johnson who served from 1900 to 1927.

National League was formed on February 2, 1876 and consisted of eight baseball teams, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Hartford, Louisville, New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis. The first president was Morgan Gardner Bulkeley who served from February 2, 1876 to December 7, 1876.

BASEBALL PLAYER

Baseball "Home Run King" to achieve twenty-five home runs in one season was John "Bucky" Freeman, outfielder of the Washington club of the National League, who hit twenty-five homers and twenty-seven triples in 1899.

Baseball "pinch hitter" was John Joseph Doyle, a substitute catcher, ordered to bat in the ninth inning by Pat Tebeau of the Cleveland "Spiders" in a game played June 7, 1892, at Brooklyn, N.Y., against the Brooklyn "Ward's Wonders." He made a single, advancing Jack O'Connor from first to third base. The 1891 rules allowed substitutions anywhere at any time during a game.

Baseball pitcher to curve a ball is reported to be Arthur Cummings who introduced this innovation in 1866. He played with the Excelsior Junior Nine and the Stars of Brooklyn. A similar claim is made for Fred Goldsmith of the Chicago "White Stockings."

Baseball player to catch a ball dropped from the Washington Monument, Washington, D.C., (five-hundred-foot level) was Billy "Pop" Schriver of the Chicago club of the National League who accomplished this feat on August 29, 1892, and again on August 25, 1895. Charles "Gabby" Street, catcher of the Washington club of the American League, caught a baseball dropped from the top of the monument on August 21, 1908.

Major league baseball player to pitch two successive no-hit no-run games in a season was Johnny Vander Meer of the Cincinnati "Reds," who on June 10, 1938 and June 15, 1938 shut out the Boston "Bees" and the Brooklyn "Dodgers" at the National League games played respectively at Cincinnati, Ohio, and New York City.

Negro major league baseball player was Jackie Robinson of the Brooklyn (N.Y.) "Dodgers" of the National League, who played in an exhibition game on April 11, 1947, against the New York "Yankees". He played at first base in the exhibition game and during the season.

Woman baseball pitcher engaged by an organized male baseball team was Virne Beatrice "Jackie" Mitchell, nineteen, who on April 1, 1931, was engaged by the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Baseball Club of the Southern Association.

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BASEBALL RULES

Baseball rule code was adopted September 23, 1845, by the Knickerbocker Club of Hoboken, N.J. (*J. Austin Fynes—Athletic Sports in America*)

Baseball rules standardizing the game were adopted May 1858, at New York City by the National Baseball Association which provided that the bat was not to exceed two and a half inches in diameter and the ball ten and a half inches in circumference, the latter to weigh six and a half ounces. The game was to be nine innings or the first to win twenty-one runs. Previously each team had played under its own set of rules. Three delegates from each of the following clubs attended the meeting: Atlantic, Baltic, Bedford, Continental, Eagle, Empire, Excelsior, Eckford, Gotham, Harmony, Knickerbocker, Nassau, Olympic, Putnam and Union.

BASEBALL TEAM was the Knickerbocker Club of New York, organized September 23, 1845 by Alexander Joy Cartwright, which played the New York Baseball Club at the Elysian Field at Hoboken, N.J., on June 19, 1846. Duncan F. Curry was the first president. The game lasted four innings and was won by the New York Baseball Club with the score of 23 to 1. At this date, there was no standard baseball and as each home club supplied the ball it often varied in size, elasticity and content. Three seasons later the Knickerbockers adopted a blue and white uniform and were the first team uniformly outfitted. (*By-Laws, Regulations and Rules of the Knickerbocker Base Ball Club of New York*)

Baseball team (Negro professional) was the "Cuban Giants" organized at New York City in 1885. S. K. Govern was manager. The players received expenses and weekly salaries according to positions; pitchers and catchers \$18, infielders \$15, and outfielders \$12. (*Sol White—History of Colored Baseball*)

Baseball team to receive a regular salary for its services was the "Red Stockings of Cincinnati," led by Harry and George Wright, which traveled in 1869 to various cities, engaging local teams. Through 1869 and up to June 1870, they played without losing a game. The total yearly salary for the ten-man team was \$8,500 of which \$1,400 went to George Wright.

Baseball team to tour was the Brooklyn, N.Y., "Excelsiors" under the management of Captain Joseph B. Leggett, which left June 30, 1860, for Albany, N.Y. They played at Troy, Buffalo, and cities in the west and south.

Baseball team to travel beyond the confines of the U.S. was the Boston (red stockings) and Athletic (Philadelphia blue stockings) teams of the National League which played a series of fifteen exhibition games from July 30, 1874, to August 27, 1874, in England and Ireland. (*Henry Chadwick—De Witt's Base-Ball Guide for 1875*)

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BASEBALL TEAM—Continued

Baseball teams to go on a world tour were the Chicago and All America teams. They started their world tour October 20, 1888, and returned April 20, 1889. They played fifty-three games of four innings and over, in Australia, Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, France, England and the United States of which twenty-eight were won by the All America team, twenty-two by the Chicago team, and three were tied. The first game abroad was December 10, 1888 at Auckland, New Zealand. (*Henry Clay Palmer—Athletic Sports in America*)

Professional league baseball team to win three pennants in succession was the Chicago "Cubs" of the National League who won pennants in 1880, 1881, and 1882. In 1880 they won 67 games, lost 17; 1881 won 56 games, lost 28; 1882 won 55 games, lost 29. Adrian Constantine Anson was the manager. (*Adrian Constantine Anson—A Ball Player's Career*)

Professional league baseball team to win three world series in succession was the New York "Yankees" of the American League which won pennants October 6, 1936, October 9, 1937 and October 9, 1938.

BASILICA. See Catholic church

BASKETBALL

Basketball was invented in 1892 by James Naismith who introduced the game in the International Young Men's Christian Association Training School at Springfield, Mass. As the game was originally played it was necessary to use a ladder to get up and remove the ball from the basket. (*James Naismith and Luther Gulick—Basket Ball*)

Basketball game telecast. See Television

Basketball team (college) was formed at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio. H. S. Jones introduced basketball as a collegiate game at the Morgan Gymnasium at Mount Union College in December 1892 and it was accepted as an intercollegiate sport.

Olympic games basketball championship. See Olympic games

BASKETBALL RULES

Basketball rule book was *Rules for Basketball* by James Naismith, instructor in the International Young Men's Christian Association Training School, Springfield, Mass., published in 1892 by the Springfield Printing and Binding Company, Springfield, Mass. (*James Naismith—Basketball, Its Origin and Development*)

Basketball rules were published in the *Triangle Magazine*, Springfield, Mass., January 15, 1892.

BATHHOUSE

Bathhouses owned and operated by a municipality were the L Street baths of Boston, Mass., built in 1865. They were first opened

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to the general public in 1866 and were under the supervision of the Board of Bath Commissioners who had charge of all baths and gymnasiums up to 1913. (*John Koren—Boston 1822 to 1922. The Story of Its Government and Principal Activities During One Hundred Years*)

Legislation concerning public baths which provided for the establishment of free public baths in cities, villages and towns of 50,000 or over, in such number as determined necessary by local health boards, was Chapter 351, "An act to promote the public health and to amend chapter 473 of the laws of 1892 entitled 'An act to establish free public baths in cities, villages and towns'" passed by New York State, April 18, 1895. It required the baths to be kept open not less than fourteen hours a day and to be provided with hot and cold water. This law was mandatory whereas Chapter 473 of the laws of 1892 permitted cities to erect free public baths if they desired to do so. (*William Paul Gerhard—On Bathing and Different Forms of Baths*)

Public bath and washhouse was opened January 1, 1852, by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in Mott Street, near Grand Street, New York City, now the Community Service Society. The first year 80,375 bathers and 10,038 washers availed themselves of the advantages.

Public baths with showers were the People's Bath, New York City, formally opened August 17, 1891. It cost \$25,922 and was operated by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor (now Community Service Society). There was a charge of five cents for the use of a shower, including soap and towel. The first thirteen and a half months, there were 69,944 bathers.

Steam baths for curing disease were advocated by Samuel Thomson, who in 1796 experimented with steam in the treatment of his daughter whom physicians were unable to cure. He traveled on horseback through New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts advocating treatment by steam as well as by the use of herbs. (*Samuel Thomson—A Narrative of the Life and Medical Discoveries of Samuel Thomson*)

Turkish bath was opened October 6, 1863, by Dr. Charles H. Shepard at 81 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N.Y. It was known as "The Hamman," the name used in the East. Admission was a dollar. Only one bather came the first day and only fifty the first month. (*Journal American Medical Association. March 10, 1900*)

BATTING AND FIELDING CAGE (Baseball). See Baseball batting and fielding cage

BATTLE. See under names of various wars, e.g., Civil war, etc.; also War

THE FIRST**BATTLESHIP.** *See Ship***BATTLESHIP SUNK BY AN AIR-PLANE.** *See Aviation*

BAUXITE was discovered in 1887 at a point a few miles northeast of Rome, Floyd County, Ga. A few fragments of the unknown mineral were picked up on the Holland lot, two miles north of the Ridge Valley Iron Company's furnace at Hermitage, Ga. Bauxite mining began in April 1888, when the deposits on the Holland property, lot 61, 23rd district of Floyd County, were first opened and worked. The first shipments of the ore were made in May 1888 to the Pennsylvania Salt Company at Natrona, Pa., and to Greenwich Point, Pa. This ore is said to have been used for the manufacture of both alum and metallic aluminum. (*Geological Survey of Georgia. Bulletin No. 11*)

BAZOOKA ROCKET GUN. *See Ord-nance***BEACON.** *See Lighthouse***BEACONS (radio).** *See Radio beacons***BEADS (glass).** *See Glass bead***BEAR.** *See Animals***BEATIFICATION (Catholic).** *See Cath-olic beatification***BED**

Box spring was imported from France in 1857 by James Boyle, Chatham Square, New York City, a manufacturer of bedding. Made reversible, it was about twelve inches deep. The frame was made in eight sections, 1¼ inch lumber joined together with strips of ticking. The center of the spiral was attached to the center of the frame, then came the usual ties of twine.

"**Concealed bed**" was manufactured by the Murphy Door Bed Company in San Francisco, Calif., in 1909. They were known as "In-a-door" beds, operated on a pivot, and could be swung out of sight behind doors or in closets.

Folding bed manufacturing was successfully accomplished in 1875-1876 at Sixth and Filbert Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., by the Hale and Kilburn Manufacturing Company, now known as Hale and Kilburn Company. The folding bed was invented by a man in their employ named Everett and was improved upon by H. S. Hale. The bed was designed because of the then beginning apartment house idea and the necessity of economy in space. The beds were equipped with a "flexible spring" which afterwards developed into what was called a "sectional spring bed," or the ordinary bed-spring divided into three sections, lengthwise, each being filled with springs and enclosed in a canvas covering. This spring developed into the box spring now in use.

BEEF EXPORTS. *See Meat***THE FIRST****BEER**

Beer was brewed at the Roanoke Colony (Virginia) of Sir Walter Raleigh in 1587. "We made of the same (corn or pagatowr) in the country some Malt, whereof was brewed as good Ale as was to be desired. So likewise by the help of Hops, thereof may be made as good Beere". (*Thomas Harriot—Narrative of the First English Plantation of Virginia*)

Lager beer was manufactured at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1840 by John Wagner who had an eight-barrel kettle in his home. It was stored in a cellar under the brewhouse.

BEER (root). *See Root beer***BEET SUGAR.** *See Sugar***BELL.** *See Electric bell***BELLS.** *See Chimes; Carillon***BELT (cartridge belt).** *See Cartridge belt patent*

BELT CONVEYOR SYSTEM is described by Oliver Evans in his book, *The Young Millwright and Millers Guide* published in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1795. It illustrated a flat belt receiving material on its upper run and discharging it over the end, on a broad endless strap of thin pliant leather or canvas revolving over two pulleys in a case or trough. (*Greville Bathe and Dorothy Bathe—Oliver Evans, A Chronicle of Early American Engineering*)

BELTING sold to manufacturers is recorded in the account books of Pliny Jewell, a leather dealer of Hartford, Conn. There is an entry in 1826 of the sale of a leather belt three inches wide. Manufacturers who required belting usually bought skins, cut them to the desired thickness, and by nailing the ends of the pieces to the floor when wet, and driving wedges between the leather and floor, half-way between the ends, stretched them taut.

BELTS OF LEATHER for transmitting power from shaft to shaft were devised by Paul Moody who used them in the Appleton cotton mill in Lowell, Mass., in 1828. Up to this time all transmissions had been by means of iron gears. Belting, however, had previously been used in some mills to carry power from shafts which in turn were driven by gears from a water wheel. (*Louis W. Army—Nat. Assn. of Leather Belting Mfgs. Report. November 20, 1918*)

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE. *See Play*

BENEVOLENT PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS was organized February 16, 1868, in New York City from an older social and benevolent organization, "The Jolly Corks." The presiding officer of the Jolly Corks at the time of adopting the B.P.O.E. title was Charles A. S. Vivian. The first exalted B.P.O.E. ruler was George W. Thompson. The Grand Lodge was incorporated on March 10, 1871 in New York and the first Grand Exalted

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BENEVOLENT PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS—Continued

Ruler was George J. Green. (*Charles Edward Ellis—An Authentic History of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks*)

BESSEMER STEEL CONVERTER. See Steel**"BEST SELLER".** See Book

BETATRON was built at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., by Professor Donald William Kerst and placed in operation July 15, 1940. It had an output energy of 2.3 million (2,300,000) electron volts. The betatron is a machine to accelerate electrons by use of a magnetic field and can produce either a sharp beam of high-energy x-rays or a free beam of high-energy electrons.

Mobile betatron was placed in operation on November 12, 1948, at the United States Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak, Md. It was built by the General Engineering and Consulting Laboratory of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N.Y., and was a ten million volt X-ray generator capable of penetrating 16 inches of steel.

Photograph of high-volt X-rays. See Photograph

BIBLE

Bible for the blind in embossed form, the old line letter system, was issued in 1835 by the American Bible Society, New York City. This society was also the first to supply the blind with the Bible in New York Point, and in the more recent Braille.

Bible in folio size to be illustrated was *The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments: With the Apocrypha. Translated out of the original tongues and with the former translations diligently compared and revised by the special command of King James I of England*, published in 1791 by I[saias] Thomas, Worcester, Mass. It contained 1012 pages and 50 plates.

Bible in the Indian language translation was finished in 1661 by John Eliot, "The Apostle to the North American Indians." It was entitled "*The New Testament of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ*," and was dedicated in English to Charles II. It contained 130 printed leaves without pagination and contained two title pages, one in English and the other in Indian. The text was in double columns with marginal references. In 1663, "*The Holy Bible, Containing the Old Testament and the New, Translated into the Indian Language*" was printed in quarto size. From Genesis to the end of the Old Testament, it contained 414 leaves, and from St. Matthew to the end of the New Testament, 126 leaves. Both Bibles were "ordered to be printed by the Commissioners of the United Colonies in New England, at the charge and with the consent of the corporation in England for the propagation of the gospel

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amongst the Indians in New England" and were printed at Cambridge, Mass., by Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson. (*Samuel Eliot Morison—Builders of the Bay Colony*)

Bible printed in English was printed by Robert Aitken of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1782. The frontispiece read, "*The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments—newly translated out of the original tongues; and with the former translations diligently compared and revised*. Printed and sold by R. Aitken, at Pope's Head, Three doors above the Coffee House, in Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa., 1782." It was a duodecimo of 353 pages without pagination. The venture, though authorized by Congress, September 21, 1782, was unsuccessful financially. The New Testament was printed in 1781 by Aitken. (*Robert Rowland Dearden and Douglas Sloane Watson—The Bible of the American Revolution*)

Bible printed in German was printed by Christoph [Saur] [Sower] Sauer, Germantown, Pa., in 1743 from the text of the 32nd Halle edition with type obtained from Frankfurt, Germany. Its title was *Biblia Das ist; Die Heilige Schrift Altes und Neues Testaments, Nach der Deutschen Uebersetzung D. Martin Luthers, mit jedes Capittels Kurtzen Summarien, auch Beygefügten vielen und richtigen parallelen; nebst dem gewöhnlichen anhang des dritten und vierten buchs Esra und des dritten Buchs der Maccabuer*

Bibles in hotel rooms were placed there in October 1908, in the Superior Hotel, Iron Mountain (now Superior), Mont., by the Gideons, the Christian Commercial Traveling Men's Association. The organization was founded in 1899 at Boscobel, Wis. The first president was Samuel Eugene Hill. This work has grown until at the present time more than 2,000,000 Bibles have been distributed to hotels, hospitals, penal institutions and public schools.

Greek Testament was *The New Testament in Greek*, 478 pages, 16 mo printed in 1800 by Isaias (sic) Thomas, Worcester, Mass.

Hebrew Bible published in America was *Biblia Hebraica* printed in 1814 by Thomas Dobson, Philadelphia, Pa., from type imported from Amsterdam, Holland. (*Publications Jewish Historical Society—1926*)

BIBLE CONCORDANCE was a reprint of an edition published in London in 1643. It was published at Cambridge, Mass., in 1683 and 1720 as the *Cambridge Concordance* by Samuel Newman who came to America in 1638.

BIBLE SOCIETY

Bible society was the Bible Society of Philadelphia organized December 12, 1808, at Philadelphia, Pa. The name was changed to the Pennsylvania Bible Society in 1840. The Reverend William White, D.D., was the first president and B. B. Hopkins, the first secretary. The society was governed by twenty-four managers from whom were selected a

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president, four vice presidents, two secretaries and a treasurer. The initiation fee was five dollars and the dues two dollars a year. Life membership was fifty dollars. (*An Address of the Bible Society Established at Philadelphia to which is subjoined the constitution of said society and the names of the managers*)

Bible society national organization was the American Bible Society formed by delegates from thirty-five Bible societies for the sole purpose of increasing the circulation of the Holy Scriptures. The delegates met May 8, 1816 in New York City and organized the society on May 11, 1816. The first president was Elias Boudinot who served from 1816 to 1821. In the first year, 6,140 Bibles were distributed. (*American Bible Society—Bible Society Manual*)

BIBLICAL LITERATURE BIBLIOGRAPHY. See Bibliography

BIBLICAL STUDENTS SUMMER CONFERENCE was organized by Dwight Lyman Moody July 7, 1886 at the Mount Hermon School, Northfield, Mass. It comprised two hundred and fifty students from eighty-five colleges in twenty-two states and marked the beginning of the Student Volunteer movement which has sent thousands of missionaries into all parts of the world. It devoted its time to a study of the Bible and to methods of evangelical work. (*William Revell Moody—The Life of D. L. Moody*)

BIBLIOGRAPHY COURSE was offered in 1878 by the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Raymond Cazallis Davis, the librarian, gave a lecture once a week during November and December. (*University of Michigan—Catalogue 1878-79*)

BIBLIOGRAPHY of theological and biblical literature was Cotton Mather's *Manuductio Ad Ministerium; directions for a candidate of the ministry, wherein first, a right foundation is laid for his future improvement, and, then, rules are offered for such a management of his academical and preparatory studies, and thereupon, for such a conduct after his appearance in the world, as may render him a skilful and useful minister of the gospel* printed in 1726 for Thomas Hancock and sold at his shop in Ann Street, Boston, Mass. It contained 151 pages, and a catalog for a young student's library.

BIBLIOGRAPHY SOCIETY (national) was the Bibliographical Society of America organized October 18, 1904, at St. Louis, Mo., "to promote bibliographical research and to issue bibliographical publications." The first officers were William Coolidge Lane, president; Herbert Putnam, first vice president; Reuben Gold Thwaites, second vice president; and Wilberforce Eames, librarian.

BICARBONATE OF SODA. See Baking soda

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BICYCLE

Bicycle velocipedes or "Swift Walkers" as they were then called were imported in 1819. The first one in New York City made its appearance on May 21, 1819. The Common Council met on August 19, 1819, and in solemn session passed a law "to prevent the use of velocipedes in the public places and on the sidewalks of the city of New York."

Bicycle with a back pedal brake was patented on December 24, 1889 by Daniel C. Stover and William A. Hance of Freeport, Ill., who received patent No. 418,142.

Bicycle with a rotary crank was patented (No. 59,915) on November 20, 1866, by Pierre Lallemont of Paris, France. It was known as a "bone shaker." He rode on it from Ansonia, Conn., to New Haven, Conn. The fore wheel was axled to the jaws of a depending bar, which was pivoted in the frame, and turned by a horizontal lever bar, which was revolved by a treadle crank.

BICYCLE FACTORY was established in 1877 by Colonel Albert Augustus Pope who organized the Pope Manufacturing Company. His first machines were manufactured by the Weed Sewing Machine Company of Hartford, Conn. The first order was in 1878 for fifty "Columbia" bicycle (*Herbert Alfred Garratt—The Modern Safety Bicycle*)

BICYCLE MAGAZINE was *The American Bicycling Journal* published December 22, 1877 at Boston, Mass. It contained sixteen pages and cost ten cents a copy. It appeared every other Saturday. Frank William Weston was the editor.

BICYCLE MILITARY CORPS was organized in 1894 by Colonel Royal Page Davidson and was made up of cadets in the Northwestern Military Academy, Lake Geneva, Wis. It was composed of sixteen bicycles each equipped with special clips for carrying rifles, etc. One of the feats of the corps was for the riders to put themselves and their bicycles, which with their military equipment weighed fifty-four pounds each, over a sixteen-foot wall in two minutes and forty-eight seconds. Numerous long cross-country trips were made. On June 7, 1897, eleven cadets left Chicago, Ill., carrying a message from Major General John R. Brooks of Fort Sheridan, Ill., over the mountains and the National Pike to Washington, D.C., where it was delivered to Russell Alexander Alger, Secretary of War, on June 26, 1897. (*Bicycle World—July 2, 1897*)

BICYCLE PATENT

Bicycle patent was granted to William K. Clarkson, Jr., of New York City on June 26, 1819 for an "improved curricule." Bicycles were then known as "curricles" and "velocipedes."

THE FIRST**BICYCLE PATENT—Continued**

Water velocipede patent was No. 95,531, granted on October 5, 1869, to F. A. Spofford and Matthew G. Raffington of Columbus, Ohio.

BICYCLE RACE

Bicycle race to be paced by a motorcycle. *See* Motorcycle race

International six-day bicycle race was held in Madison Square Garden, New York City, from midnight Sunday, October 18, 1891, to midnight Saturday, October 24, 1891, and was won by William Martin who rode a "high wheeler" bicycle. There were forty contestants but only six finished. Martin covered 1,466 miles and four laps and won a \$2,000 prize. Ten laps constituted a mile. The first two-man team event was held from February 12, 1899 to February 17, 1899 and was won by Miller and Waller who rode a combined total of 2,733.4 miles.

Paired six-day bicycle race was held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, December 9-14, 1901. The winners of the \$1,500 team prize were Robert Walthour of Atlanta, Ga., and Archie McEachern of Toronto, Canada, who pedaled 2,555 miles. Sixteen professional riders from nine nations competed. Paired races were instituted as the law prohibited one man from being on the track more than twelve hours a day.

Women's six-day bicycle race was held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, January 6th to 11th, 1896. It was promoted by William Madden and David Holland. Frankie Nelson, closely followed by Helen Baldwin, covered 418 miles. About four thousand spectators attended the final session.

BICYCLE RACE TRACK OF WOOD was built by the Bay City Club, San Francisco, Calif., and placed in use July 1, 1893. The outer edges of the track were built on an incline.

BICYCLE RACER to attain the speed of a mile a minute was Charles Minthorn Murphy, known as Mile-A-Minute-Murphy, who on June 30, 1899 rode a mile in fifty-seven and four-fifths seconds, riding behind a Long Island Railroad train from Farmingdale, Long Island, to Maywood, Long Island, N.Y., on a three-mile measured track. He followed the train which was equipped with an extension top and sides so that he raced in a comparative vacuum.

BICYCLE SCHOOL for velocipede riding was opened in New York City on December 5, 1868, at 932 Broadway, by Pearsall Brothers.

BICYCLE SOCIETY

Bicycle club was the Boston Bicycle Club formed February 11, 1878 at Boston, Mass., by fourteen members. George B. Woodward was president; Thatcher Goddard was captain and Harry S. Mann was secretary and treas-

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urer. The uniform was a grey jacket, shirt, breeches and stockings and a blue Glengarry Scotch cap with a small visor in front.

Bicycle society national organization was the League of American Wheelmen formed May 31, 1880 at Newport, R.I., by 128 members representing 28 cycling clubs. The first officers were president Charles Ed Pratt of Boston, Mass.; vice president T. K. Longstreth of Philadelphia, Pa., and Commander C. K. Munroe of New York City.

BICYCLE TIRE

Bicycle tire (cord) was invented by John F. Palmer of Chicago, Ill., who obtained patent No. 476,680 on June 7, 1892. The patent covered a self-healing tire in which the tread portion of the rubber was placed under compression, so that a puncture would tend to close rather than gape open. The tire was manufactured in 1892 by the B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio, and was first exhibited at the Philadelphia Cycle Show in February, 1893.

Bicycle tire (pneumatic) was made in the tire factory of George R. Bidwell Cycle Company of New York City in April 1891 for use on his bicycles. (*William Chauncey Geer—Reign of Rubber*)

Rubber tire patent. *See* Rubber

BICYCLE TRAFFIC COURT was held at Racine, Wis., June 18, 1936, under authority of Grover Cleveland Lutter, Chief of Police. The judges of the court were Sergeant Wilbur Hansen and Officer Alphonse Costabile of the Racine Police Department. Sessions were held Saturday mornings. Section 1271 of Code of the General Ordinance of the City of Racine passed by Common Council May 4, 1937, approved May 8, 1937, required all bicycles to be registered with the police department.

BICYCLE TRIP AROUND THE WORLD was made by Thomas Stevens who started from San Francisco, Calif., on April 22, 1884, on a 50-inch bicycle (diameter of the large front wheel). He pedaled across the United States, arriving August 24, 1884, at Boston, Mass., whence he left for Europe by boat. He visited England, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Persia, India, China and Japan. On December 17, 1886, he landed at Yokohama, Japan, having actually wheeled about 13,500 miles. He left Yokohama on the "City of Peking" and arrived at San Francisco January 4, 1887. (*Thomas Stevens—Around the World on a Bicycle*)

BIFOCALS. *See* Eyeglass

BILL. *See* Money

BILL OF RIGHTS. *See* Constitutional amendment

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BILLBOARD LEGISLATION. See Advertising law

BILLBOARD STANDARDIZATION was attempted in 1891 by the owners of outdoor advertising services who reorganized and formed the Associated Bill Posters and Distributors of the United States and Canada on July 15, 1891, at Chicago, Ill. At a meeting held at Kansas City, Mo., October 16-20, 1925, the name was changed to Outdoor Advertising Association of America, Inc., by virtue of the absorption of the Painted Display Advertising Association. Billboards were usually from 50 to 100 feet in length. In 1912, the boards were divided into sections 25 feet long. The posters were all of the same height, 8 feet 10 inches, but their length varied. The 8, 12, 16 and 24 sheet posters were in general use. The 24-sheet poster was 19 feet 8 inches long. The difference between the size of the poster and the billboard allowed for the use of a white border which tended to intensify the pictorial poster. At later dates the height of the billboard was changed until it was as high as fifteen feet from the ground line, three feet of which at the base was a lattice apron border.

BILLIARD BALL of composition material resembling ivory was invented by John Wesley Hyatt, the winner of a \$10,000 prize offered by Phelan and Collender of New York City for the best substitute for an ivory ball. Hyatt obtained patent No. 50,359, October 10, 1865, on a billiard ball; patent No. 76,765, April 14, 1868, on a compound for billiard balls; patent No. 88,634, April 6, 1869, on a method of coating and painting; and patent No. 105,338, July 12, 1870, on celluloid. (*Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*. Vol. 6. No. 2)

BILLIARD MATCH

Billiard match of importance was played May 13, 1854, for a \$200 stake at Malcolm Hall, Syracuse, N.Y., by Joseph N. White of New York City and George Smith of Watertown, N.Y. It was a four-ball carom game, 500 points up, on a six-by-twelve four-pocket table. White won by a score of 500 to 484. The score of runs and averages was not kept. (*Michael Phelan—American Billiard Record*)

Billiard match to attain international prominence was played in Detroit, Mich., on April 12, 1859, between Michael Phelan of New York City and John Seereiter of Detroit for the championship of the world and a \$15,000 purse. Phelan, known as the "father of billiards," won the championship by a score of 2,000 against his competitor's 1,904. The best run made by Phelan was 129 points. The game was played on a six-by-twelve four-pocket table with four balls. Pushing and crotching were allowed.

Billiard three-ball match on a six-by-twelve carom table was played for a \$500 stake April 30, 1855, at San Francisco, Calif., between Michael Phelan of San Francisco and

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Monsieur Damon of Paris, France. Phelan conceded his opponent twenty points in a hundred, and won two out of three games. (*Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac—1887*)

Intercollegiate billiard match was played July 25, 1860, at Worcester, Mass., when freshmen of Harvard and Yale engaged in a "grand trial of skill." A six-pocket, 6 x 12 foot table, was used. Four balls, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, white, spotted, light red and dark red, were used. Pushing and crotching were allowed. Benjamin Thompson Frothingham and William Stackpole of Harvard won with 800 points against 720 for George St. John Sheffield and Theodore C. Bacon of Yale. The best run was 45, made by Bacon. (*Michael Phelan—American Billiard Record*)

BILLIARDS were brought to America by the Spaniards who settled in St. Augustine, Fla., in 1565.

BIMETALISM. See Money

BINDER (book). See Book binder

BINET-SIMON SCALE. See Intelligence test

BIOGRAPHY COURSE

Biography department in a college was established at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., in the college year 1919-20. It was organized by Dr. Ambrose White Vernon as a separate department of the college.

BIOLOGY

Biology general course offered in a college was conducted by Professor Edmund Beecher Wilson, professor of biology, at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., beginning September 23, 1885. Five lectures were given weekly with eight hours of laboratory practice. The students examined the structure of typical animals and plants; first of familiar species, then of unicellular organisms, working thence progressively upwards, and taking the higher animals and plants, ending with the embryological development of the chick. An advanced class was engaged in the study of animal morphology. Lectures on specific phases of biology had, however, been given earlier.

Biology instruction. See Physiological laboratory

BIRD BANDING

Bird banding was done at Mill Grove Farm, Montgomery County, twenty-four miles northwest of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1803 by John James Audubon who used silver wire to band a brood of phoebes (*Sayornis phoebe*) and was fortunate in obtaining two returns.

Bird banding by federal authorities was done by the United States Biological Survey. Bands were attached to different species of ducks and other water birds during the summer of 1914 by Dr. Alexander Wetmore who was making investigations of the duck

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BIRD BANDING—*Continued*
sickness at the Bear River marshes, Utah. (*U.S. Agricultural Bulletin No. 1145, May 1923*)

BIRD BANDING SOCIETY was the American Bird Banding Association formed at New York City by thirty charter members on December 8, 1909. The society was dissolved in 1920 when records and effects were turned over to the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. (*The Auk, Vol. 38, 1921*)

BIRD LEGISLATION (International) was the Migratory Bird Treaty for the protection of migratory birds in the United States and Canada signed August 16, 1916, by the United States and Great Britain at Washington, D.C. (39 Stat.L.1702). It was ratified by President Woodrow Wilson, September 1, 1916, ratified by Great Britain October 20, 1916. Ratifications were exchanged at Washington, D.C., December 7, 1916, and the treaty proclaimed December 8, 1916.

BIRD MONUMENT. See Monument

BIRD PROTECTION AGENCY (Federal) was begun on July 1, 1885, as a section of Economic Ornithology, Division of Entomology, Department of Agriculture. It became the Bureau of Biological Survey on July 1, 1905, was transferred to the Department of Interior on July 1, 1939, and consolidated with the Bureau of Fisheries on June 30, 1940, to form the present Fish and Wildlife Service

BIRD REFUGE authorized by a state was established at Lake Merritt, Oakland, Calif., by authority of Chapter 109, Act of February 14, 1872.

BIRD RESERVATION (NATIONAL) was established by Executive Order of President Theodore Roosevelt on March 14, 1903, at Pelican Island, situated in the Indian River near Sebastian, Fla. The refuge was enlarged by Executive Order of January 26, 1909, to include adjacent mangrove and other islands. (*Records in Bureau of Biological Survey, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.*)

BIRD SANCTUARY for wild birds was the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Dreherstown, Pa., which received options on the area, August 29, 1934.

BIRDS

Bird for which a definite crossing of the Atlantic has been recorded is that of a common tern (*Sterna hirundo*) that was banded at Eastern Egg Rock, Me., on July 3, 1913 and found dead in August 1917 at the mouth of the Niger River, West Africa. (*Frederick Charles Lincoln—Migration of American Birds*)

Eagle depicted on a postage stamp. See Postage stamp

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Ostrich farm was established at South Pasadena, Calif., by Edwin Cawston in 1886. He imported fifty ostriches from Africa, eighteen of which survived the trip and were landed at Galveston, Tex., in 1886. In order to discourage the exportation of ostriches from Africa, an export tax of \$500 was placed on each ostrich and \$25 on each egg, but his shipment escaped the tax as the boat sailed from Africa a few hours before the tax became effective.

Partridge propagation was encouraged in 1790 when Richard Bache, son-in-law of Benjamin Franklin, stocked his plantation at Beverly, N.J. Four years previously, General Lafayette had sent a few partridges to George Washington. (*Technical Bulletin No. 61—United States Department of Agriculture*)

Ptarmigan (Eskimo chicken) hatched and reared in captivity was hatched July 24, 1934, at Ithaca, N.Y., from one of ten eggs obtained from Churchill, Manitoba, Canada, by Arthur Augustus Allen, Professor of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. The ptarmigan was 110 days old when it died of enterohepatitis (commonly called blackhead).

Quetzal bird (adult) (*pharomacrus costaricensis*) was imported October 4, 1940 by Dr. Victor Wolfgang Von Hagen, New York City, who had captured it. It was acquired by the St. Louis Zoo, St. Louis, Mo., but was exhibited until October 7, 1940 at the Bronx Zoo, New York City. It was a male, three years old, pigeon size, with a crimson breast. The back and head were emerald green with a gold trim. The wings were jet black and the tail black and white over which was a green train about a yard long, and four additional feathers. Dr. Von Hagen also brought back nine young quetzals in 1937 which were shown at the Bronx Zoo, New York City until April 1939 when the last one died. (*Victor Wolfgang Von Hagen—Jungle In The Clouds*)

Snow goose bred in captivity was hatched in 1934 in the City Park Zoo, Denver, Colo. This gosling was the first seen anywhere. Three eggs were laid; one hatched, one was destroyed; one was given to the Colorado Museum of Natural History, in the City Park Zoo, Denver, Colo. Clyde E. Hill was the director of the

Sparrows were imported under the auspices of Nicholas Pike and other directors of the Brooklyn Institute in 1850 for the purpose of protecting shade trees from foliage-eating caterpillars. Eight pairs of English sparrows were imported. (*Frederick William Evans—English Sparrows*)

BIRLING. See Log rolling (birling) national championship

BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC. Medical clinic

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BIRTH REGISTRATION LAW (state) was passed by the State of Georgia, December 19, 1823. It required the "clerks of the court of ordinary, in each county respectively to enter and register in a book" the dates of births of all persons upon due proof made by affidavit or oath. The clerk was entitled to charge twenty-five cents for each registration. (*Georgia Law, Extract General Appropriation Bill, Page 192, Approved December 19, 1823*)

Birth registration uniform system for the numbering of birth certificates was adopted March 18, 1948, by the American Association of Registration Executives. The Council on Vital Records and Vital Statistics approved this resolution of the registration executives at a meeting on August 20, 1948. The system was inaugurated January 1, 1949. Each state was assigned a number: 101 for Alabama, 102 for Arizona, 103 for Arkansas, etc. A second number refers to the year, and a third number to the order of the birth in the state's record. The lowest number in the classification was awarded to Leonard Blake Gunnells of Prattville, Ala., whose name was the first on the role of the first county in Alabama's alphabetical county list. His number was 101-49-000001.

BIRTHS

Child born in an airplane was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Evans, born on October 28, 1929, in a transport plane over the city of Miami, Fla.

Child born in the White House, Washington, D.C., was James Madison Randolph, the son of Thomas Mann Randolph and Martha (Jefferson) Randolph, the daughter of President Thomas Jefferson, born January 17, 1806. He died January 23, 1834. The Randolphs were married February 23, 1790. (*Robert Isham Randolph—The Randolphs of Virginia*)

Child born in the White House, Washington, D.C., the offspring of a President, was Esther Cleveland, born September 9, 1893. She was the second child of President Grover Cleveland and Frances Folsom Cleveland, who were married June 2, 1886, in the Blue Room of the White House, Washington, D.C. (*Gibson Willels—Inside History of the White House*)

Child born of English parents in America was Virginia Dare. She was born at Roanoke Island, North Carolina, on August 18, 1587, and was the daughter of Ananias Dare and Eleanor (White) Dare, and granddaughter of John White, governor of the colony sent out from England by Sir Walter Raleigh on May 8, 1587. Only the first nine days of her life are known to history. On May 8, 1587, three vessels left England with 150 colonists, 25 women and children. They landed at Cape Hatteras on July 22, cruised up what is now Pamlico Sound to the "island called Roanoc." Two vessels returned immediately and the third with John

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White sailed on August 27th for more supplies. When he returned four years later, the colonists were all gone and the fort was in ruins. (*North Carolina Booklet Vol. 1. #1 May 10, 1901—Major Graham Daves—Virginia Dare*)

Child born of European parents on American soil was Snorro, the son of Thorfinn Karlsefni and Gudrid, the widow of Thorstein Ericsson (Leif Ericsson's brother). Accompanied by 160 volunteers they arrived in America in 1007 to form a settlement in Vinland which may have been Nova Scotia or the coast of Maine. Snorro returned to Iceland and took an important part in its government.

Child born on a vessel passing through the Panama Canal was the child of Mr. and Mrs. M. Nieves of Panama. The baby was born on June 2, 1930 on the Dutch steamship "Baralt," passing through Gatun locks.

Quadruplets delivered by Caesarian operation were Maureen, Kathleen, Eileen and Michael Cirminello born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cirminello on November 1, 1944, at Philadelphia, Pa. The Caesarian section was performed under spinal anesthesia. The obstetrician in charge was Dr. John Calvin Ullery of Upper Darby, Pa.

Quintuplets were born April 29, 1896, at Mayfield Ky., to Mr. and Elizabeth Lyon. They were all boys, Matthew, Mark, Luke, John and Paul, and died within four to fourteen days

White child of French Protestant parentage was born in 1565 in the French settlement of Fort Caroline, Fla., established in 1564 by Rene Goulaine de Laudonniere, a Huguenot. In August 1565, reinforcements, women and children, agricultural implements, etc, arrived with Captain Jean Ribaut's expedition. (*Thomas Frederick Davis—Historic St. Johns Bluff, near Jacksonville, Fla.*)

World war baby was born on June 7, 1918 to Mrs. Kate Lewis who married a soldier of the American Expeditionary Force in London, England, on July 14, 1917.

BISHOP (Catholic). See Catholic bishop

BISHOP (general). See Army officer

BISHOP'S HERESY TRIAL. See Heresy trial

BLACKOUT

Blackout lighting demonstration was May 14, 1941, when twelve specially designed blackout luminaries spaced one hundred feet apart along Parkland Avenue, Lynn, Mass., were illuminated. The lamps used a two-and-a-half watt Argon (gaseous) lamp and gave off invisible light in the form of ultraviolet rays invisible to planes at a height of twenty-thousand feet.

THE FIRST**BLACKOUT**—*Continued*

Blackout outdoor light control was instituted by Seattle, Wash., May 11, 1942, which required all outside types of lighting to be controlled by manual control, master control wire, photoelectric cell or radio switch, and subject to permit.

BLANKET

Blanket factory was the Burleigh Blanket Mills, established by Captain John H. Burleigh in 1854 on the Piscataqua River, Me. The factory was located on the site originally selected by Ferdinando Gorges in 1620 for a grist mill, at what is now South Berwick, Me.

Blanket robe and carriage lap robe business was successfully undertaken at Sanford, Me., in 1867 by Thomas Goodall. (*William Morrell Emery—History of Sanford, Me.*)

Electronic blanket was manufactured by Simmons Company on October 9, 1946 at Petersburg, Va. Temperature was regulated by an "electronic" thermostatic control. It sold for \$39.50.

Horseblankets were manufactured by Thomas Goodall at Troy, N.H., in 1852. The only horseblankets then in use were imported and were square in shape. Goodall cut them to fit and put on buckles. He sold out his interest in 1865 to a group of financiers from Keene, N.H. (*M. T. Stone—Historical Sketch of the Town of Troy, N.H.*)

BLAST FURNACE. See Iron

BLASTING (SAND). See Sand blasting

BLIND

Bible for the blind. See Bible

Book for the blind. See Book

Correspondence school for the blind to offer instruction in the Braille system of embossed print was the Hadley Correspondence School for the Blind, Winnetka, Ill., which offered courses, in August 1921, in English grammar, business correspondence, the study of scriptures and instruction in learning the Braille system. The school founded by William Aaron Hadley was incorporated in Illinois, January 2, 1922.

Dogs trained to guide the blind. See Animals

Kindergarten for the blind. See Kindergarten

Magazine for the blind. See Periodical

Music magazine published in Braille. See Music magazine

School for the blind was the New England Asylum for the Blind, Boston, Mass., incorporated March 2, 1829. The school was founded by Dr. John Dix Fisher and opened under Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe in August 1832 with six pupils. The institution was re-christened April 1, 1839, the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum in honor of Thomas Handasyd

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Perkins, who in 1833 offered his Boston home with open grounds around it for a school building. (The word asylum was changed to "school" October 3, 1877). This school, now located at Watertown, Mass., is in its second century of service. (*Paul Monroe—Cyclopedia of Education*)

School for the blind to adopt the Braille system was the Missouri School for the Blind, St. Louis, Mo. In 1859, Dr. Simon Pollak, a trustee of the school, introduced it direct from Paris, France. Three letters were changed and it was used in music, spelling, etymology, etc.

School for the Negro blind was the State School for the Blind and the Deaf opened in Raleigh, N.C., on January 4, 1869, with 26 pupils. (*Seventieth Anniversary of the State School for the Blind and the Deaf. Raleigh, N.C. Nov. 4, 1915*)

State school for the blind was the Ohio Institution for the Blind authorized April 3, 1837, and opened July 4, 1837 with five pupils in the Presbyterian Church, Columbus, Ohio, in the presence of nine hundred people. Anson W. Penniman was the first teacher. The first superintendent was William Chapin who served from May 1, 1840, to October 1, 1846. On April 25, 1902, a law was enacted to change the name to the Ohio State School for the Blind.

Talking book. See Talking book

"BLIND" AIRPLANE FLIGHT. See Aviation—Flights

BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM (railroad). See Railroad signal system

BLOCK TIN BUTTON. See Button

BLOCKADE was effected in April 30, 1778 from West Point, N.Y., to Constitution Island, N.Y. A huge chain was forged at the Sterling Iron Works, Orange County, N.Y., from ore mined in the same county and was carried in sections to West Point, where it was joined and stretched across the Hudson to prevent British boats from passing. The chain weighed 180 tons, was 1,700 feet long, each link 2½ inches wide and 30 inches long. It was placed in position April 16th and on April 30, 1778, was secured at both ends. In the summer of 1776, a chain of chevaux de frise and sunken ships extended between Fort Washington and Fort Lee, but the British passed it October 9, 1776, without firing a gun. (*Macgrane Coxe—The Sterling Furnace and the West Point Chain*)

BLOOD BANK

Blood bank to preserve by refrigeration blood for transfusions was established March 15, 1937, by the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill. (*Journal of the American Medical Association. July 10, 1937*)

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Blood serum (human) (dried) was prepared by Dr. Earl William Flosdorf and Dr. Stuart Mudd of the School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., on December 21, 1933, with glass apparatus made by them. The powdered dried blood serum was used successfully for transfusions for the prevention and treatment of children's diseases at a hospital at Philadelphia, Pa. The method was first described at a meeting of the American Chemical Society at St. Petersburg, Fla., in April 1934. More recently, the applications and uses of the dried blood serum have been greatly extended.

BLOOD GROUPING TEST. See Medical legislation

BLOOD SERUM (dried). See Blood bank

BLOOD SHED IN THE CIVIL WAR. See Civil war

BLOOMERS were introduced at the First Woman's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, N.Y., which met at Lyceum Hall on July 19, 1848, the name being derived from their sponsor, Miss Amelia Jenks Bloomer. The costume is supposed to have been devised by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller. (*Dexter Chamberlain Bloomer—Life and Writings of Amelia Bloomer*)

BLOTTING PAPER was made in New Haven, Conn., by Joseph Parker & Son Company in 1856 at the West Rock Paper Mill on a Fourdrinier machine. Until this time only small quantities had been imported from England as sand-boxes were in general use. (*Paper World—August 1881*)

BLOWPIPE was invented in 1801 by Professor Robert Hare of Philadelphia, Pa., who called it a "hydrostatic blowpipe." He reported his discovery to the Chemical Society of Philadelphia, "*A Memoir of the Supply and Application of the Blow-Pipe, Containing an Account of the new method of supplying the Blow-Pipe either with common air or oxygen gas; and also of the effects of the intense heat produced by the combustion of the hydrogen and oxygen gases.*" (Edgar Fahs Smith—*Life of Robert Hare*)

BLUE LAW

Blue law was enacted by the first legislative body assembled in America, the Virginia House of Burgesses, at its first session in 1619. They provided that "all persons whatsoever upon the Sabbath days shall frequent divine service and sermons, both forenoon and afternoon." The Anglican church was established by law and the creed of the church was the rule of the colony. (*Gustavus Myers—Ye Olden Blue Laws*)

Blue law regulating gambling was passed in 1624 by the Virginia Assembly. It specified that "Mynisters shall not give themselves to excesse in drinking or yette spend their tyme idelie by day or by night, playing at dice, cards

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or any unlawful game." (*Catherine Perry Hargrave—History of Playing Cards*)

Gambling legislation (colonial). See Gambling legislation

BLUE SKY LAW. See Trust

BOARD OF EDUCATION (state). See Education

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR INDIANS. See Indian school

BOARDWALK in the world was erected in 1870 at Atlantic City, N.J. To finance it \$5,000 was obtained by a sale of scrip at 10 per cent discount which could be used to pay taxes. It was completed on June 26, 1870. It rested on the sand and was eight feet wide.

BOAT. See Ship

BOAT CLUB was the Knickerbocker Boat Club of New York organized in 1811. They had a white boat, with green gunwales and gilt stripes, named the "Knickerbocker," built by John Baptist. John Palmerton was coxswain, William Cracker, John Burt, Thomas Dixon and Thomas Palmerton were the oarsmen. The "Knickerbocker" raced the "Invincible," built by John and William Chambers from Harsimus, N.J., to the Battery, New York City. The crew of the "Invincible" was William Chambers, coxswain, John Chambers, James Rush, Peter Snider and John Swinburn, oarsmen. The club disbanded in 1812. (*New York "Mirror" July 15, 1837*)

Boat club association of amateur clubs was the Castle Garden Amateur Boat Club Association which operated a boathouse at Castle Garden, N.Y., from 1834 to 1842. Annual regattas around Bedloe Island and back were held, the last one on July 4, 1842. Some of the boats entered were the "Wave," "Gull," "Gazelle," "Pearl," "Cleopatra," "Halcyon," "Ariel," "Minerva," and "Gondola." (*Robert F. Kelley—Amateur Rowing*)

BOAT RACE

See also Rowing; Yacht race
Fisherman's boat race was held May 1, 1886, over a triangular course. The start was off the Boston Light, to and around Davis Ledge buoy off Minot's Ledge, thence to and around Half Way Rock off the Marblehead shore, and back to Boston Light. The "John H. McManus" won the first prize of \$1,500 finishing two miles ahead of the "Sarah H. Prior" which was a few minutes ahead of the "Gertie S. Windsor." The pilot schooner "Hesper" won the race and the cup, but not the prize money as it was not truly a fisherman's boat. (*Wesley George Pierce—Goin' Fishin'*)

Intercollegiate boat race, in eight-oared boats, took place August 3, 1852, between Yale and Harvard on a two-mile course on Lake

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BOAT RACE—*Continued*
Winnepesaukee, Centre Harbor, N.H. Harvard's lone entry, the "Oneida," a thirty-eight foot boat captained by Joseph Mansfield Brown, won by two lengths over Yale's "Shawmut," followed by Yale's "Undine" and "Atlanta." (*James Wellman—Story of the Harvard-Yale Race 1852-1912*)

Intercollegiate regatta was held July 26, 1859, at Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass. Harvard defeated both Yale and Brown over a three-mile course. A regatta was scheduled July 23, 1858, at Springfield, Mass., but was postponed as a member of the Yale crew had drowned the day before.

International boat race was held August 17, 1869, on the Putney-Mortlake course on the Thames, London, England. An Oxford crew of four beat the Harvard crew by three clear lengths.

International lifeboat race was held September 7, 1927 from the Statute of Liberty to Pier A, New York City, under the auspices of the Neptune Association. Eleven boats of different sizes, shapes and weights from seven different nations competed. A prize cup was presented to Captain John F. Milliken of the M.S. "Segundo" of Norway whose team of eight men covered the course in 15 minutes, 27 seconds. Second honors went to the crew of the M.S. "Titania" of Norway (16 minutes, 27 seconds) and third place to the crew of the "De Grasse" of France (17 minutes, 7 seconds). Later races developed uniform conditions.

Motor boat race under organized rules was held June 23-24, 1904, under the jurisdiction of the Columbia Yacht Club, 86th Street and Hudson River, New York City. A thirty-two mile race was held for the Gold Cup of the Challenge Cup Series, from the clubhouse to a point sixteen miles north and return. The trophy was won by C. C. Riotte in the "Standard," 100 h.p., 59 feet long, average speed 22.57 statute miles (19.67 nautical miles per hour). The contest was decided by a point system and the rules were formulated on April 22, 1903, by the American Power Boat Association which was organized by seven yacht clubs on January 20, 1903. (*American Power Boat Association—Story of Its Origin and Its Development*)

BOATS. See Catamaran; Ferryboat; Life boat; Motor boat; Ship

BOBSLED COMPETITION

Four-man bobsled team competition was held February 14-15, 1932, at the Third Olympic Winter Games at Lake Placid, N.Y., when thirteen teams from six nations competed. First place was won by the United States team of William L. Fiske, driver, and Edward F. Eagan, Clifford B. Gray, and Jay O'Brien, brakeman which covered the four heats in a total time of 7 minutes, 53.68 seconds.

THE FIRST

Two-man bobsled team competition was held February 9-10, 1932, at the Third Olympic Winter Games at Lake Placid, N.Y., when fifteen teams from eight nations were entered in competition. First place was won by the United States (J. Hobert Stevens, driver, and Curtis Stevens, brakeman) in 8 minutes, 14.74 seconds for the four heats.

BOBSLED RUN of international specifications was the Mt. Van Hoevenberg bobsled run at North Elba, N.Y., on the highway between Lake Placid and Elizabethtown, N.Y., designed by Stanislaus Zentzytzki. Work was begun August 4, 1930, and the run was open to the public December 25, 1930.

BOHEMIAN AMERICAN CHURCH was St. John Nepomuk Church, St. Louis, Mo., opened April 20, 1855, by the first pastor, Reverend Henry Lipowsky, a former lieutenant in the Austrian Army. The first solemn High Mass was sung by Father de Smet, the famous Jesuit missionary among the Indians, on May 16, 1855, the patronal feast.

BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN DICTIONARY. See Dictionary

BOHEMIAN NEWSPAPER (Czech). See Newspaper

BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY. See Insurance

BOILER LEGISLATION was the state boiler inspection law, approved July 9, 1864, by Connecticut Chapter 67 authorized the governor to appoint an "Inspector of Boilers" to check every steam boiler used for manufacturing or mechanical purposes.

BOILER PLATES were made between 1816 and 1825 by Dr. Charles Lukens' mill, the "Brandywine Mill" at Coatesville, Pa. The mill was originally started at Rokeby, Pa., by Isaac Pennock in 1790 and was known as the Federal Slitting Mill. Charcoal iron slabs were heated in an open charcoal fire, rolled out into plates, and then slit up into rods for general blacksmiths' use. In 1810 Pennock purchased a sawmill at Brandywine, which he converted into the Brandywine Iron Mill. The organization has remained in the hands of his descendants, and is now known as the Lukens Steel Company, one of the world's largest plate mills.

BOLL WEEVIL. See Cottonball weevil

BOLT FACTORY. See Nut and bolt factory

BOLT MACHINE. See Nut and bolt machine

BOMB EXPLOSION (atomic). See Atomic bomb

BOMBER. See Aviation—Airplane

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BOMBING (American) MISSION OVER ENEMY OCCUPIED TERRITORY. See World war II

BOMBING ON CONTINENTAL AMERICAN SOIL. See World War II

BOND

Bonds of the United States Government were the interest-bearing obligations which were authorized by the Act of August 4, 1790 (1 Stat.L.138), for the refunding of the domestic debt and that part of the state debt which was assumed by the Federal Government. The total issue amounted to \$64,456,963.90; \$30,088,397.75 drew interest at 6 per cent; \$19,719,237.39 at 3 per cent; and \$14,649,328.76 drew interest at 6 per cent after 1800. Practically the entire issue was retired by 1836. (*Liquidating the Revolutionary War—Commissioner of the Public Debt. Treasury Dept.*)

Bonds payable specifically in United States gold coins were issued under authority of the financial bill, an "act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt," March 14, 1900 (31 Stat.L. 45).

Liberty bond. See Loan

Treasury notes (interest-bearing) were authorized by the act of June 30, 1812 (2. Stat.L.766). The President was authorized to issue treasury notes to an amount not exceeding \$5,000,000, "That the said treasury notes shall be reimbursed by the United States, at such places, respectively, as may be expressed on the face of the said notes, one year, respectively after the day on which the same shall have been issued; from which day of issue they shall bear interest at the rate of five and two-fifths per centum a year, payable to the owner or owners of such notes, at the treasury, or by the proper commissioner of loans, at the places and times respectively designated on the face of said notes for the payment of principal." (*John Jay Knox—United States Notes, A History of the Various Issues of Paper Money by the Government of the United States*)

War bond. See War bond

BONDED WAREHOUSE. See Warehouse legislation

BONDING COMPANY. See Insurance

BONDING LAW (state). See Insurance

BOOBY TRAP. See Land mine

BOOK

See also under specific type of book or subject, e.g.

Agricultural book	Novel
Almanac	Pharmacopoeia
Bible	Social Register

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Best seller novel was *Charlotte, A Tale of Truth* by Mrs [Susanna Haswell] Rowson, an actress at the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa., and author of *Victoria, The Inquisitor, Fille de Chambre & Co.*, etc. It was published in two volumes at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1794 and was an American edition of a work presumably published at London, England in 1791. Later it was entitled *Charlotte Temple*. About 200 editions of it have been printed. (*American Antiquarian Society—Proceedings. Vol. 42. April 1932*)

Best seller other than a text or purely theological work was *In His Steps* by Rev. Charles Monroe Sheldon, a Utopian fantasy of what the world might be like if people lived literally according to Christ's teachings. It was published in 1899 by Hurst and Company, New York City, and had an estimated sale of 8,000,000 copies in various editions by different publishers. (*Charles Monroe Sheldon—Charles M. Sheldon—His Life Story*)

Book containing a color plate was *The Magic Lantern; or, Amusing and Instructive Exhibitions for Young People* published at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1807 by Benjamin Johnson. It contained ten stories, each preceded by a tipped-in hand-colored plate.

Book entered for copyright was *The Philadelphia Spelling Book* which was registered in the clerk's office of the first district of Pennsylvania, June 9, 1790, by John Barry, the author. It was printed at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1790 by Carey, Stewart and Co. (*Washington Post. April 10, 1891*)

Book for the blind was the *Gospel of St. Mark*, published in 1833 at Philadelphia, Pa., by the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind. It was printed in embossed roman letters, upper and lower case. Jacob Snider, Jr., recording secretary of the Pennsylvania Institute proposed the publication and the funds were donated by Nathan Dunn and Edward Coleman. (*Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind—Second Annual Report—March 2, 1835*)

Book (full size) published in the Colonies was Stephen Day's (Steeven Daye's) *The Whole Booke of Psalmes, Faithfully Translated into English Metre whereunto is prefixed a Discourse declaring not only the lawfulness, but also the necessity of the heavenly ordinance of singing scripture psalmes in the Churches of God*, 296 pages, published July 1640 by the Cambridge Press, Cambridge, Mass. It was a new metrical version of the psalms, a revision of those of Sternhold and Hopkins. Seventeen hundred copies were printed and sold for twenty pence each, netting a profit of almost £80. (*George Emery Littlefield—The Early Massachusetts Press*)

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BOOK—*Continued*

Book list. See Book index

Book of Common Prayer in use in what is now the United States was the one used by the Reverend Francis Fletcher, chaplain and chronicler of Drake's ship the "Golden Hind," June 24, 1579. A great stone cross in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Calif., commemorates the event.

Book of folio size, other than laws, was Samuel Willard's *A Compleat Body of Divinity in Two Hundred and Fifty Expository Lectures on the Assembly's Shorter Catechism wherein the doctrines of the Christian religion are unfolded, their truth confirm'd . . . etc.*, published in 1726 at Boston, Mass., by [Bartholomew] Green and [Samuel] Kneeland. It was published posthumously, and contained 1,000 pages, two columns. There is an error in pagination as the work was printed by two presses.

Book (of size) completed entirely by one man was *Old Papermaking* by Dr. Dard Hunter, published in 1923 by the author at Chillicothe, Ohio. It consisted of 140 pages, size 9 x 11½ inches, printed on handmade paper from linen and cotton cloth. Dr. Hunter not only was the author, but he manufactured the paper, designed, cut and cast the type, printed the book, etc.

Book on cornstalk paper was *Farm Products in Industry* by George McCullough Rommel which was printed in June 1928 by Rae D. Henkle Co. Inc., New York City.

Book on vellum was George Allen's *The Life of Philidor, Musician and Chess Player*, published in 1863 by E. H. Butler & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Only two copies of the regular edition were printed on vellum.

Book (pamphlet) on vellum was *The First Plymouth Patent, Granted June 1, 1621*, a small quarto, of sixteen pages. It was edited by Charles Deane and published in 1854 at Cambridge, Mass. Only four copies were printed. It was bound in full brown levant morocco with a gilt border and fillets enclosing an ornamental inside border on the sides.

Book privately printed was John Eliot's *Communion of Churches; or, The Divine Management of Gospel-Churches by the Ordinance of Councils, Constituted in Order According to the Scriptures*; printed in 1665 by Marmaduke Johnson, Cambridge, Mass. It contained forty pages. It was not for general sale. (*Charles Evans—American Bibliography*)

Book review telecast. See Television

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Book set by linotype was *The Tribune Book of Open Air Sports*, edited by Henry Hall and published in 1887 by the Tribune Association, New York City. The foreword states, "This book is printed without type—being the first product in book form of the Mergenthaler machine which wholly supersedes the use of movable type."

Hymn book. See Music book

Map made in the U.S. published in a book. See Map

Profane poetry published translation prepared in the United States was George Sandys' translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* which was published in 1626 at London, England as *Ovid's Metamorphoses Englished, Mytholized and Represented in Figures*. A second edition was published in 1632 to which was added a translation of Virgil's *Æneid*. Sandys was treasurer of the Virginia Company. (*Rev. Richard Hooper—The Poetical Works of George Sandys*)

Stereotyped book was *The Larger Catechism* which bore on the title page "The first book ever stereotyped in America. Stereotyped and printed by J. Watts and Co., New York, June 1813". The process was introduced by John Watts and was a combination of the systems of Firmin Didot and Charles Mahon, Earl of Stanhope. (*George Adolf Kubler—A New History of Stereotyping*)

Translated classics published was *The Cato Major; or A Treatise on Old Age*, by M. Tullius Cicero with explanatory notes from the *Roman History* which was published February 29, 1743/44 by Benjamin Franklin at Philadelphia, Pa. The translation was the work of James Logan, President of the Council and Chief Justice of the Province of Philadelphia.

Typewritten book manuscript. See Typewritten book manuscript

BOOK AUCTION was authorized April 18, 1662, by the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens of New Amsterdam. "Anna Claas Croezens, widow of Daniel Litschoe, deceased, requests by petition to be allowed to sell by the Baliff some books which she has belonging to Sir Henry Moedy, as according to obligation she has a claim on him for a considerable sum." (*Records of New Amsterdam from 1653 to 1674. Vol. 4. p. 64*)

BOOK AUCTION CATALOG

Book auction catalog was announced in the *Boston News Letter* Monday, May 18, 1713 #475. "On Thursday next, the 28th current being the day after the election, there will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry at the house of Mr. Ambrose Vincent, silk dyer in Wingsolane, Boston, a good collection of books, to be seen at the said house two days before the sale, etc. Catalogues will be posted at public places." (*Clarence Saunders Brigham—History of Book Auctions in America.*)

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Book auction printed catalog was *A Catalog of Curious and Valuable Books Belonging to the Late Reverend and Learned Mr. Ebenezer Pemberton, Consisting of Divinity, Philosophy, History, Poetry and Generally Well Bound*, which described the books "to be sold by auction at the Brown Coffee House in Boston, Mass." on July 2, 1717, at 3 P.M. The catalog was printed by B. Green in 1717 and was obtainable gratis at the shop of Samuel Gerrish, bookseller. (*George Leslie McKay—American Book Auction Catalogues 1713-1934*)

BOOK BINDER in America was John Ratliff who in 1663 was commissioned to bind Eliot's "Indian Bible" and "take care of the binding of 200 of them strongly and as speedily as may be with leather, or as may be most serviceable for the Indians." On August 30, 1664 he sent a letter to the Commissioners of New England stating that he was not well satisfied with the prices paid him for binding, and that 3s 4d or 3s 6d was the lowest price at which he could bind books.

BOOK CLUB

Book-of-the-month club was established in New York City, April 1926 by Harry Scherman, with Robert Haas as president. The original book judges were Dorothy Canfield, Heywood Broun, Henry Seidel Canby, William Allen White and Christopher Morley. On April 16, 1926, the first book selection, *Lolly Willowes, or the loving huntsman* by Sylvia Townsend Warner published by Viking Press was distributed to 4,750 members.

BOOK COURSE was given in a college by Dr. Edwin Osgood Grover, Professor of Books, appointed in the fall of 1926 by President Hamilton Holt of Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla. The first instruction was given September 22, 1926. The idea of a "professorship of books" was suggested by Ralph Waldo Emerson in his essay on "Books" (Jan. 1858—Vol. 1, #3. *Atlantic Monthly*) and was advocated by the United States Department of Education in 1876 but no college accepted the idea until 1926.

BOOK FAIR was held in the Coffee House on Beaver Street, New York City, on June 1, 1802, to display offerings of publishers and booksellers. Hugh Gaines was chairman and Mathew Carey of Philadelphia was secretary. This literary fair was attended by forty-six booksellers, and proved so successful that the following year a similar one was held at Philadelphia, Pa., after which they alternated between those cities.

BOOK INDEX was the *American Book Circular*, published in 1843 by Wiley and Putnam, New York City. It contained 64 pages of which 55 were devoted to a list of 1172 original works in 2474 volumes. It classified "some of the most important and recent American publications."

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General catalog of books was *The Catalogue of All the Books Printed in the United States, with the prices and places where published*. . . . It was printed January 1804 for the booksellers of Boston, Mass., and contained 80 pages. It sold for ten cents. The books were classified according to subjects; law, physic, divinity, Bibles, miscellanies, school books and singing books.

Government Publications Index. See Index of government publications.

Monthly cumulative index of books was the "*Cumulative Book Index*," published February 1898 by Morris & Wilson, Minneapolis, Minn. It listed nine pages of books published during January 1898. The cumulative feature was begun a few months later, when all the books listed in previous issues were cumulated in one alphabet.

BOOK LIST. See Book index

BOOK, MATCH. See Match

BOOK PLATE by an American engraver of which there is any record was made by Nathaniel Hurd of Boston, Mass., in 1740 for Thomas Dering. (*David McNeely Stauffer—American Engravers upon Copper and Steel*)

BOOK PUBLISHER of denominational books was The Methodist Book Concern, organized at a conference in the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, May 1789. The Reverend John Dickins advanced the capital, \$600, from his private savings and started publishing at Philadelphia, Pa. The first book issued was *The Christian's Pattern*, Wesley's version of Thomas A Kempis' *Imitation of Christ*. (*Henry C. Jennings—The Methodist Book Concern, A Romance of History*)

BOOK REVIEW EDITOR was Sarah Margaret Fuller Ossoli who was hired December 1844 by Horace Greeley for his *New York Tribune*. In addition to her salary, the contract provided her a home with his family and allowed her the privilege of writing when she desired. She wrote under the name of Margaret Fuller and served until August 1846 when she made a trip to Europe. (*Sarah Margaret Fuller Ossoli—Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli*)

BOOK STORE (Antiquarian) was established in 1830 at Boston, Mass., by Samuel Gardner Drake who specialized in writing about aboriginal Indians. (*Potter's American Monthly*, Oct. 1875)

BOOK TRADE MAGAZINE

Book trade magazine was the *Bookseller's Advertiser & Monthly Chronicle of Literary Enterprises* also known as the "Bookseller's Advertiser & Monthly Register of New Publications" which appeared January 1, 1834 (published by West & Trow, New York City), and contained eight printed quarto pages. Sub-

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BOOK TRADE MAGAZINE—*Continued* scription was \$1 yearly. It listed 275 "Original American Works published in 1833" and American reprints of foreign works.

Successful book trade magazine was the *American Publishers' Circular and Literary Gazette*, a weekly for booksellers and libraries, issued September 1, 1855, by the New York Book Publishers' Association of which William Henry Appleton was president, Alfred Smith Barnes, vice president, and George Palmer Putnam, secretary. It was absorbed by *Publishers' Weekly*.

BOOK WAGON. See Library

BOOKKEEPER. See Accountant

BOOKS OF POSTAGE STAMPS. See Postage stamp

BOOKSELLER of importance in the colonies was Hezekiah Usher who started in business at Cambridge, Mass., in 1639. He later had a monopoly on printing the laws of the General Court of Massachusetts and superintended the publications of the London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Among the Indians. (*Isaiah Thomas—History of Printing*)

BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATION was the American Company of Booksellers organized June 7, 1801 at New York City "to improve quality, to avoid interference, to discontinue importations, to favor a literary fair, to recommend correspondence and to promote the general interest." The first president was Mathew Carey of Philadelphia, Pa. (*Adolph Growoll—Book Trade Bibliography in the U.S. in the Nineteenth Century*)

BOOKSELLER'S CATALOG of first American editions of American authors was *Catalogue of First Editions of American Authors, Poets, Philosophers, Historians, Statesmen, Essayists, Dramatists, Novelists, Travelers, Humorists, etc.*, published in 1885 by Leon and Brother, booksellers, of New York City. It consisted of fifty-eight pages and listed the various American authors in alphabetical order and the current prices for first editions of their works. In addition to the regularly issued catalog, there were also interleaved copies on hand-made paper.

BOOSTER (locomotive). See Locomotive booster

BORAX was discovered by Dr. John A. Veatch, January 8, 1856, in mineral water from Tuscan Springs, Tehama County, Calif. Commercial production began at Borax Lake, Lake County, Calif., in 1864 when pure crystals were refined by immersion in solution and permitted to crystallize out again, thus disposing of an apparently very minute amount of impurities. This deposit supplied the United States until 1868 when larger deposits were found in Nevada. (*John Randolph Spears—Illustrated Sketches of Death Valley and other Borax Deserts of the Pacific Coast*)

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BOREALIS. See *Aurora borealis*

BORON CARBIDE. See Abrasive

BORDER PATROL

Border patrol organization under the Immigration and Naturalization Service was established June 1, 1924, under authority of an act of May 28, 1924 (43 Stat.L.240). It originally consisted of 427 men. William Walter Husband was Commissioner General of Immigration, but there was no officer directly in charge of all the border patrol units as they operated under the supervision of the various district heads.

Border patrolman was Jefferson Davis Milton, United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, who served from April 13, 1904, to June 30, 1932. He was appointed under authority of annual appropriation acts before the border patrol was formally established by Act of Congress on May 28, 1924, and patrolled the border to prevent smuggling Orientals across the Mexico border.

BOTANIC GARDEN was planned and made by John Bartram who laid out about five or six acres with his own hands in 1728. The garden is located at 43d and Eastwick Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., on the banks of the Schuylkill River. Bartram at one time acted as botanist to George III. He corresponded with Linnaeus who considered him the "greatest natural botanist in the world" (*William Jay Youmans—Pioneers of Science in America*)

BOTANIC SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION to study and classify botanical species was made in the New England area by Manasseh Cutler who set out from Ipswich, Mass., on July 19, 1784, for Mt. Washington, N.H. He examined 350 species and classified them according to the Linnaean method. (*William Parker Cutler and Julia Perkins Cutler—Life, Journals and Correspondence of Rev. Manasseh Cutler*)

BOTANIST

Botanist to become a prominent landscape gardener was Andrew Jackson Downing of Newburgh, N.Y. In 1841 he wrote *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening Adapted to North America*, the first serious discussion on the subject. (*Knickerbocker Magazine*. Oct. 1852)

Woman botanist to distinguish herself in America was Jane Colden, daughter of Cadwallader Colden. She manifested her interest in botany in 1728, at the age of 4; and at the age of 34, in 1758, had described 400 plants according to the Linnaean method, using English terms. (*William Darlington—Memorials of John Bartram and Humphry Marshall*)

BOTANY BOOK

Botany book elementary work was *The Elements of Botany, or Outlines of the Natural History of Vegetables*, by Benjamin Smith Barton. It was illustrated with thirty plates. It

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was originally printed at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1803 and reprinted in 1804 at London, England. Barton was appointed Professor of Natural History and Botany in the College of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa., 1789.

Botany book strictly American and the first treatise on American plants written by a native American and printed in this country was "*Arbustrum Americanum; The American Grove, or an alphabetical catalogue of forest trees and shrubs, natives of the American United States. . . also some hints of their uses in medicines, dyes and domestic economy*", 174 pages, by Humphry Marshall of Chester County, Pa., published in 1785 by Joseph Cruikshank, Philadelphia, Pa. (*William Darlington—Memorials of John Bartram and Humphry Marshall*)

BOTANY PROFESSOR was Adam Kuhn who was appointed in January 1768 by the Philadelphia College, Philadelphia, Pa., which post he occupied for twenty-one years. His schooling was obtained in Sweden under Linnaeus. (*Eclectic Repertory. April 1818*)

BOTTLE

Bottle blown in America was made in a factory set up in the woods one mile from Jamestown, Va., in 1608, twelve years before the landing of the Pilgrims. The common glass bottle bears the distinction of being the first manufactured product exported from this country. This factory, the first glass factory in America, was destroyed in 1622 by the Indians who massacred the inhabitants of Jamestown. (*Fifty Years of Achievement—Illinois Glass Co.*)

Screw cap bottle with a pour lip was patented May 5, 1936, by Edward A. Ravenscroft, Glencoe, Ill., who received patent No. 2,039,345. The bottles were manufactured by the Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.

BOTTLE CAP with the crown cork was invented in 1892, by William Painter, founder of the Crown Cork and Seal Co., Baltimore, Md., who obtained U.S. Patent No. 468,226 on February 2, 1892. The crown cork is a simple bit of tin with a corrugated rim or skirt into which is inserted a disc of natural or composition cork.

BOTTLER OF MINERAL WATER was Elie Magloire Durand who also invented a machine for bottling it under pressure. Durand opened a drug store in 1825 at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., (*Thomas Meehan—Proceedings Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. 1873*)

BOUNTY was granted under authority of Act 5 of the General Assembly held at James City, Va., October 5, 1646. It was signed by Sir William Berkeley, Knight Governor, and provided that "what person soever shall after publication hereof kill a wolfe and bring in the head to any commissioner, upon certificate of said communication to the county court, he

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or they shall receive one hundred pounds of tobacco for so doing to be raised out of the country where the wolfe is killed." *William Waller Hening—Virginia Statutes at Large*)

BOWIE KNIFE, which is shorter than the regular sword, was invented by Colonel James Bowie in Texas about 1835. It is variously claimed that he made the first knife out of a file; that the weapon was originally used by the Mexicans, and that in an encounter with Mexicans his original sword broke to within twenty inches of the hilt, leaving the balance of the sword, which was the first Bowie knife, easier to handle. The knife had but one edge and a curved point which necessitated its being carried in a sheath. (*Evelyn Brogan—James Bowie, a Hero of the Alamo*)

BOWLING MAGAZINE was *Gut Holz* issued August 9, 1893, at New York City. It was originally printed in German. On May 19, 1894, it became the *Bowlers' Journal*.

BOWLING RULE STANDARDIZATION was undertaken November 13, 1875 when twenty-seven delegates met at Germania Hall, New York City and organized a National Bowling Association. It soon went out of existence, however, as did the American Amateur Bowling Union which was organized in 1890. The first important bowling convention to standardize rules was held by the American Bowling Congress, when it organized September 9, 1895 at New York City. (*American Bowling Congress 1895-1945—Just Fifty Years*)

BOWLING TOURNAMENT

Bowling convention of importance was the American Bowling Congress held in New York City September 9, 1895.

Bowling match recorded is that of January 1, 1840, played at the Knickerbocker Alleys, New York City.

Bowling tournament for women was held in St. Louis, Mo., March 17, 1917, under the auspices of the Women's International Bowling Congress organized November 29, 1916 (incorporated October 20, 1919). Eight five-woman teams, sixteen two-woman teams and twenty-four individuals participated. The individual high score was won by Mrs. M. Koester with an average of 162.

Bowling tournament held under the American Bowling Congress convened in Chicago, Ill., January 8-11, 1901. Forty-one five-man teams, seventy-nine two-man teams and one hundred and fifteen individuals participated in the contest. The prize money was \$2500. The individual winner was Frank "Pop" Breill [Brill] of Chicago, Ill., with a score of 648.

Gold medal award to a perfect-score bowler by the American Bowling Congress was made in 1909. Three perfect scores were entered: Al Rothwell of St. Louis on February 26, 1908, whose claim was rejected as

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BOWLING TOURNAMENT—*Continued*
his league was not sanctioned; Homer Sanders of St. Louis on April 4, 1908, and A. C. Jellison on December 15, 1908. A roll for the medal was held March 11, 1909 at Pittsburgh, Pa., and was won by Jellison who received a gold medal while Sanders received a silver medal. The awards were not for perfect scores, but high scores. P. J. Phelps of Chicago had high score in 1907 with 298.

BOX SPRING. See Bed

BOXING. See Prize fight

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, an organization for boys from nine years upwards, was incorporated in the District of Columbia, on February 8, 1910, and was granted a federal charter by an Act of Congress of June 15, 1916. The motto of the organization is "Be Prepared."

Boy Scout uniformed troop was Troop No. 1, organized at the Central Y.M.C.A., Troy, N.Y., in the fall of 1911. The uniform was designed by Charles M. Connally of Troy and has since become standard equipment. (*Rutherford Hayner—History of Troy and Rensselaer County*)

BOYCOTT LAW was passed September 26, 1903, by Alabama (Chapter 176). It declared it a misdemeanor for two or more persons to conspire to prevent persons from carrying on a lawful business, to print or circulate stickers, cards, etc., and to use threats. The fine was not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment of not more than 60 days at hard labor. (*Code of Alabama—1903*)

BOYS CAMP. See Camp for boys

BRAILLE

Braille Bible. See Bible

Braille magazine. See Periodicals

Braille music magazine. See Music magazine

Braille schools. See Blind

BRAKE. See Air brake; Automobile brake

BRAKE PATENT

Brake patent was granted August 29, 1828 to Robert Turner of Ward, Mass., on a "self-regulating wagon brake."

Railroad brake patent was issued September 19, 1838 to Ephraim Morris of Bloomfield, N.Y., on "eccentric brakes for cars."

BRANDING LEGISLATION was enacted February 5, 1644 by Connecticut. It provided that all cattle and swine (except horses) older than six months be earmarked or branded before May 1, 1644, and that the marks be registered. The penalty for violation was five shillings a head, two of which were paid to informers.

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BRASS was rolled in 1802 by Abel Porter & Company of Waterbury, Conn. The factory was owned by Abel Porter and Levi Porter, who were also the first to make brass by the direct fusion of copper and zinc. (*Joseph Anderson—Town and City of Waterbury. Vol. II*)

BRASS AND COPPER SEAMLESS TUBES were manufactured in 1851 by the American Tube Works at Somerville, Mass. The process was introduced by Joseph Fox. Previously strips of rounded metal with brazed edges were used. *Brass Pipe—80th Anniversary—American Tube Works*)

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY in America was opened at Lynn, Mass., in 1645, by Joseph Jencks (Jenks) who manufactured the first kitchen utensils, tools and machines in the new world.

BRASS CLOCK WORKS. See Clock

BRASS KETTLES were made in 1834 in Wolcottville, now Torrington, Conn., by Israel Coe who organized the Coe Brass Company. They used the so-called battery process.

BRASS ROD was drawn in 1873 by the Coe Brass Company of Torrington, Conn.

BRASS SPINNING was invented by Hiram Washington Hayden of Waterbury, Conn., who obtained patent No. 8589 on December 16, 1851, for machinery making kettles and articles of like character from discs of metal. A disc was mounted in a chuck which was rotated at a uniform speed. A tool was then pressed against the metal which was thus shaped to the die. The process was first attempted at Wolcottville, now Torrington, Conn., and was later sold to the Waterbury Brass Company. (*William Gilbert Lathrop—The Brass Industry in the U.S.*)

BRASS WIRE. See Wire

BRASS WIRE DRAWING AND TUBE MAKING MACHINERY was imported in 1831 from England by Israel Holmes for his firm, Holmes and Hotchkiss, established in 1830 at Waterbury, Conn.

BRAWL IN CONGRESS. See Congress of the United States—House of Representatives

BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT was instituted June 14, 1623, in the Virginia Council of State, Charles City County, Va. The Reverend Greville Pooley brought suit against Cicely (Sysley) Jordan, the widow of Captain Samuel Jordan, who jilted him in favor of William Ferrar (Farrar). The penalty for a third offense was either corporal punishment, or fine, or otherwise. (*Alexander Brown—The First Republic in America*)

BREAD

Bread made from unbolted flour, which later became known as graham bread, was invented and introduced by Sylvester Graham in

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1847. Bakers disliked the product and started riots, threatening Graham's life if he persisted in its manufacture. (*Franklin Bowditch Dexter—Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College*)

Completely automatic bread plant was installed and opened July 1, 1910, by the Ward Baking Company, Chicago. The dough was not touched nor the bread handled except to place it on the wrapping machine.

BREAKFAST FOOD

Breakfast foods (ready to eat) were introduced principally by Charles William Post who produced "Grape Nuts" in 1897. He manufactured "Post Toasties" in 1915 and "Post's Bran" in 1922. (*Products of General Foods—General Foods Corp.*)

Shredded wheat biscuits were made by Henry D. Perky, and William H. Ford of Watertown, N.Y., who obtained patent No. 502,378 on August 1, 1893, on a machine for making the shreds or filaments of wheat. The Cereal Machine Company, Denver, Colo., was formed in 1893 to manufacture them.

BREECH LOADING CANNON. See Ordnance

BREEDING SOCIETY (animal). See Animal breeding society

BREVET. See Army officer

BREWERY to attain an age of two hundred years was that of the Francis Perot's Sons Malting Company of Philadelphia. The original concern was established in 1687 by Anthony Morris, 2d, in Philadelphia, Pa., on the east side of Front Street, below Walnut, facing the Delaware River, and was incorporated in 1887. The concern is still in business having descended from father to son for eight generations. It is the oldest brewery firm with a continuous existence. (*Historical Sketch of the Oldest Business House in America*)

BRICK

Brick building. See Building

Brick insulating was supplied to the trade by the Armstrong Cork Company of Lancaster, Pa., in June 1913 under the trade name Nonpareil Insulating Brick. This brick is used in high temperature equipment such as industrial furnaces, ovens, oil stills, blast furnaces, stoves, and similar apparatus. Diatomaceous earth is pulverized, mixed with finely ground cork and a small quantity of clay added for a binder. It is moulded into brick form and then fired. The cork is consumed leaving the finished brick terra cotta in color and extremely cellular in structure. Because of the many small voids left when the particles of cork are burned out, and because of a large amount of non-circulating air, the ability of the brick to hold heat is exceptionally high.

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Brick pavement. See Road

Brick roofing tile. See Tile

Fire brick was made by the Salamander Works of Woodbridge, N.J., in 1825. Although definite records are not obtainable, it is believed an attempt was made to manufacture fire bricks in 1812. (*Heinrick Ries and Henry Leighton—History of Clay Working Industry in U.S.*)

Fire brick to withstand high heat was manufactured in 1841 by the "Mount Savage" Fire Brick Works of Mount Savage, Md., now the Union Mining Company of Allegany County, Md.

Light-weight brick was developed in 1927 by Charles Frederick Burgess of the C. F. Burgess Laboratories, Inc., Madison, Wis. It is porous, one fifth the weight of ordinary brick and yet resistant to the entrance of water. It floats in water and has adequate compressive strength for use in all types of buildings for load-bearing walls.

Terra cotta was manufactured by James Renwick in 1853 at New York City. He conceived the idea of introducing terra cotta as a building material and substitute for cut stone work. (*Walter Geer—Story of Terra Cotta*)

Terra cotta factory to be successful was established by J. N. Glover at Louisville, Ky., in 1867. After a series of successive changes of locale and management it gradually developed into the Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., Chicago, Ill.

BRICK KILN in America was established at Salem, Mass., in 1629.

BRICK MACHINE for the production of soft mud bricks was designed and built by Henry Martin in 1857 and installed at Hartford, Conn. The clay was pushed from the press box through a die or jack mold into sanded wooden molds similar to the method of pressing the clay by hand into wood or steel molds.

BRIDGE

Aerial ferry was put in operation April 9, 1905, over the ship canal from Lake Avenue, Duluth, to Minnesota Point, Minn. The car was suspended in the air from a superstructure which had a clear height over Lake Superior of 135 feet. The truss in the center was 51 feet making a total height at the highest part of the superstructure of 186 feet above water level. The width, center to center of trusses, was 34 feet, and the clear span was 393.75 feet in length. The car platform was 34 x 50 feet, room enough to accommodate six automobiles and two glassed-in cabins, each 7 x 30 feet, for passengers, with a carrying capacity of 125,000 pounds. The platform was 12 feet above the water line. The round trip could be made in ten minutes. (*Henry Gratian Tyrrell—Transporter Bridges*)

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BRIDGE—*Continued*

Bridge was erected in 1634 over the Neponset river from Milton to Dorchester, Mass., by Israel Stoughton. Authority to build a bridge and a mill was extended April 1, 1634 by the Massachusetts General Court. (*Albert Kendall Teele—History of Milton*)

Bridge with open mesh steel flooring was the University Bridge, Seattle, Wash., opened for traffic April 7, 1933. The flooring, 80 per cent open, self-cleaning and self-draining, was originated by Walter Edward Irving of the Irving Subway Grating Company, Inc., Long Island City, N.Y., who obtained patent No. 1,991,154 on February 12, 1935.

Bridge with piers sunk in the open sea was the Golden Gate suspension span at San Francisco, Calif. Actual construction was officially commenced January 5, 1933. Joseph Baermann Strauss was appointed chief engineer. The length of the main structure of the bridge is 8,940 feet, with towers 746 feet above water and a minimum clearance of 220 feet. The Golden Gate bridge was the first built across the outer mouth of a major ocean harbor.

Cantilever bridge was designed by Charles Shaler Smith for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad to cross the Kentucky River. It was built in 1876-77, near Harrodsburg (Mercer county) Ky. A contract for an iron truss bridge was let to the Baltimore Bridge Company on July 9, 1875 for \$377,500. It was commenced October 12, 1876, completed February 20, 1877 and tested April 20, 1877. It had three spans, each 375 feet long.

Cast iron bridge was built in 1835 over Dunlap's Creek at Brownsville, Pa., by John Snowdon from the design of and under the direction of his foreman, John Herbertson. It has five tubular arch ribs of 85-foot span and is 25 feet wide. (*Engineering Record*, June 6, 1908)

Cast iron girder bridge was built by Earl Trumbull over the Erie Canal in 1840 at Frankfort, N.Y. It had a span of 77 feet. (*Wrought Iron Record*, Vol. 1, No. 3—*Wrought Iron Research Assn.*)

Concrete arch highway bridge was designed by Carl A. Trik, Superintendent of Bridges, Bureau of Highways, Philadelphia, Pa., and erected in 1893 to carry Pine Road over Pennypack Creek, Philadelphia. It consisted of two arched spans, each 25 feet, 4¾ inches wide, with a rise of 6 feet, 6 inches, supported by concrete abutments and a concrete pier, built on a light skew. It is 34 feet wide and carries a 26-foot wide macadam roadway with two granite-paved gutters on concrete foundations. The entire bridge, including the appurtenances and the thorough renovation of the retaining walls on both approaches cost \$9,288.12 (*Report of 1893—Philadelphia Superintendent of Bridges*)

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Concrete cantilever bridge was erected over Indian Creek at Marion, Iowa, in 1905 for the Marion Street Railway Company. It had three 50-foot spans with two longitudinal ribs twelve inches wide supported on concrete columns and floor slabs on transverse beams.

Double-deck bridge of importance was the Queensboro Bridge, over the East River, New York City, which was opened to traffic on March 30, 1909. The Manhattan Suspension Bridge, also a double-deck bridge over the East River, was opened to traffic on December 31, 1909. The total cost of the land and construction of the Queensboro Bridge was approximately \$17,000,000 and of the Manhattan Suspension Bridge about \$31,000,000. (*Records in Dept of Plants and Structures*, New York City)

Hanging railroad bridge was built in 1879 at a location several miles east of Canon City, Colo., where the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas River was only thirty feet wide and entirely filled by the river. Sheer rock cliffs rose for more than a thousand feet on each side. The bridge was built parallel to the river, one side imbedded in the rock cliff and the other suspended over the stream by means of overhead V-type beams. It was designed by Charles Shaler Smith.

Iron truss bridge with parallel chords and open web was designed by Richard Osborne, chief engineer of the Reading Company. Construction of trusses began January 1845 at Pottstown, Pa., and were finished March 1845. It had a 34.2-foot span, with a 4-foot space between tracks, and was erected a half mile east of Flat Rock Tunnel, north of West Manayunk station. Erection was commenced Saturday night, May 3, 1845, and the bridge was finished Sunday, May 4, 1845. It remained until 1901 on the main line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, now the Reading Company. (*Henry Gratton Tyrrell—History of Bridge Engineering*)

Iron wire suspension bridge was the Schuylkill River bridge at Philadelphia, Pa., designed and constructed by Erskine Hazard and Captain Josiah White. It was 408 feet long with a board floor 18 inches wide. It had a 33-foot sag and could not support more than six or eight persons at a time. It weighed 4,702 pounds, cost \$125, and was opened to traffic June 1816. A toll of a cent a person was charged until the tolls defrayed the cost. (*Engineering News—March 16, 1905*)

Pile bridge was designed and constructed by Major Samuel Sewall and built across the York River at York, Me., in 1761. Thirteen bands of piles were hammered upright, the ends protruding above the water, upon which a 270-foot wooden bridge was erected. (*George Alex Emery—Ancient City of Gorgeana*)

Pontoon bridge was floated into place at Collins' Pond, Lynn, Mass., in 1804. The Board of Directors authorized Captain Moses Brown

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to bridge the pond, which was of great depth. The pond had a soft, peaty bottom which did not permit the use of any feasible means of constructing bridge piers. The pontoon bridge was 511 feet in length and 28 feet wide. It consisted of five layers of pine timber, each at right angles to the one below it. The lower course was of logs hewn on one side and the next three courses were about a foot square. The whole mass was secured together by three-inch dowels. Including the top planking it was about five and one-half feet thick. (*Historical Collection of the Essex Institute. Vol. 36. "The Floating Bridge at Lynn"—Charles Jephtha Hill Woodbury*)

Pontoon bridge of reenforced concrete was the Lake Washington Floating Bridge, Seattle, Wash., commenced December 29, 1938, and dedicated July 2, 1940. It was composed of twenty-five pontoons bolted together, each having two or more sixty-five-ton anchors. Its total length was 34,021 feet. It was financed by a PWA grant of \$3,794,000 and a bond issue of \$5,500,000 to be repaid by toll charges.

Railway all-steel bridge was the Glasgow Bridge, a 2,700-foot structure built by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company over the Missouri River at Glasgow, Mo. The contract for steel was dated October 12, 1878, and the bridge was placed in service about November 1, 1879. (*Archibald Black—The Story of Bridges*)

Railway bridge across the Mississippi River was the Rock Island Railroad Bridge, between Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa, built of wood resting on stone piers. The piers were completed June 1854. The bridge was fully completed and a locomotive crossed it on April 21, 1856. On April 22, 1856, a train consisting of three locomotives and eight passenger cars crossed as a test.

Railway suspension bridge was the Niagara Falls Suspension bridge over the gorge at Niagara which was completed in 1854. It had a span of 825 feet and two decks, the lower one carrying a highway 15 feet wide, partially enclosed at the side by timber stiffening trusses. The upper deck, 24 feet wide and 245 feet above high water, had a single railway track in the center and was floored over, separating it from the highway below. The bridge was started in 1853 by Charles Ellet, who withdrew from the work. It was completed by John Augustus Roebling. The first train crossed the bridge March 8, 1855. (*John Augustus Roebling—Memoir of the Niagara Falls and International Suspension Bridge*)

Rolling lift bridge was the Van Buren Street bridge located over the Chicago River, Chicago, Ill., which was opened to traffic February 4, 1895. It consists of two arms meeting at the center of the river which when open provide a clear channel 82 feet in width, measured along the line of the stream. Each arm consists of three trusses which carry two road-

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ways, each 18 feet in width and two sidewalks, each 8 feet wide. The bridge is operated by two 50-horsepower electric motors on each side of the river. The total construction cost was \$169,700. The bridge's construction was patented by William Scherzer of Chicago, Ill.

Steel arch bridge was built across the Mississippi River at St. Louis, Mo., by James Buchanan Eads. It was started in 1869 and opened July 4, 1874. It had a center span of 520 feet and two side spans of 502 feet each. (*Henry Grattan Tyrrell—History of Bridge Engineering*)

Stone arch railroad bridge in the world was the Carrollton Viaduct of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, spanning Gwynn's Falls at Baltimore, Md. It was named after Charles Carroll who laid the last stone in the bridge several weeks prior to its official opening and inspection by the president and board of directors on December 21, 1829. It is 300 feet long and 70 feet high and has two arches—a large 80-foot span over the stream and a small arch through which, originally, a wagon road passed. The bridge was built by James Lloyd and is still in use supporting a double-track line. The heaviest freight trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad pass over it at undiminished speed. (*Joseph Gurn—Carroll of Carrollton*)

Stone bridge in America was built in 1697-98 at Pennepecka, near Germantown, Pa. William Penn wrote from Pennsburg on June 22, 1700, to "urge the justices about the bridge at Pennepecka and Poquessin forthwith for a carriage or I cannot come down" to attend a local meeting. (*Site and Relic of Germantown—Reports*)

Suspension bridge was erected in 1796 by James Finley across Jacob's Creek, Westmoreland County, Pa. It had a 70-foot span and cost \$6,000. He patented his design in 1801. The bridge was on the turnpike between Uniontown, Pa., and Greensburg, Pa.

Suspension bridge of importance having steel towers instead of the customary masonry towers was the Williamsburg Bridge, connecting Brooklyn and Manhattan, New York, which was opened on December 19, 1903. The cost was \$24,100,000 for land and construction. (*Records in Dept. of Plants and Structures. New York City*)

Timber trestle pier lattice construction was started in June 1840 at the Long Hollow Crossing, Shuman's Station, Pa., and was originally on the Little Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, later the Catawissa Branch of the Reading Company. The pier was designed by James F. Smith and was 740 feet long and 122 feet high. The timber piers were later replaced with stone masonry; then the trusses with wooden trestles, then the wood trestles with iron and steel viaducts and finally all were replaced with concrete bridges and fill. (*Catawissa Railroad Company—Annual Report*)

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BRIDGE—Continued

Toll bridge was erected by Richard Thurlow in 1654 over the Newbury River at Rowley, Mass. He built the bridge at his own cost and on May 3, 1654, the General Court of Massachusetts fixed a rate of toll for animals. Passengers were permitted free passage. The bridge remained a toll bridge until 1680. Thurlow is variously spelled Thorla, Thorlo and Thurley. (*Joshua Coffin—History of Newbury*)

Tubular plate girder bridge was built in 1841 by James Millholland for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company near Bolton Depot, Md. The bridge had a 50-foot span. The sides and bottom were wholly of wrought iron, but the flange was reinforced with 12"x12" timbers. The plates were 38 inches wide and 6 feet long. The whole bridge weighed 14 tons and cost approximately \$2,200. (*Henry Grattan Tyrrell—History of Bridge Engineering*)

Wire cable suspension aqueduct bridge was built in Pittsburgh, Pa., across the Alleghany River by John Augustus Roebling. There were seven spans of 162 feet each, consisting of a wooden trunk to hold water, and supported by a continuous wire cable on each side, seven inches in diameter. The length of the aqueduct without extensions was 1,140 feet, the cables 1,175 feet and the total weight of the water in the aqueduct was 2,100 tons. The cost of construction and removal of the old wooden bridge was \$62,000. The bridge was completed in May 1845. (*Charles Beebe Stuart—Lives and Works of Civil and Military Engineers*)

Wire suspension bridge for general traffic was erected over the Schuylkill River at Fairmount, Pa., by Charles Ellet. The bridge was opened on January 2, 1842. It cost \$35,000 and had a 358-foot span. It was supported by wire cables, five at each side, and had a width of 25 feet.

Wooden railroad bridge of a purely truss type was built in 1838 by Benjamin Henry Latrobe for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company across the Patapsco River at Elys-ville (now Alberton), Md. It consisted of two spans, each about 150 feet in length. The bridge was completed in 1839 and was replaced in 1852 by iron Bollman trusses. (*William Hubert Burr and Myron Samuel Falk—Design and Construction of Metallic Bridges*)

Wrought iron lattice girder railroad bridge in the United States was built by the New York Central across the Mohawk River at Schenectady, N.Y., in 1859. Howard Carroll was the engineer in charge. (*Wrought Iron Record. Vol. 1. No. 3*)

"Y" bridge was authorized by the General Assembly of Zanesville, Ohio, on January 21, 1812. The bridge in the form of the letter "Y" spanned the Licking and Muskingum Rivers

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and was opened for traffic in 1814. The present concrete bridge is the fourth structure to have occupied the site. (*The Sohioan. August 1929*)

BRIDGE TABLE. See Electric bridge table

BRIDGE WHIST official code was issued by the New York Whist Club, New York City, in the summer of 1894. The dealer had the privilege of declaring the trump.

BRIDGE WHIST ORGANIZATION of importance was the American Whist League which convened at the Athenaeum, Milwaukee, Wis., from April 14th to 17th, 1891, in response to a call made by Cassius M. Paine, president of the Milwaukee Whist Club. Thirty-six clubs represented by eighty-three delegates standardized the rules and adopted a sixty-one section code. The first president was Eugene S. Elliot of the Milwaukee Whist Club and Robert Frederick Foster of the Manhattan Club of New York City was secretary. (*John T. Mitchell—Duplicate Whist, Its Rules and Methods of Play*)

See also Auction bridge championship

BRIGADIER GENERAL (Negro). See Army officer

BRITANNIA WARE was manufactured in 1824 at Taunton, Mass., by Isaac Babbitt and William Crossman. On July 17, 1839, Isaac Babbitt of Boston, Mass., obtained patent No. 1,252 on a "wheel box with anti-friction rollers." An act of Congress of August 29, 1842 (5 Stat.L.547) authorized the Secretary of the Navy to pay \$20,000 for the "right to use Babbitt's anti-attrition metal." (*George Sweet Gibb—The Whitesmiths of Taunton*)

BROADCASTING. See Radio broadcast

BROADCLOTH was produced at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1793 from fleeces of the merino sheep of Arthur and John Scholfield. Soon after 1793 they manufactured 24½ yards of broadcloth, which was sold for 16 pounds and 16 shillings. Twenty yards of mixed broadcloth were sold for 12 pounds. (*Joseph Edward Adams Smith—History of Pittsfield*)

BROADSIDE. See Newspaper

BROADWAY PLAY TELECAST. See Television

BROKERAGE

Clearing house for stocks and bonds was the Philadelphia Clearing House which was organized at Philadelphia, Pa., in August 1870 as an adjunct of the Board of Brokers, Philadelphia stock exchange.

Curb exchange in history to transact more business in a day than the Stock Exchange was the New York Curb, on June 15, 1929, when the volume for the Curb was 1,287,900 shares as compared with 1,260,400 for the Stock Exchange.

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Exchange to specialize in mining securities was formed under the name of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board, September 11, 1862. It has been in continuous operation since its inception, but its name was twice changed—to San Francisco Stock Exchange and then to San Francisco Mining Exchange. It was organized by a group of thirty-seven independent brokers determined to establish fixed positive prices for shares of the Comstock mining companies. The Comstock Lode in Nevada in 1859 produced \$680,000,000, enough to pay the entire cost of the Civil War. It issued shares which were widely traded at prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 each.

Financial "corner" took place in New Amsterdam (New York) in 1666. Frederick Phillipse cornered the market in wampum by creating a shortage. He buried several hogsheads of it in order to force those who had to use this medium of exchange to purchase wampum from him at a higher price.

Investment trust is claimed to have been the New York Stock Trust, a general portfolio statutory trust, which was organized at New York City in 1889. (*John Francis Fowler, Jr.—American Investment Trusts*)

Ocean-going brokerage office was opened on the French liner "Ile de France" on August 15, 1929, orders being taken as the boat left Havre. A special wireless station, independent of the ship's wireless equipment was installed in a space adjoining the board room. Three radio channels, one to receive continuous quotations, the second to transmit orders to New York and the third to receive executions were available for use.

Stock exchange was the New York Stock Exchange, the outgrowth of an agreement signed on May 17, 1792, by twenty-four brokers to fix the rates of commission on stocks and bonds. The first meeting was held at the Merchants Coffee House, 2nd and Gold Streets, New York City. The first president was Matthew McConnell. This protective league existed until 1817 when the New York Stock Exchange, organized on its present lines. (*Edmund Clarence Stedman—History of the Stock Exchange*)

Stock order from a Zeppelin was radioed on August 8, 1930, from the Graf Zeppelin. The radio message was picked up at Tuckerton, N.J., and the order sent to Portland, Me., by telegraph. The order was sent by Alexander Godfrey of Boston, Mass.

Telegraph ticker used by a brokerage concern. See Telegraph

Woman brokerage office owner was Victoria Claflin Woodhull, who, with her sister Tennessee Celeste Claflin, opened offices in 1869 in the Hoffman House, New York City. Their company, Woodhull, Claflin & Co., showed a net profit of \$750,000 for the first six weeks. A newspaper cartoon depicted them driving a

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chariot drawn by two bullocks and two bears, with the heads of the largest financiers of the time. Tennessee was holding the reins while Victoria was whipping from right to left. The wheels of the chariot were crushing financiers while others embodied as ducks, with crutches under their wings, were trying to fly away. (*Theodore Tilton—Biographical Sketch of Victoria C. Woodhull*)

Woman stock exchange member (commodity exchange) was Miss Gretchen B. Schoenleber of the Ambrosia Chocolate Company, Milwaukee, Wis., who was admitted September 3, 1935, to membership in the New York Cocoa Exchange, Inc., New York City.

Woman to sell securities on the floor of the New York Curb Exchange, New York City, was motion picture actress Linda Darnell who occupied Post 29 on November 19, 1941, to sell U.S. Defense Bonds and stamps.

BRONCHITIS TREATISE. See Medical book

BRONZE EQUESTRIAN STATUE. See Monument

BRONZE STAR. See Medal

BRONZE STATUE (full length) was executed by Ball Hughes in 1847 and placed in the cemetery at Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass. It represented the astronomer Dr. Nathaniel Bowditch seated holding a copy of his translated work, *La Place's Mécanique Céleste* with a globe and a quadrant beside him. The statue was imperfect and was recast by Gruet Jne. Fondateur of Paris, France, in 1886. (*Boston Courier—June 16, 1847*)

BRUSHES were manufactured at Medfield, Mass., in 1808 by Artemas Woodward in a shop that stood near the present site of the Orthodox parsonage. (*William Smith Tilden—History of the Town of Medfield*)

BUDDHIST TEMPLE was established July 15, 1904, at Los Angeles, Calif., in a meeting room. The first Bishop was Rinban Izumeda. Most of the congregation belonged to the Shinshu Sect of Buddhism, a branch of the home Hompa Hongwanji Buddhist Temple.

BUDGET BUREAU (United States) was created by Act of Congress (42 Stat.L.22) approved June 10, 1921. The Bureau is part of the Treasury Department, but under the immediate direction of the President. The first director of the budget was Brigadier General Charles Gates Dawes who served until July 1, 1922. (*William Franklin Willoughby—National Budget System*)

BUDGET STATE COMMISSIONER (woman). See Woman

BUILDING

Air-conditioned factory. See Factory

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BUILDING—Continued

Air-conditioned office building was the Milam Building, San Antonio, Tex., which opened January 1, 1928. The building is 21 stories high, contains nearly 3,000,000 cubic feet and has 247,779 square feet of gross floor area. It was the first air-conditioned office building in the world with the air conditioning a part of the original construction.

All-glass windowless structure was the Owens-Illinois Glass Company's packaging laboratory, Toledo, Ohio, completed January 15, 1936. Eighty thousand translucent water-clear hollow glass blocks weighing about a hundred and fifty tons were used in the two-story building which had thirty-nine rooms and an aggregate floor space of twenty thousand square feet. The blocks were manufactured at their Muncie, Ind., plant and were a part of the structural strength of the building.

Apartment house with a modern lay-out was erected in New York City in 1869. It was known as the "Stuyvesant Apartments" and was located at 152 East 18th Street. It contained "four distinct suites of apartments" on each of the four floors while the fifth and top floor was arranged for artists' studios. The annual rental for the apartments varied from \$1,200 to \$1,800 each, while \$200 was charged for the studios. The architect was Richard Morris Hunt and the owner Rutherford Stuyvesant. (*Annual Report of the Superintendent of Buildings, New York 1862-1869*)

Brick building was erected in 1633 at New Amsterdam (New York City) as a residence for Wouter Van Twiller, the fifth Dutch Governor. Several other brick structures were likewise erected within the fort. The bricks were imported from Holland (*Charles Thomas Davis—Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Bricks, Tiles and Terra Cotta*)

Building built inside a factory completely ready for occupancy, and the first building floated across a river, was a 41-ton five-room house and garage (32 by 42 feet) fully equipped with furnace, cooling system, laundry, plumbing and partly furnished, built by R[obert] G[ilmore] Le Tourneau, Inc., Peoria, Ill. It was towed across the Illinois River on its own bottom from Peoria, Ill., to the Le Tourneau test farm in East Peoria, Ill., on September 17, 1938.

Building constructed wholly of cast iron was a factory five stories high which was built by James Bogardus at the corner of Centre and Duane Streets in New York City in May 1848. (*John W. Thomson—Cast Iron Buildings; Their Construction and Advantages*)

Building devoted entirely to highway traffic was erected by the Eno Foundation for Highway Traffic Control, Inc., at Saugatuck, Conn. Ground was broken July 18, 1938, the cornerstone laid August 29, 1938, and

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the building completed July 1, 1939. The organization was incorporated April 22, 1921, and affiliated with Yale University, New Haven, Conn., February 15, 1933.

Building erected by the Government in Washington, D.C. was the Executive Mansion. It was modeled after the palace of the Duke of Leinster in Ireland and was designed by James Hoban. The cornerstone was laid October 13, 1792. The Executive Mansion was first occupied by President John Adams in 1800, and the first New Year's reception was held there on January 1, 1801. The Executive Mansion was burned by the British in 1814 and only the four walls were left standing. It was restored in 1818 and in order to obliterate the marks of fire, the stones were painted white. Since that time the Executive Mansion has been known as the White House. When Adams first took occupancy there was only a path through an elder swamp leading from the president's house to the capitol. (*Charles Hurd—The White House, A Biography*)

Building erected in the United States for public use, under the authority of the Federal Government, was a structure for the United States Mint. This was a plain brick edifice, on the east side of Seventh Street, near Arch, in Philadelphia, Pa. The mint was established by the Act of April 2, 1792, (1 Stat.L.246) "act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States." The corner stone was laid by David Rittenhouse, Director of the Mint, on July 31, 1792.

Building heated by steam was the Eastern Hotel of Boston, Mass., erected in 1845. Small wrought iron pipes conveyed the steam and the heat was diffused by coils of pipe.

Building in all-Gothic architecture was Trinity Episcopal Church, New Haven, Conn., designed by Ithiel Town of New Haven in 1814. It had seam-faced traprock with brown-stone trim. (*Roger Hale Newton—Town and Davis, Architects*)

Building in which wrought iron beams were used was erected for Harper & Brothers in New York City in 1854. Wrought iron beams were rolled for the first time in the United States in 1854 at the Trenton, N.J., Iron Works, of which Peter Cooper was the principal owner. These beams were intended for the Cooper Union building, but they were not ready in time as it took two years to prepare them. They were seven inches deep, weighed eighty-one pounds per yard and were of the type known as deck beams. Previously cast-iron beams had been used in construction work. (*More Than One Hundred Years of Publishing—Harper & Bros*)

Building known as a Quonset Hut was built in September 1941 at Quonset Point air station, Greenwich, R.I., for the United States Navy by the Great Lakes Steel Corporation Straus-Steel Division, Detroit, Mich. They

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were built around a framework of Stran-Steel members, a light steel building material distinguished by a patented groove into which nails can be driven. They are officially designated by the United States Navy as U.S. Navy Arch-Rib Huts.

Building known as a skyscraper was a ten-story steel-skeleton building erected by the Home Insurance Company of New York at La Salle and Adams Streets, Chicago, Ill. Designed by Major William Le Baron Jenney, it was started on May 1, 1884, and completed in the fall of 1885. It was constructed of marble and flanked by four columns of polished granite supporting a marble balcony. Two additional stories were added to it later. A steel frame supported the entire weight of the walls instead of the walls themselves carrying the weight of the building. (*William Aiken Starr—Skyscrapers and the Men Who Build Them*)

Building of fireproof construction was the Fireproof Building which was designed and built by Robert Mills in 1822-23 on Meeting Street between Queen and Broad Street, Charleston, S.C. It was built for the preservation of the County Records and was a stone and iron structure. Even the window sashes were made of iron. The building is still in use. (*Charleston Courier. March 30, 1822*)

Building of pressed structural steel was a two-story fourteen-room building designed and built in June 1907 by the Taft-Howell Co., of Cornwall Landing, N.Y., for the Tuxedo Park Association, Tuxedo Park, N.Y. The pressed steel known by the trade name, Metal Lumber, was developed by Harry Merrill Naugle, chief engineer of the Berger Manufacturing Company, Canton, Ohio. It had structural members substituting in every detail what normally would be wood studs and joists in balloon frame construction for dwellings.

Building to employ brick in various colors for the entire exterior was the Roerich Museum Apartments, 310 Riverside Drive, New York City, which also houses the Roerich Museum, the International Art Center, and an auditorium with seating capacity for 500 persons, and is 24 stories high. The building opened October 17, 1929. The bricks in the base and lower stories are a deep purple. Through a series of delicate gradations, the bricks grow lighter in color as they rise. At the top of the building a faint lavender blends into white.

Building with a high steeple was Trinity Church, New York City, which was commenced October 17, 1839, and dedicated May 21, 1846, Ascension Day. Visitors to New York paid, a shilling each to climb the 308 steps to the Trinity steeple "with suitable resting places provided" to a point 34 feet below the peak. The steeple was 284 feet above Broadway, and was the highest point until 1893 when

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the Manhattan Life Insurance Company erected its seventeen-story building and tower, which thrust its pinnacle 60 feet above the Trinity spire.

Building with prefabricated walls of mosaic concrete was completed in February 1935. It is located on the Colesville Pike, north of Washington, D.C., and was built by the Earley Process Corporation, Washington, D.C. The walls of the house consisted of thirty-two panels, two inches thick, approximately nine feet high and from four to ten feet wide, heavily reinforced with electrically welded steel mesh, fireproof, weatherproof, and waterproof. Color and texture were determined by the color of the crushed quartz and quartz sand used in the concrete.

Capitol building. See Capitol

Fraternity house. See Fraternity

House completely sunheated was built at Dover, Mass., and occupied on December 24, 1948. The house traps the sun's energy through a unit consisting of a black sheet-metal collector behind two panes of glass. The solar heat is stored in a "heat bin" containing an inexpensive sodium compound. Electric fans blow the stored heat through vents as desired. The experiments were sponsored by Amelia Peabody. The house was designed by Eleanor Raymond and the heating system was developed by Dr. Maria Telkes.

Library building. See Library

Marble building. See Marble building

Monolithic concrete building was the Milton House, Milton, Wis., a hotel built in 1845 by Joseph Goodrich on the corduroy road between Chicago, Ill., and Madison, Wis. It replaced a log house built in 1837 and a frame building of 1839. The walls were eighteen inches thick. A hexagonal tower three stories high served as a lookout for Indians; the remaining portion was two stories high. (*Concrete Age. August 1924*)

Penitentiary building. See Prison

Post office building (U.S.). See Post office

Presidential mansion. See Presidential mansion

Steam-heated factory. See Factory

Tenement house was built in New York City in 1833 on Water Street, on a site now within the limits of Corlears Park. It was four stories high with arrangements for one family on each floor. This was the beginning of the system of grouping many homes under one roof.

Theater. See Theater

THE FIRST**BUILDING—Continued**

"White House of the Confederacy" was used as a residence by Jefferson Davis from February 18, 1861, to May 22, 1861. It is located at 626 Washington Street, Montgomery, Ala. Davis arrived at Montgomery on February 16, 1861, and remained at a local hotel for a few days

Windowless factory. See *Factory*

Woman to have her name placed on the cornerstone of a U.S. Government building. See *Woman*

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION was the Oxford Provident Building Association which was organized on January 3, 1831, in Thomas Sidebotham's Tavern, 4219 Frankford Avenue, Frankford, Pa. The organizers were Jesse Castor, secretary, Samuel Pilling, treasurer, and Jeremiah Horrocks. The company was succeeded by the Decatur Building Association. The first loan was \$500, made on April 11, 1831, to Mr. Comly Rich. (*Robert Riegel—The Building and Loan Association*)

BUNTING manufacture was undertaken in 1838 by Michael Hodge Simpson at the New England Worsted Company, Saxonville, Mass.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE. See *Commerce department (U.S.)*

BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION. See *Police*

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY (NAVAL) See *Navy*

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION. See *Navigation bureau (U.S.)*

BUREAU OF STANDARDS. See *Standards bureau*

BURGLAR ALARM

Burglar alarm was installed by Edwin Thomas Holmes on February 21, 1858, at Boston, Mass. The releasing of a spring by opening a door or window made a contact which caused a short circuit of the wires. (*Edwin Thomas Holmes—A Wonderful Fifty Years*)

Burglar alarm system in which the protected premises were connected by wire to a central office system which was immediately apprised of entry was installed by the Holmes Burglar Alarm Company, New York City, in 1872. The alarms served safe cabinets and bank vaults specifically instead of the general protection of stores and houses.

BURIAL PLOT (Jewish). See *Cemetery*

BURLESQUE SHOW. See *Play*

"BUS." See *Automobile bus*

THE FIRST**BUSINESS**

Chain store organization is ascribed to many, but the first of the existing chain stores is the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. George Huntington Hartford was in the hide and leather business in New York City in 1857 and in 1859 added tea. In 1864 he originated the Great American Tea Company which in 1869 developed into the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, the presidency of which he kept until his death, August 29, 1917. Despite the name, the first store on the Pacific coast was not opened until January 1930.

Commercial rating agency was established in New York City on August 1, 1841, as The Mercantile Agency, by Lewis Tappan who founded the *Journal of Commerce* in 1828. The first place of business of the agency was at the corner of Hanover Street and Exchange Place, New York City. Branch houses were later opened, the first in Boston, Mass., in February 1843. On May 1, 1859, the firm was taken over by R. G. Dun & Company.

Department store was the Zion's Co-Operative Mercantile Institution created by Brigham Young in 1868 in Salt Lake City, Utah. In the beginning, each department was housed in its own store. One handled dry goods and carpets, another men's clothing. Groceries were carried in a different store, while another was a drug store. The following year, they were all housed under the same roof.

Department store to hold a public art auction was Gimbel Brothers, New York City, on November 14 and 15, 1941, when 303 items were auctioned by the Kende Galleries, Inc. The sales totaled \$12,066.

Five-cent store was opened in Utica, N.Y., on February 22, 1879, by Frank Winfield Woolworth. The store was a great disappointment as its sales after a few weeks were as low as \$2.50 a day. He moved his store in June 1879 to Lancaster, Pa., where it proved a success. His idea was developed on September 24, 1878 at Watertown, N.Y., when during the week of the country fair he originated a "five-cent table" in the store of Moore and Smith. The first joint venture of the Woolworth brothers at Harrisburg, Pa., was called "Great 5 Cent Store." (*Fifty Years of Woolworth—F. W. Woolworth Co.*)

"Food-O-Mat" was installed in the Grand Union Company store, Carlstadt, N.J., on May 24, 1945. It was invented by Lansing Peter Shield. The patented merchandise display fixture operates on a gravity-feed, rear-load principle. Stockmen working behind the unit place cans, jars and packages, label upright, in inclined runways. The items reach the shopper brand name uppermost. As the customer picks out an item, another slides in place by gravity.

Instalment finance company to purchase instalment contracts from retail dealers was the Fidelity Contract Company, Rochester, N.Y.,

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which held its first directors' meeting April 7, 1904. The company, organized by Lee Richmond, Frederick Zoller, and George Gale Foster, became the Bankers Commercial Corporation of New York City.

Keedoozle store was opened at Memphis, Tenn., on May 15, 1937, by the Keedoozle Corporation of Memphis, Tenn., of which Clarence Saunders was president. Sample merchandise was displayed behind rows of tiny glass windows. The customer made purchases by inserting a notched rod into a keyhole beside the items desired. The mechanism automatically recorded the selections. The merchandise was automatically collected and wrapped when the key was inserted in a final slot which released the contents to a conveyor for wrapping. "Keedoozle" is a coined word for "key-does-all."

Mail-order house was established by Aaron Montgomery Ward in 1872 in a 12x14 foot room at 825 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., with \$2,400 capital, one third of which was advanced by George R. Thorne. The first catalog consisted of a single-sheet price list, 8x12 inches, without illustrations. Afterwards, catalogs with descriptive pictures were issued and a fifteen-cent charge made for them. The first free catalogs, more than 3,000,000 weighing four pounds each, were mailed in 1904. (*History and Progress of Montgomery Ward and Co.—Montgomery Ward and Co.*)

Nurse employed by an industrial organization. See Nurse

BUSINESS MACHINES. See under specific kinds of machine, e.g.

Adding machine Postage meter
Cash register Telaugraph

BUSINESS ECONOMICS COURSE under the title "Commerce, Political Economy and Statistics" was established by the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University), New Orleans, La., in 1849; and was conducted by Professor James Dunwoody Brownson De Bow.

BUSINESS HISTORY CHAIR was the Isidor Straus Professorship of Business History, established in 1923 by the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. The first incumbent was Norman Scott Brien Gras appointed in 1927.

BUSINESS MANUAL was John Hill's *The Young Secretary's Guide; or a speedy help to learning*. . . printed by B[artholomew] Green and J[ohn] Allen for S. Phillips in 1703 at Boston, Mass. It was based on an English work, contained 192 pages of instructions on writing business and social letters, punctuation rules, a dictionary of "hard words," examples of bonds, bills, letters of attorney, deeds of sale, mortgage forms, warrants of attorney, deeds of gift, bills of sale, bills of exchange, assignments, etc.

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(*Louis Charles Karpinski—Bibliography of Mathematical Works Printed in America Through 1850*)

BUSINESS PUBLICATION was the *New York Prices Current*, a weekly started in New York City in 1795 by James Oram. The date of the earliest known existing copy of this publication is January 2, 1797.

BUSINESS SCHOOL

Business collegiate school was the Wharton School of Commerce and Finance at Philadelphia, Pa., established in 1881 by the University of Pennsylvania through a \$100,000 gift of Joseph Wharton, at Philadelphia, Pa. (*Thomas Harrison Montgomery—A History of the University of Pennsylvania*)

Business high school was the Washington Business High School, Washington, D.C., authorized June 11, 1889, by the Board of Education. It opened September 22, 1890, in an unused grade school building of seven rooms. Allan Davis was the first principal. (*Reports of the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools in Washington, D.C. 1885-1900*)

Business school was opened in Rochester, N.Y., in 1842 by George Washington Eastman, and was known as the Eastman Commercial College.

Commercial high school. See Commercial high school

BUTTON

Buttons of fresh water pearl were manufactured in Muscatine, Iowa, in 1890 by John F. Boepple, assisted by William Molis and R. Kerr. The pearl was obtained from domestic fresh water clam shells. (*U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Vol. 36. 1917-18*)

Cloth-covered buttons were made by hand at Easthampton, Mass., in 1826 by Mrs. Samuel Williston who was the first to commercially introduce their use in the United States. Her husband formed a partnership with Joel Hayden who invented the first machine for making covered buttons. The partnership lasted until 1848 when Williston bought out his partner and conducted the business alone.

Gilt buttons to be commercially manufactured were produced in 1802 by Abel Porter & Company of Waterbury, Conn. The faces were all gilded and gold was extensively used in their manufacture. This concern later developed into the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Conn. (*Henry Bronson—History of Waterbury*)

Pewter or block tin buttons were manufactured in 1790 in Waterbury, Conn., by Henry, Silas and Samuel Grilley, three brothers who established a small factory on Bunker Hill. The buttons were cast in molds. The eyes were originally cast of the same material. Later, wire eyes were used. (*Henry Bronson—History of Waterbury*)

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BUTTONHOLE SEWING MACHINE.
See Sewing machine

CAB LOCOMOTIVE. See Locomotive

CABIN AIRSHIP. See Aviation—Airship

CABINET OF THE UNITED STATES

Cabinet was appointed by President George Washington during his first term, April 30, 1789, to March 3, 1793. Members of the cabinet were Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, Secretary of State; Alexander Hamilton of New York, Secretary of the Treasury; Henry Knox of Massachusetts, Secretary of War; Samuel Osgood of Massachusetts, Postmaster General; and Edmund Jennings Randolph of Virginia, Attorney General. The seat of the Federal Government at that time was New York City. (*Henry Barrett Learned—The President's Cabinet*)

Cabinet appointee rejected by the Senate was Roger Brooke Taney of Maryland nominated by President Andrew Jackson June 24, 1834 as Secretary of the Treasury. (*William Henry Smith—History of the Cabinet of the U.S. of A.*)

Cabinet member convicted of a crime while a member of a President's cabinet was Albert Bacon Fall after a trial in the District of Columbia Supreme Court. He was found guilty by Justice William Hitz on October 25, 1929, of receiving and accepting a bribe of \$100,000 from Edward Laurence Doheny in connection with the Elk Hills Naval Oil Reserve, given with a view to influencing Fall as Secretary of the Interior to grant valuable oil leases to Doheny's Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company. On November 1, 1929, Fall was sentenced to one year in prison and a \$100,000 fine.

Cabinet member who was Jewish was Oscar Solomon Straus of New York who was Secretary of Commerce and Labor during President Theodore Roosevelt's second administration. He was appointed on December 12, 1906, and served from December 17, 1906 to March 3, 1909. (*Oscar Solomon Straus—Under Four Administrations from Cleveland to Taft*)

Cabinet officer to address a joint session of Congress was Secretary of State Cordell Hull who reported on November 18, 1943, that the tripartite conference at Moscow pointed towards the maintenance of peace and security in the postwar world. The two houses, being in recess, assembled to hear him, but technically it was not a "joint session."

Woman cabinet member was Frances Perkins (Mrs. Paul Wilson), who was appointed Secretary of Labor by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. She served from March 4, 1933 to June 30, 1945. She had been Industrial Commissioner for New York prior to this appointment. (*U.S. Dept. of Labor—Frances Perkins, A Bibliographical List*)

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Woman sub-cabinet member was Annette Abbott Adams who was appointed Assistant Attorney General on June 26, 1920 by President Woodrow Wilson. She resigned August 15, 1921. (*Arthur J. Dodge—Origin and Development of the Office of the Attorney General*)

CABLE (Telegraph)

Cable was an insulated copper wire laid October 18, 1842, by Samuel Finley Breese Morse in New York Harbor between the Battery and Governors Island. On the following day while transmitting signals, the cable ceased to work because a vessel in raising its anchor had caught and wrecked two hundred feet of the cable. Another cable was laid in New York Harbor for commercial use in 1843 by Samuel Colt. It was insulated with cotton yarn, beeswax and asphaltum encased in a lead pipe, and connected New York City with both Fire and Coney Islands. (*Edward Wright Byrnes—Progress of Invention in the Nineteenth Century*) (*Samuel Irenaeus Prime—Life of S. F. B. Morse*)

Cable across the Atlantic Ocean was completed on August 5, 1858, due to the efforts of Cyrus West Field. Two unsuccessful attempts had been made previously. On July 28, 1858, a splice was made in mid-ocean, and on the following day four ships belonging to England and the United States, paying out the cable sailed for home, the "Agamemnon" and "Valorous" bound for Valentia, Ireland, and the "Niagara" and the "Gorgon" for Trinity Bay, New Foundland, which were to be the terminals. The cable was 1,950 statute miles long and over two thirds of it was laid more than two miles deep. Introductory and complimentary messages were exchanged by President James Buchanan and Queen Victoria on August 16, 1858. The cable was weak and the current insufficient and service suspended September 1, 1858. (*Isabella Field Judson—Cyrus W. Field, His Life and Work*)

Cable across the Atlantic Ocean was paid out on August 6, 1857. The American frigate "Niagara" and the British warship "Agamemnon" attempted the task, but the cable broke and it was impossible to mend the break or complete the cable. (*Henry Martyn Field—History of the Atlantic Telegraph*)

Cable across the Pacific Ocean was paid out on December 14, 1902, between San Francisco, Calif., and Honolulu, Hawaii, a distance of 2,277 nautical miles (2,620 miles) by the cables ship "Silverton" and was landed on the beach near Honolulu, January 1, 1903. The first message was sent at 11 03 P.M. San Francisco time on that day. This cable was opened for public use on January 5, 1903.

Cable across the Pacific Ocean between Honolulu, Midway, Guam and Manila was completed and spliced at Manila on July 3, 1903. After testing, the first official message was sent by President Theodore Roosevelt from his home at Oyster Bay, N.Y., at 10:50 A.M., July 4, 1903, to Governor William How-

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ard Taft at Manila, who immediately answered it. Another message was sent westward across the Pacific and around the world to Clarence Hungerford Mackay who was with President Roosevelt at his home. The transmission time of the message was eleven minutes. The message was answered by Mr. Mackay, his message going eastward to London and over the system of the Eastern Telegraph Company to Manila, thence over the new Pacific cable and back to Oyster Bay, transmission time of this message being nine minutes. The cable from San Francisco, Calif., to Manila via Honolulu was 7,876 nautical miles (9,060 miles). On account of changes in time, the message starting around the world reached the west before the time it was dispatched.

News dispatch by cable was received August 26, 1858, and was published in the *New York Sun*, August 27, 1858. It stated that a treaty of peace had been concluded by China in which England and France obtained all their demands including the establishment of embassies at Peking and indemnification for the expenses of the war.

Submarine cable plow. See Plow

Submarine telegraph cable that was practical was laid by Ezra Cornell, an associate of Samuel Finley Breese Morse. In 1845 he laid twelve miles of cable enclosed in lead pipes across the Hudson River connecting Fort Lee, N. J., with New York City. This cable was carried away by the ice in 1846. High masts were erected and an overhead wire was stretched across the river. Before the cable was installed, messages for Philadelphia, Pa., and Washington, D. C., were carried across the Hudson by messengers in boats. (*Alonso B. Cornell—True and Firm, Biography of Ezra Cornell*)

Submarine telegraph cable to be insulated with gutta percha, was made by Samuel T. Armstrong and Lorenzo Higgins at a factory at Water Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., in May 1848. It was laid across the North (Hudson) River for the Magnetic Telegraph Co. (*Transactions American Institute, 1847*)

CABLE CAR. See Car

CAESARIAN OPERATION. See Surgical operation; Births

CAFETERIA was opened in 1895 in Chicago; Ill., on Adams Street between Clark and La Salle Streets by Ernest Kimball. In 1899 he moved it to the basement of the New York Life Building where it was located until 1925

See also Restaurants

CALCULATING MACHINE. See Adding machine

CALICO printery was established at Boston, Mass., by George Leason and Thomas Webber, who advertised in the *Boston News Letter*, April 21-28, 1712 that they had "set up a Callender-Mill and Dye House in Cambridge Street, Boston, near the Bowling Green where

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all gentlemen, Merchants, and others may have all sorts of Linnens, calicoes, stuffs or Silks Callendered: Prints all sorts of Linnens."

CALIFORNIA CONSUL. See Diplomatic service—Consul to California

CALIFORNIA-HAWAII FLIGHT. See Aviation—Flights

CALIFORNIA MISSION was dedicated and blessed by Father Junipero Serra on July 16, 1769. After High Mass, the royal standard of Spain was unfurled over the Mission which was named in honor of San Diego de Alcalá. The mission was the first of a chain of twenty-one which were erected. It is located in what is now San Diego, Calif. (*Trowbridge Hall—California Trails*)

CALIPER (screw) was constructed by John Edson Sweet in 1874 in the shops of Sibley College (Cornell University), Ithaca, N. Y. The screw of the machine had sixteen threads per inch and its divided circle had six hundred and twenty-five readings, the calibration reading was thus to one thousandth of an inch. The machine stood on three legs. (*Frederick Arthur Halsey—Methods of Machine Shop Work*)

CALL BOX (TELEGRAPH). See Telegraph

CALLIOPE was invented by Joshua C. Stoddard of Worcester, Mass., who on October 9, 1855 received United States patent No. 13,368. He formed the American Steam Music Company in 1855. The first marine exhibition was August 6, 1856, on the large side-wheel tugboat "Union." (*John Harrison Morrison—History of American Steam Navigation*)

CAMBERED WING GLIDER. See Glider

CAMEL race took place April 7, 1864, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, Calif. The proceeds obtained from the sale of tickets were used to aid the poor. (*May Humphreys Stacey—Uncle Sam's Camels*)

CAMELS. See Animals

CAMERA

Aerial camera (nine-lens) for large-scale mapping was designed by personnel of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1934 under the direction of Lieutenant Oliver Scott Reading and built under contract by the Fairchild Aerial Camera and Instrument Company, Jamaica, N. Y., in 1935. It was placed in operation in 1936. It was 29 inches wide, 27 inches fore and aft, 31 inches high, and weighed 306 pounds net. Gross weight with all equipment for photography was 750 pounds. The nine lenses photographed the terrain simultaneously on one piece of film. The camera was loaded with a strip of film 23 inches wide and 200 feet long, and could take 100 exposures without reloading. When flown at a height of 13,750 feet, the camera photographed 121 square miles at one exposure at a scale of one inch to 1,667 feet.

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CAMERA—*Continued*

Moving picture camera (portable) was the Victor Cine Camera manufactured by the Victor Animatograph Company, Inc., Davenport, Iowa, in 1923. It was three by six by eight inches, weighed five pounds and cost fifty-five dollars. It was advertised August 12, 1923.

Roll film camera, which did not require a table or tripod for support, was Kodak No. 1, a fixed-focus box camera, announced June 1888 by George Eastman at Rochester, N.Y. It weighed twenty-two ounces and had a lens fast enough to make instantaneous exposures. It used a roll of film of a hundred exposures and took a round picture two and a half inches in diameter. It was covered by patent No. 388,850 dated September 4, 1888, and the name "Kodak" was registered on the same date.

Tin-type camera was patented by Professor Hamilton Lamphere Smith, professor of natural sciences, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, who obtained patent No. 14,300, on February 19, 1856, on "photographic pictures on japanned surfaces." The photographs were collodion positives on black or chocolate colored iron plates. (*Robert Taft—Photography and the American Scene*)

CAMERA EXPOSURE METER. *See* Photography

CAMOUFLAGE was undertaken as a scientific study by Abbott Henderson Thayer who presented a valuable treatise on protective coloration entitled "The Law Which Underlies Protective Coloration" which appeared in the April 1896 issue of *The Auk*, an ornithological journal, published at New York City.

CAMOUFLAGE COURSE. *See* Art course

CAMP (ARMY). *See* Army camp

CAMP FIRE GIRLS organization was developed by Mrs. Luther Halsey Gulick at her camp at Lake Sebago, Maine. The name and ranks were suggested by W. C. Langdon. The society, an organization for young girls, was made public March 17, 1912. The watchword is "Wohelo," made from the first two letters of each of the words, Work, Health and Love. (*Luther Halsey Gulick—Campfire Girls of America*)

CAMP FOR BOYS' outdoor recreation was Camp Comfort, Welch's Point, Milford, Conn., established in August 1861, when Frederick William Gunn, founder of the Gunnery School, took fifty boys on a two-weeks camping trip to old Milford on the sound near New Haven, Conn. The camp was repeated in August 1863 and in August 1865. In 1867, Gunn started another camp at Point Beautiful on Lake Waramaug, Washington, Conn., which was opened for a two-weeks period in August for twelve successive years.

CAMP FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS. *See* Conscientious objectors camp

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CAMP MEETING was held in 1803 by James M'Geary, William McGee (Presbyterian) and John McGee (Methodist) in a little log church on the Gaspar River in Logan County, Ky. (*Rev. B. W. Gorham—Camp Meeting Manual*)

CAMPAIGN MEDAL. *See* Medal

CAMPAIGN (political) TELECAST. *See* Television

CAN (tin) with a key opener was invented by J. Osterhoudt of New York City who obtained Patent No. 58,554 on October 2, 1866, for an "improved method of opening tin cans." It had a projecting lip and key.

See also Canning

CANAL

Canal was built around the falls of the Connecticut River at South Hadley Falls, Mass., in 1793. It was chartered by "The Proprietors of the Upper Locks and Canals on the Connecticut River in the County of Hampshire." The canal was two miles long and was opened to traffic in 1794. Benjamin Prescott was the engineer. Boats were run into movable caissons filled with water and were hauled by cables operated by water power. It had two levels, connected by an incline, up and down which boats were raised or lowered in a tank of water and propelled by cables operated by water wheels. (*Alonzo Barton Hepburn—Artificial Waterways and Commercial Development*)

Canal for creating water power was dug by English settlers in 1639-40 at Dedham, Mass., at Mill Creek, or Mother Brook as it is commonly called, and was used to run a mill. It conveyed water from the Charles River into the Neponset River. The order for the construction of the canal follows: "The 25th of ye 1 month, Comonly Called March. 1639. Assembled whose names are underwritten viz^t. . . . Ordered y^e a Ditch shalbe made at a Comon Charge through purchased Medowe vnto y^e East brooke. y^e may both be a pticon fence in y^e same; as also may serve for a Course vnto a water mill" (*Early Records of the Town of Dedham, Mass. Dedham Historical Register. Vol. 6. No. 4*)

Canal of importance was the Erie Canal which connected the waters of Lake Erie at Buffalo with the waters of the Hudson at Albany, N.Y. Lake Erie lies 550 feet above the level of tide water in the Hudson. The canal was 360 miles in length, 40 feet wide at the top and 28 feet wide at the bottom and four feet deep. The canal was authorized on July 4, 1817, and was opened for traffic on October 26, 1825. The original cost was approximately \$9,000,000. (*Historical Catechism. 8th ed. Utica. 1835*)

Great-Lakes-to-the-Gulf waterway became an accomplished fact on June 21, 1933, upon arrival at Chicago, Ill., of the first tow from New Orleans, La. On June 1, 1933, the Fed-

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eral Barge Line steamer "Vicksburg" with barges laden with coffee, sisal and general merchandise left New Orleans, La. The tow was transferred to the "Hoover" at Memphis, Tenn.; to the "Sawyer" plying on the Illinois River; and to the "Warner" at Ottawa, Ill., which brought it to Chicago. The completion of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Waterway was officially celebrated at Chicago, June 22, 1933.

CANAL LOCKS made of concrete were built by the United States Government for the Illinois and Mississippi Canal (the Hennepin canal) which connected Lake Michigan at Chicago, Ill., with the Mississippi River, south of Rock Island, Ill. Excavation work commenced July 1892 and the first section, the Milan section, was opened to traffic on April 17, 1895. (*Illinois and Mississippi Canal—Annual Report of the Chief Engineer—1908*)

CANCER CLINIC. See Medical clinic

CANCER HOSPITAL. See Hospital

CANCER LABORATORY, exclusively for the study of cancer, was the New York State Pathological Laboratory for the Study of Cancer established in May 1898 under a \$10,000 appropriation made by the New York State legislature on April 29, 1898, Chapter 606," for the faculty of the medical department of the University of Buffalo for the equipment and maintenance of a laboratory to be devoted to an investigation into the causes, nature, mortality rate and the treatment of cancer." Dr. Roswell Park was the first director and Dr. Harvey Russell Gaylord, associate (*First Annual Report of the Director of the New York State Pathological Laboratory—1899*)

CANCER RESEARCH fund was the Collis P. Huntington Fund for Cancer Research established in 1902 by Mrs. Collis Potter Huntington. The fund amounting to \$100,000 was used by the New York Cancer Hospital, New York City. It enabled them to administer x-ray treatments and install new equipment. (*Reports of the Collis P. Huntington Fund for Cancer Research of the General Memorial Hospital*)

CANDLE FACTORY for making spermaceti candles was established by Benjamin Crabb at Newport, R.I. in 1748. It was destroyed by fire in 1750.

CANE SUGAR. See Sugar

CANNING

Canning was introduced in 1819 by Ezra Daggett, and his nephew, Thomas Kensett, who canned salmon, oysters and lobsters in New York City. They were originally known as "preservers." On January 19, 1825 they obtained a patent to "preserve animal substances in tin." They used cans in 1825, but the real development of the canning industry did not start until after the Civil war. (*Henry Meech Loomis—The Canning of Foods*)

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Salmon cannery was erected in 1864 at Washington, Yolo County, Calif., on the banks of the Sacramento River by Hapgood, Hume and Company. The firm consisted of Andrew S. Hapgood, George W. Hume and William Hume. About two thousand cases of salmon were canned the first year. Approximately 50 per cent of the first production spoiled because the cans were not hermetically sealed. (*R. D. Hume—The Salmon of the Pacific Coast*)

Sardine cannery that was successful was established in 1876 in Eastport, Me., by Julius Wolff of Wolff and Reesing, New York City. The cans, as originally used, were made of three pieces, top, bottom and side which were soldered together. (*Frederick Clarence Weber—The Maine Sardine Industry. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 908*)

CANNING BOOK was a translation of Francois Appert's "*L'Art de Conserver, pendant plusieurs anneés, toutes les substances animales et végétales*," published in 1812 by [David] Longworth, New York City.

CANNON. See Ordnance

CANNON IN A FIGHTER PLANE. See Aviation—Airplane

CANOE ASSOCIATION was the American Canoe Association formed August 3, 1880, by twenty-five canoeists at Crosbyside Park, Lake George, N.Y. The first commodore was William Livingston Alden and the first secretary Nathaniel Holmes Bishop. (*American Canoe Association Yearbook—1895*)

CANOE CLUB was the New York Canoe Club founded in New York City in 1870. A clubhouse was built in 1879 during which year a regatta was held. The club was dissolved August 3, 1880. (*C. Bowyer Vaux—Canoe Handling*)

CANONIZATION OF NORTH AMERICANS. See Catholic Canonization of North Americans

CANTALOUPE. See Melon

CANTILEVER BRIDGE. See Bridge

CAP (Bottle). See Bottle cap

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Capital punishment authorized by Federal law made the killing of a federal officer a mandatory capital offense. The law was enacted May 18, 1934 (48 Stat.L.780) and the first trial was United States vs. John Paul Chase. On March 25, 1935, Chase was convicted of first-degree murder for the killing of Samuel Cowley, Department of Justice agent, on November 27, 1934, at Barrington, Ill. Judge Philip Sullivan sentenced him to life imprisonment on March 28, 1935, as the jury did not recommend the death penalty since he was not the principal in the matter. The first execu-

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CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—*Continued*
tion was that of George W. Barrett tried August 16, 1935, for the murder of Federal Agent Nelson Bernard Klein at College Corner, Ind., on August 15, 1935. He was tried before U.S. District Judge Robert C. Baltzell, convicted December 7, 1935, and hanged March 24, 1936, at the Marion County Jail, Marion, Ind.

Death penalty was first abolished by Michigan law, enacted May 4, 1846, effective March 1, 1847. The gallows were still retained, however, for treason against the state. On April 22, 1794, Pennsylvania had abolished the death penalty except for murder in the first degree. (*Michigan History Magazine*. Vol. 29 #1)

Woman judge to sentence a man to death.
See Judge

CAPITOL was a statehouse on Duke of Gloucester Street, Williamsburg, Va., in which the General Assembly met. The building was erected in 1698 by Governor Francis Nicholson who was the first person to apply the term "capitol" to a government building.

CAPITOL (of the United States) was designed by Dr. William Thornton whose plan was accepted as the most suitable submitted in a national contest. The cornerstone of the Capitol was laid in Washington, D.C. on September 18, 1793. George Washington delivered an oration and the Grand Master of the Maryland Masons an appropriate address. After the laying of the cornerstone, the assembly retired to an extensive booth where they enjoyed a barbecue feast. George Washington laid the cornerstone on the southeast corner of the central (oldest) section. The central section is of Virginia sandstone painted white to make it harmonize with the Massachusetts marble of the two wings. (*Rufus Rockwell Wilson—Washington, The Capitol City*)

CAPTAIN. *See Naval officer*

CAR

Air-conditioned car was tried by the New York and Erie Railroad in 1854 which installed a funnel-shaped opening at the top and sides of a railroad car to catch the air which was then passed through a water tank underneath the car to the car. In winter, the air was heated by a stove. An opening in the rear of the car enabled the air to escape. (*Scientific American*—Vol. 9, No. 28—March 25, 1854)

Air-conditioned cars were installed by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company in fifteen new dining cars built in 1914, cars No. 1441 to No. 1455, in service in the "California Limited" between Chicago, Ill., and Los Angeles, Calif. The system was known as the Duntley Air Washer and consisted of a motor-driven spray wheel partially submerged in ice water. Fresh air was drawn through the spray and delivered into the car by means of a

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fan and air ducts along the deck of the car. This system was successful inasmuch as it washed the air and lowered the temperature of the cars a few degrees, but the capacity was inadequate.

Aluminum street car in which the metal was used not only for the body and under-frame but also for the trucks was placed in service December 2, 1926, by the Cleveland Railway Company. The total weight for the car was 30,300 pounds of which amount 6,647 pounds was aluminum. The first use of aluminum in street car construction was on October 27, 1904, when the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York City used aluminum in 300 subway motor cars and trailers on interior finish work, moldings, window panels, etc. (*Electric Railroad Journal*. April 1930)

Cable car was invented by Eleazer A. Gardner of Philadelphia, Pa., who obtained patent No. 19,736, March 23, 1858, on an "improvement in tracks for city railways" An underground tunnel, having a series of pulleys inside, housed the cable.

Cable street car put into service in the world was August 1, 1873 on Clay Street Hill, San Francisco, Calif. The car was invented by Andrew Smith Hallidie, who obtained patent No. 110,971 January 17, 1871, on an "endless-wire rope way." (*Edgar Myron Kahn—Cable Car Days in San Francisco*)

Car with fluorescent lighting was New York Central coach 1472, placed in service September 2, 1938. The Twentieth Century Limited streamliner used the first fluorescent tail sign June 15, 1938.

Chapel car was the "Evangel" dedicated May 23, 1891, at Cincinnati, Ohio. The dedicatory address was delivered by Dr. Wayland Hoyt. The car was fitted out for religious services and was used on the Northern Pacific Railroad's tracks. Experimental services were held at St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., and after several months of prospecting work, the car was committed for the winter to the Rev. and Mrs. E. G. Wheeler who conducted services in it on the Pacific coast.

Coal cars with roller bearings were placed in service on the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad in December 1925. There were two fifty-ton hopper cars, the trucks of which were placed under the existing car bodies by the Timken Roller Bearing Company. The cars were placed in coal service operating between mines in Ohio and Lake Erie. (*William C. Sanders—Railway Roller Bearings*)

Complete train of coal cars with roller bearings was placed in service during the early part of January 1930 by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and consisted of one hundred hopper cars of seventy tons capacity each. The cars were used between the Cresson Division and the eastern seaboard. The trucks, made by the Timken Roller Bearing Company, were placed under the regular standard cars.

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Dining car ever operated in the world was the "Delmonico," built in 1868 by the Pullman Palace Car Company, Pullman, Ill., and placed in service between Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad in 1863 operated two remodeled day refreshment coaches, fifty feet long, fitted with an eating bar, steam box, etc., on the Philadelphia-Baltimore run. Food prepared at the terminals was sold. (*First In All Travel Conveniences—Chicago & Alton Traffic Dept.*)

Double-deck railroad coaches were built by Richard Imlay in August 1830 and used on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The "Improved Passenger Cars" accommodated twelve passengers while outside seats at the end received six passengers including the driver. On top of the carriages was a double sofa which accommodated twelve additional passengers. An iron frame-work supported an awning which protected those on the upper deck. They were placed in service between Baltimore, Md. and Ellicott's Mill, Md.

Double-deck street car was operated July 4, 1892 on a trial trip at San Diego, Calif. The upper deck, reached by a winding stairway on each end of the car, was on the roof, with longitudinal seats facing outward, accommodating twelve on each side, and roofed over by a canopy. There were no sides or enclosures on the upper deck other than a railing.

Electric street car successfully run with current generated by a stationary dynamo was invented by Stephen Dudley Field of New York City in 1874. In this system the current was carried by one of the rails to a wheel of the car, and thence to the motor. From this it flowed back through the other wheel which was insulated from the first one, to the other rail, and thence returned to the dynamo. Field filed a caveat on May 21, 1879 and obtained patent No. 229,991, July 13, 1880, on "propelling railway cars by electro-magnetism." It covered his claim for an electric tramway motor, the current to be supplied by a stationary source of power and connected with the rails.

Gasoline powered street car was No. 13 (later changed to No. 85) which operated in 1873 at Providence, R.I. from the car barns to Olneyville Square. Henry Thompson was the conductor. It had a gas and air engine, compressed by separate pumps, designed by George B. Brayton of Boston, Mass., who obtained patent No. 125,166 on April 2, 1872, on "a pumping engine for condensing air and gas, and a reservoir for containing such agents."

Glass lined tank car for transporting milk was built in 1910 by the Pfaunder Company, Rochester, N.Y., for the Whiting Milk Company, Boston, Mass. It was used on the Boston and Maine Railroad to collect milk from the country for city consumption.

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Light-weight one-man street car was designed by Charles O. Birney and built by the American Car Company of St. Louis, Mo. The first one-man Birney cars were placed in operation in Fort Worth, Tex., November 1916. The safety features included a single front door for both entrance and exit, and a controller which required the operator to have his hand constantly in place or the power was thrown off, and automatically applied to the tracks and the brakes set. The doors could not be opened or the step lowered until the brakes were set.

Mail car (steel) was built by the Standard Steel Car Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., and exhibited May 4-13, 1905, at the International Railway Congress, Washington, D.C. It was lighted with acetylene gas and lined with fire-proof composite board. The inside length was 65 feet 2 inches. It was framed of steel posts and girders, covered with steel plates and insulated with hair felt. It was placed in service June 7, 1905, by the New York, Salamanca and Chicago Railroad Company. (*Erie Railroad Employees' Magazine. July 1905*)

Oil tank cars. See Oil

Parlor car was the "Maritana" built by George Mortimer Pullman and placed in operation in 1875. The chairs were "richly upholstered," fitted with adjustable backs, and revolved on a swivel.

Private railroad car was outfitted for Jenny Maria Lind Goldschmidt (The Swedish Nightingale) who made her first appearance September 11, 1850, at Castle Garden, New York City. The car was used on her tour of the country.

Pullman sleeping car. See Sleeping car

Pullman train completely equipped with roller bearings was the "Pioneer Limited" of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. Regular service commenced May 21, 1927, between Chicago, Ill., and St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn., a distance of 421 miles. (*The Military Engineer—Sept. 1930*)

Railroad car with a center aisle was "The Columbus" introduced July 4, 1831, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. It was designed by Ross Winans and built at Baltimore, Md. It was feared that it would become one long spittoon. (*William Henry Brown—History of the First Locomotive in America*)

Railroad car with an observation dome was placed in service July 23, 1945 by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It was a standard Budd stainless steel coach into which a "Vista Dome" was built at the Burlington's Aurora, Ill., shops. The Vista Dome car had three decks, an upper deck in the center with a curved double glass roof, an intermediate deck at the usual floor level, and a lower deck beneath the dome section. The Vista Dome section is 19½ feet long, the full width of the car, and seats 24 passengers so that heads and shoulders are above the normal roofline of the train.

THE FIRST

CAR—*Continued*

Railroad coach modeled after those in use in England was built at the Old Colony South Boston (Boston, Mass.) shops for the Fall River Line, and placed in service on May 19, 1847.

Refrigerating car patent was No. 71,423, granted to J. B. Sutherland of Detroit, Mich., November 26, 1867, and covered an insulated car construction with ice bunkers in each end, ventilated by air admission above the ice and gravity circulation, controlled by "hanging flaps," which created and maintained a constant air circulation in the car by means of differences of temperature in the air. The air was admitted at the top, passed through the ice chamber and was discharged into the cooling room near the bottom to reduce its temperature. (*"Railway Refrigeration." Ice and Refrigeration. September 1891*)

Sleeping car. See Sleeping car

Steel passenger railroad coach was built in 1902 by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in their shop at Altoona, Pa. It was completed December 1903 and had a steel underframe and superstructure. It had a composite roof, wooden window frames and sills, etc. On December 23, 1907, they completed the first all-steel passenger railroad coach.

Street car was the "John Mason," accommodating thirty passengers, designed, constructed and built in 1832 by John Stephenson at Philadelphia, Pa. It was divided into three non-connecting compartments, seating ten in each, the doors opening outward. Upon the panel of the first door appeared "New York," upon the second "Yorkville," and upon the third "Harlaem." The car was horse-drawn; Lank O'Dell was the first driver. The route was on Fourth Avenue from Prince to Fourteenth Street. It was operated by the New York and Harlem Railway. Service began November 26, 1832. The fare was 12½ cents and the cars ran every fifteen minutes. A double track was completed November 1835 to Yorkville.

Train with fluorescent lights was the "General Pershing Zephyr," a stainless steel streamlined train operated by the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Its first run was April 30, 1939, between St. Louis, Mo., and Kansas City, Mo. The coaches, parlor-lounge, dining car, rear car, dressing rooms and lavatories were all equipped with fluorescent lights. (*Railway Age. April 29, 1939*)

CAR CATCHER (locomotive). See Locomotive car catcher

CAR COMPANY (Street) was the New York and Harlem Railway, Inc., New York City, incorporated April 25, 1831, "to construct a single or double railroad." It was capitalized for \$350,000 and received a thirty-year franchise December 22, 1831, from the Common Council. The first secretary was John Mason who later became president.

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CARBIDE BORON. See Abrasive

CARBIDE FACTORY to manufacture commercial quantities of carbide was established in 1894 by Thomas Leopold Willson at Spray, N.C. He obtained United States patents No. 541,137 and No. 541,138 on June 18, 1895, on carbide (calcium carbide), a compound of calcium and carbide. He produced it by fusing calcium or lime with coke at a very high temperature. (*The Story of Carbide—National Carbide Sales Corp.*)

CARBIDE GAS. See Acetylene

CARBON MICROPHONE. See Radio microphone

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (C Cl 4) was manufactured by Charles Ernest Acker who introduced his process in 1908. He also invented the Acker process of manufacturing caustic soda by the electrolysis of molten salt in 1896 for which he received the Elliott Cresson Gold Medal of the Franklin Institute in 1902. He was also the first to produce carbon and tin tetrachloride on a commercial scale.

"CARBORUNDUM," a trade-marked abrasive, to be used in place of emery, corundum and other similar materials, was invented by Edward Goodrich Acheson in 1891 in Monongahela City, Pa. By running a current of electricity through a mixture of silica and carbon, he obtained a material hard enough for rough-polishing diamonds, rubies, sapphires and other precious and semi-precious stones. He obtained patent No. 492,767 February 28, 1893, on the production of artificial crystalline carbonaceous materials. The first sale of this material was for ten carats at the rate of forty cents a carat or \$880 a pound. (*The Story of Carborundum—The Carborundum Co.*)

CARD TIME RECORDER. See Time recorder

CARDINAL (Catholic). See Catholic priest—Catholic priest to be elevated to the cardinalate

CARDING MACHINE. See Spinning, carding and roping machines; Wool

CARDS (Christmas). See Christmas cards

CARDS (Postal). See Postal card

CARGO SUBMARINE. See Submarine

CARGO VESSEL. See Ship

CARICATURE was Nathaniel Hurd's "The True Profile of the Notorious Doctor Seth Hudson," published 1762 at Boston, Mass. It depicted Dr. Hudson in pillory and Howe, his assistant, at the whipping post in punishment for forging the provinces' paper money. (*William Murrell—A History of American Graphic Humor*)

See also Cartoon

THE FIRST**CARILLON**

Carillon was installed in the belfry of the Old North Church (now Christ Church), Boston, Mass., in 1745. Eight bells were ordered from Abell Rudhall's foundry, Gloucester, England, by Thomas Gunter in 1744 who put up a bond to guarantee payment. They were shipped on the S.S. "Two Friends" on March 9, 1745, the total cost being £560 4s 10d. (*New England Historical and Genealogical Register—1904—Vol.58*)

Carillon (modern) was installed in the Church of Our Lady of Good Voyage, Gloucester, Mass., and blessed by His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell on July 2, 1922. The bells and apparatus, weighing 28,000 pounds, were made and installed by John Taylor & Co., Loughborough, England, and consisted of 31 bells, the largest weighing 2,826 pounds. They were played for the first time by carillonneur George B. Stevens. (*William Gorham Rice—Carillon Music and Singing Towers of the Old World and the New*)

CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION was established by Andrew Carnegie on March 12, 1904, who transferred to the Commission five million dollars of first collateral five per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation. The first award was a bronze medal which was presented to Louis A. Baumann, Jr., aged seventeen, laborer, who saved Charles Stevick, aged sixteen, laborer, from drowning, near Wilkinsburg, Pa., July 17, 1904. Baumann dived into Sulphur Pond, in water ten feet deep, and after three attempts, rescued Stevick, who was panic-stricken.

CARPET FACTORY

Carpet mill was founded in 1791 by William Peter Sprague in North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa. He manufactured Axminster carpets on handlooms, and one of his earliest designs represented the arms and achievements of the new republic of the United States.

Carpet mill to make ingrain carpets was established in 1810 by George M. Conradt at Frederick City, Md. The carpets were made on handlooms on a drum having rows of pegs, and were of two or three ply, the warp being worsted or cotton with a wool filling.

CARPET LOOM

Carpet power loom was invented by Erastus Brigham Bigelow of West Boylston, Mass., who obtained patent No. 169 on April 20, 1837. In was employed by the Lowell Manufacturing Company of Lowell, Mass., in the weaving of carpets and coachlace.

Carpet power loom to weave ingrain carpets was used by the Lowell Manufacturing Company of Lowell, Mass. In 1841 they adopted the power machinery invented by Erastus Brigham Bigelow, and within two years they had hundreds of them in operation.

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Carpet power loom to weave Axminster carpets was invented in 1876 by Halcyon Skinner employed by the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company of Yonkers, N.Y. Axminster carpets have a fluffy thick pile with a linen or hemp warp and chenille filling. Skinner obtained patent No. 186,374 on January 16, 1877, jointly with Alexander Smith.

CARPET SWEEPER that was practical was invented in 1876 by Melville Reuben Bissell of Grand Rapids, Mich., who obtained patent No. 182,346 September 19, 1876. Although the idea had been introduced earlier no practical sweeper was invented until he devised the "broom-action" principle by which, through variable pressure on the handle, a sweeper could be made responsive to the different grades of floor coverings. Bissell organized the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Company at Grand Rapids, Mich.

CARPETING (VELVET) and tapestry were manufactured in Newark, N.J., in 1855 by John Johnson.

CARRIAGE (baby). See Baby carriage

CARRIAGE LAPROBE. See Blanket

CARRIER (aircraft). See Ship

CARRIER (electric power line commercial). See Electric transmission

CARRIER SYSTEM. See Cash carrier system

CARROUSEL

Carousel patent was No.117,336, granted on July 25, 1871 to Wilhelm Schneider of Davenport, Iowa. It was a two-story carousel and not very successful or practical.

Carousel with the jumping horse mechanism was invented by Charles Wallace Parker of the C W Parker Amusement Company, Leavenworth, Kansas. He started manufacturing it in 1896 and completed it in April 1898 at Abilene, Kans. The first one was sold to his brother, William T. Parker.

Portable carousel was a "Carry-Us-All" manufactured in 1896 at Abilene, Kans., by the C. W. Parker Amusement Company. It weighed twenty tons and was made up in sixteen sections.

CARTEL. See Trust

CARTOON

See also
Caricature

Newspaper—Newspaper Sunday comic section

Democratic cartoon, in which the emblem of the party was represented as a donkey, appeared in *Harper's Weekly*, New York City, January 15, 1870. The drawing, by Thomas Nast, was entitled "A Live Jackass Kicking a Dead Lion." The jackass was tagged "Copperhead papers" and the dead lion represented Edwin McMasters Stanton, Lincoln's Secretary of War. The background

THE FIRST

CARTOON—*Continued*

showed an eagle perched on a rock and in the far background, the United States Capitol. (*Albert Bigelow Paine—"Th. Nast"*)

Newspaper cartoon was "Join or Die" designed by Benjamin Franklin and published at Philadelphia, Pa., in his newspaper, the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, on May 9, 1754. It was printed in the first column of the second page and was 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 2 inches. It depicted a snake cut up into segments, each representing a colony. (*James Melvin Lee—History of American Journalism*)

Republican cartoon, in which the emblem of the party was represented as an elephant, appeared in *Harper's Weekly*, New York City, November 7, 1874. The drawing by Thomas Nast was entitled "The Third-Term Panic" and referred to the possibility that Grant might seek a third term. It depicted an ass, labeled "N.Y. Herald" in a lion's skin labeled "Caesarism," frightening numerous timid animals labeled "N.Y. Times," "N.Y. Trib.," etc., while a berserk elephant labeled "Republican vote" about to fall into "Chaos," tossed platform planks to right and left. The quotation, "An Ass having put on the Lion's skin, roamed about the Forest, and amused himself by frightening all the foolish Animals he met with in his wanderings," accompanied the title.

Uncle Sam cartoon appeared in the *New York Lantern*, a comic weekly, on March 13, 1852. It was called "Raising the Wind" and depicted the struggle between a United States shipowner and the Cunard Company, with John Bull actively helping his line while Uncle Sam was an onlooker. The cartoonist was Frank Henry Temple Bellew. The original "Uncle Sam" was Samuel Wilson of New Hampshire who was the official inspector in Troy, N.Y., of provisions purchased for the United States troops in the War of 1812. All shipments as inspected were branded "U.S." by Wilson, whose nickname was "Uncle Sam." The coincidence of initials suggested the application of the nickname to the government.

CARTOON ELECTRIC SIGN. *See* Electric sign

CARTOON SCHOOL for animated cartoons was the Hastings School of Animation, New York City, organized February 1938. Instruction began April 1938.

CARTRIDGE. *See* Ordnance

CARTRIDGE BELT patent was No. 67,898 granted on August 20, 1867 to Anson Mills, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, United States Army, Fort Bridger, Utah. Moisture had previously affected the cartridge belts. He invented a woven cartridge belt, and the machinery for making it, which was adopted by both the Army and Navy. (*Anson Mills—My Story*)

CARTRIDGE LOADING MACHINERY. *See* Ordnance

THE FIRST

CASEIN FIBER was produced December 1935 by Earle Ovando Whittier and Stephen Philip Gould of Washington, D.C., who obtained patent No. 2,140,274 on December 13, 1938, and dedicated it "to the free use of the people of the United States of America."

CASH CARRIER SYSTEM was invented by David Brown of Lebanon, N.J., who obtained patent No. 165,473 on July 13, 1875, on "an apparatus for transmission of goods, packages, etc." It had a wire rail with endless rope pulleys. William Stickney Lamson installed it in his ladies' furnishing store at Lowell, Mass., in February 1879. By means of two overhead wires, a small basket was conveyed from the salesman to the cashier. In the spring of 1881, he organized the Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company to manufacture these carriers for others and in January 1882 incorporated the Lamson Cash Railway Company. (*Frank Pierce Hill—Lowell Illustrated*)

CASH REGISTER was invented in 1879 by James J. (Jake) Ritty, a business man of Dayton, Ohio, who while on a trip to Europe observed the workings of a recording device on the steamship which marked the revolutions of the ship's propeller and gave to its officers each day a complete and accurate record of the speed of the boat. He returned to the United States and invented a machine for registering receipts of cash and totalling them, which he manufactured in Dayton, Ohio, but it was not accurate, and in the following year, 1880, he produced a machine that gave some evidence of being practical. James Ritty and John Ritty of Dayton, Ohio, obtained patent No. 221,360 on a "cash register and indicator" on November 4, 1879. In 1884 the National Cash Register Company took over the business, which in five years' time had gone through three changes, and developed from a plant with twenty workmen to an organization with a staff of more than 15,000 persons. (*Brief History of the Cash Register—National Cash Register Co*)

CAST IRON BRIDGE. *See* Bridge

CAST IRON BUILDING. *See* Building

CAST IRON PIPES (city water works). *See* Iron

CAST STEEL. *See* Steel

CASTER for furniture was patented by Philos Blake, Eli Whitney Blake and John A. Blake, of New Haven, Conn. They were awarded patent No. 821 on June 30, 1838, on a "mode of constructing casters and applying them to bedsteads."

CATALOG (automobile). *See* Automobile catalog

CATALOG (fraternity). *See* Fraternity catalog

THE FIRST

CATALOG (stamp). See Postage stamp catalog

CATALOG OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. See Library catalog

CATALYTIC CRACKING PRODUCTION. See Gasoline—Aviation gasoline

CATAMARAN, a jointed boat, used principally by life guards at public beaches, was patented by Nathanael Greene Herreshoff of Providence, R.I., who received patent No. 189,459 on April 10, 1877 on two parallel hulls.

CATAPULTED AIRPLANE. See Aviation—Flights

CATCHER'S MASK. See Baseball catcher's mask

CATERPILLAR CLUB

Caterpillar Club member was John Boettner, pilot of the "Wing Foot" balloon of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, who parachuted 1200 feet to safety on July 21, 1919, while his balloon crashed into a building at La Salle Street and Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. The crash resulted in the death of three persons and injuries to twenty-eight. (*Office of the Chief of the Air Corps—Roster of the Caterpillar Club*)

Father and son Caterpillar Club members were Paul Fisk Collins who jumped November 19, 1928, north of Brookville, Pa.; and Lieutenant Paul Liske Collins who jumped on February 11, 1944, fifty miles south of Fairbanks, Alaska

Woman Caterpillar Club member was Mrs. Irene MacFarland, forced to jump from her plane June 28, 1925, over Grissard Field, Cincinnati, Ohio. She wore a parachute, fastened directly to the plane, which was packed in a container so that when she jumped her weight would cause it to break and permit the parachute to slip and blow out. Officials also required her to use an army parachute. She jumped and her parachute jammed, suspending her under the fuselage swinging back and forth like a pendulum. She could not release herself and Lieutenant Watson, her pilot, could not land. He motioned her to release the army parachute, which she did, the force breaking the cords which held her tied to the airplane. Had the original parachute worked Mrs. MacFarland would not have been eligible to the Caterpillar Club, membership in which is confined to those obliged to jump to save their lives.

CATHEDRAL was the Catholic cathedral in Baltimore, Md. The cornerstone was laid July 7, 1806, the building dedicated May 31, 1821, and completed in 1851. It was designed by Benjamin Henry Latrobe who also designed the National Capitol, Washington, D.C.

CATHEDRAL (Serbian orthodox). See Serbian Orthodox cathedral

THE FIRST

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC DELEGATE (permanent) was Monsignor Francesco Sattoli, representative of Pope Leo XIII, who arrived January 24, 1893, at Washington, D.C. He was created Cardinal November 29, 1895, with the title of Santa Maria in Ara Coeli. (*Catholic University Bulletin. Vol. 16 #2 Feb. 1910*)

CATHOLIC BEATIFICATION

Catholic beatification of an American citizen was held November 13, 1938, at St. Peter's Basilica, Rome, Italy, when Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini, founder of the Institute of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, was beatified.

Catholic beatification of an American Indian was on May 9, 1939 when the Cardinals of the Congregation of Rites at Rome, Italy, recommended the beatification of Kateri Tekakwitha, "the lily of the Mohawks," who was born in 1656 at Ossernenon, near Auriesville, N.Y. Their decision was sanctioned by Pope Pius XII on May 19, 1939.

CATHOLIC BISHOP

Catholic bishop appointed to serve in the United States was the Right Reverend John Carroll, "Superior of the Missions in the thirteen United States of North America." A petition for appointment of a bishop was sent to Pope Pius VI on March 12, 1788, which was acted upon favorably June 23, 1788. Bishop Carroll received twenty-four of the twenty-five votes, and the result was confirmed by the Pope on November 6, 1789. The Right Reverend Charles Walmesley (Bishop of Rama and Vicar Apostolic of the Western District, England), consecrated John Carroll bishop August 15, 1790, in the chapel of Lulworth Castle, Dorset, England. On April 8, 1808, he became an archbishop. (*An Account of the Consecration by One Bishop of the First Romish Bishop in the United States*)

Catholic bishop to exercise episcopal functions was Frai Juan Cabezas de Altamirano, son of Juan Cabezas and Doña Ana Calzado, appointed Bishop of Santiago de Cuba in 1603. He visited the Provinces of Florida in 1607 and at St. Augustine administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to many Spaniards and converted Indians.

Catholic bishop (Colored) was Bishop James Healy, consecrated 1875 as Bishop of Portland, Me. He was ordained priest in 1854 in Paris, and was assigned to St. James' Church (white), Boston, Mass., in 1866.

Native bishops of the South were the Right Reverend Domenic Manucy, Bishop of Mobile, and his cousin Anthony Domenic Ambrose Pellicier, Bishop of San Antonio, who were ordained August 15, 1850 at Mobile, Ala. They were born in St. Augustine and educated at Spring Hill College, Ala. (*Francis Xavier Reuss—Biographical Cyclopaedia of the Catholic Hierarchy*)

THE FIRST

CATHOLIC CANONIZATION of North Americans was in a three-day celebration commencing June 30, 1930. Each was credited with having performed two miracles and having met a heroic death. The laymen were René Goupil and John Lalande. The Jesuit priests were Isaac Jogues, John De Brébeuf, Noël Chabanel, Anthony Daniel, Gabriel Lalemant and Charles Garnier. The Pontifical Mass was celebrated at the Vatican by Archbishop Forbes of Ottawa, Canada.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN (U.S. Army).
See Army officer

CATHOLIC CHURCH

Catholic church raised to the dignity of a Basilica was the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Victory, Lackawanna, in the Diocese of Buffalo, N.Y. It was dedicated and consecrated on May 25, 1926, as Our Lady of Victory Shrine, and on July 28th by Apostolic Decree of Pope Pius XI it was dignified with the title of "Basilica of Our Blessed Lady of Victory."

Catholic church to conduct services in a foreign language other than Latin was the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, Pa., which offered services in German in 1789.

Catholic parish church for Negroes was St. Francis Xavier's, Baltimore, Md., purchased October 10, 1863, and dedicated February 21, 1864.

CATHOLIC COLLEGE. *See College*

CATHOLIC CONVENT. *See Convent*

CATHOLIC DIOCESE was the Diocese of Baltimore, Md., established April 6, 1789, and raised to the dignity of the first Archdiocese in the United States, April 8, 1808. By a decree of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, July 19, 1858, approved by His Holiness Pius IX, July 5, 1858, prerogative of place was conferred on the Archdiocese of Baltimore, so that it is known as "The Premier See" of the country.

CATHOLIC FUNERAL

Catholic funeral attended by the U.S. Continental Congress was that of Philip Charles Jean Baptiste Trouson Du Coudray, French officer. On September 15, 1777, while crossing the Schuylkill River at Middle Ferry on a ferry to join Washington's army, his horse became frightened and plunged overboard carrying Du Coudray with him. Du Coudray who had assumed the post of inspector-general of the American Army was drowned. Congress resolved that he should be buried with military honors and that the members of Congress should attend his funeral which was held in Philadelphia, Pa., September 17, 1777. (*John Thomas Scharf and Thompson Westcott—History of Philadelphia*)

THE FIRST

CATHOLIC HOLY MASS was celebrated June 1526 in the present territory of the United States by the Dominican Fathers Antonio Montesino and Anthony de Cervantes, for the several hundred colonists under the leadership of Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon on the Atlantic coast north of Virginia.

Catholic Mass for nightworkers was held May 5, 1901, at the Church of St. Andrew, New York City. Father Luke J. Evers obtained special permission from the Pope to institute this service as church law did not permit mass before sunrise.

Catholic Mass in an airship over the ocean was conducted in the Zeppelin "Hindenburg" May 7, 1936, the Feast of the Apparition of St. Michael the Archangel, by Father Paul Schulte of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.

Catholic Mass in an airship over the ocean by an American priest was conducted in the Zeppelin "Hindenburg" on August 6, 1936 by Father James R. Cox of St. Patrick's Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CATHOLIC HOLY ORDERS were conferred by Don Gabriel Diaz Vara Calderon, Bishop of Santiago de Cuba, on a visit to St. Augustine, Fla. August 24, 1675. Minor orders were conferred on seven candidates.

CATHOLIC MAGAZINE was the weekly journal *Courier de Boston* which appeared on April 23, 1789, and continued publication weekly for six months. It was published in French at Boston, Mass., and was edited by Paul Joseph Guerard de Nancrede, instructor in French at Harvard University. (*Apollinaris William Baumgartner—Catholic Journalism*)

Catholic magazine in English was the *Michigan Essay or Impartial Observer*, a weekly, which was issued August 31, 1809. It was printed and published at Detroit, Mich., by James M. Miller and only semi-Catholic in scope. The idea was advocated by the Rev. Gabriel Richard of Detroit. The weekly consisted of four pages, 9¼ x 16 inches, of which a small part was printed in French. The rates were: \$5 a year for subscribers living in the city; \$4.50 in upper Canada; and \$4 a year in distant points. (*Paul J. Foik—Pioneer Catholic Journalism*)

CATHOLIC NEGRO UNIVERSITY. *See College*

CATHOLIC NUNS

See also Convent

Catholic nuns (Cloistered Community) were the Magdalen Sisters at the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Baltimore, Md., founded April 24, 1922.

Catholic nuns (Colored Community) were the Oblate Sisters of Providence, founded by Jacques Hector Nicholas Joubert de la Mu-

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raile on July 2, 1829, at Baltimore, Md. Pope Gregory XVI approved the order October 2, 1831.

Nun ordained in the United States was Sister St. Stanislas Hachard of the Ursuline Convent, New Orleans, La., who took her holy vows March 15, 1729. The formula of her holy vows was signed by Marie Magdeleine Hachard de St. Stanislas; N.J. de Beauvois, Je.; Sr. Ma. de St. Augustin, s.; Sr. M. de St. Jean L.; and Sr. R. de Ste Marie. (*The Ursulines in New Orleans and Our Lady of Prompt Succor*)

Nun who was born in the United States was Mary Turpin of Illinois, born in 1731, who entered the Ursuline Convent, New Orleans, La., in 1748. She began her novitiate July 2, 1749, and made her Profession of Faith January 31, 1752. She died November 20, 1761, at the age of thirty.

CATHOLIC PARISH was the Parish of St. Augustine, Fla., founded September 8, 1565, on the day of the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, by Don Pedro Menendez de Toiles. The first parish register is also owned by this church and consists of fifteen volumes beginning January 1, 1594, and continuing down to the time of the English occupation of Florida in 1763. The first parish priest was Don Martin Francisco Lopez de Mendoza Grajales.

CATHOLIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE. See Presidential candidate

CATHOLIC PRIEST

Catholic priest ordained in the United States was Father Stephen Theodore Badin ordained May 25, 1793 by Bishop John Carroll at the Cathedral of St. Peter, Baltimore, Md. He was appointed to the Mission of Kentucky and held his first Mass in Kentucky on the first Sunday of Advent, 1793, in the house of Dennis McCarthy at Lexington, Ky. (*Benedict Joseph Webb—Centenary of Catholicity in Kentucky*)

Catholic priest to be elevated to the cardinalate was John McCloskey who was preconized cardinal in the Consistory of March 15, 1875. The investiture was made in the cathedral at Mott Street, New York City on April 27, 1875. He was made a cardinal under the title of "Santa Maria supra Minervam."

Catholic priest to receive his full theological training in the United States was Demetrius Augustine Gallitzin (Dmitri Augustin Golitzyn) who was ordained a Catholic bishop by Bishop John Carroll on March 18, 1795 at Baltimore, Md. (*Sarah M. Brownson—Life of Demetrius Augustine Gallitzin*)

Native Catholic priest was Father Francis de Florencia who joined the Jesuit order in 1643. He was born at St. Augustine, Fla., in 1620. (*Francisco de Florencia—Origen de Los Dos Celebes Santuarios de la Nueva-Galicia Obispado de Guadalupe en la America Septentrional*)

THE FIRST

Negro Catholic priest ordained to work in the United States was the Rev. Augustus Tolton. He was ordained at the College of Propaganda, Rome, Italy, on April 24, 1886, and opened a mission at Quincy, Ill., in the Diocese of Springfield (Ill.) (*Rev. John Thomas Gilard—The Catholic Church and the American Negro*)

Negro Catholic priest ordained in the United States was Charles Randolph Uncles who was ordained in the Baltimore Cathedral, Baltimore, Md., December 19, 1891, by Cardinal Gibbons.

CATHOLIC PROVINCIAL COUNCIL of the Roman Catholic Church convened in Baltimore, Md., October 4, 1829, and consisted of five prelates. Four bishops were unable to attend. The council enacted twenty-eight decrees. The first Plenary Session of the National Council assembled at Baltimore, Md., May 10, 1852, and consisted of six archbishops, twenty-three bishops, forty theologians and eighteen other ecclesiastics. (*Henry Stanislaus Spalding—Catholic Colonial Maryland*)

CATHOLIC SAINT. See Saint (Catholic)

CATHOLIC SEMINARY for the education of Negro priests was opened by the Missionaries of the Society of the Divine Word, at Bay St. Louis, Miss., and was dedicated September 16, 1923.

CATHOLIC SETTLEMENT was made in 1565 at St. Augustine, Fla., where a Catholic congregation was founded. Mass was said as early as 1524 in Manhattan Island for Verazzano, and probably earlier services had been held by the explorers from Greenland.

CATHOLIC STUDENT to seek admission in the pontifical college, "The American College of the Roman Catholic Church of the United States," which was founded in Rome, Italy, on December 8, 1859, was Michael Augustine Corrigan. He was consecrated May 4, 1873, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, N.J., as Bishop of Newark. He was later made an archbishop, the palladium being conferred on him on March 4, 1881.

CATHOLIC WORK written by an American Catholic was published at Annapolis, Md., in 1784. The author was John Carroll whose article was entitled "An Address from the Roman Catholics of the United States of North America" and answered an attack made by an ex-Jesuit. (*Daniel Brent—Biographical Sketch of . . . John Carroll, First Archbishop of Baltimore*)

CATTLE. See Animals

CATTLE BRANDING STATE LEGISLATION. See Branding legislation

THE FIRST**CATTLE CLUB**

See also Dairy Breed Organization

Cattle club (Guernsey cattle) was the American Guernsey Cattle Club formed March 1, 1876, at the home of Augustus Ward, Farmington, Conn. A permanent organization was effected February 7, 1877, when eleven men from five states met at New York City. The first annual meeting was held December 19, 1877.

Cattle club (Jersey cattle) was the American Jersey Cattle Club, formed July 1868, at Newport, R.I., by forty-three dairymen who signed a tentative constitution. The first annual meeting was held April 5, 1869, at the Astor House, New York City. It was incorporated May 25, 1880. Its object was to record and perpetuate the breed of Jersey cattle. The first president was Samuel J. Sharpless of Philadelphia, Pa. Colonel George E. Waring was secretary, and Thomas J. Hand, treasurer. (*Robert M. Gow—The Jersey*)

CAUCUS (Congressional). See Congressional caucus

CAVALRY UNIT. See Army

CELESTIAL PHOTOGRAPH. See Photograph

CELLOPHANE was made in the early part of 1924 by the Du Pont Cellophane Company at their plant at Buffalo, N.Y., using machinery manufactured in their own shops in this country. It originally sold for \$2.65 a pound. (*Du Pont Magazine, Fall, 1925*)

CELLULOID was invented by John Wesley Hyatt of Albany, N.Y., and Isaiah Smith Hyatt of Rockford, Ill., who obtained patent No. 91,341 on June 15, 1869. This invention won a \$10,000 prize offered by Phelan & Collender of New York City for a substitute for ivory in billiard balls. They dissolved pyroxyline and camphor in alcohol, then subjected the mixture to heat and pressure in molds. They began manufacturing it in 1872, organized the Newark Celluloid Manufacturing Company, and obtained United States trade-mark registration No. 1102 on January 14, 1873, on the word "celluloid" which they derived from the combination of cellulose and "oid" meaning "like." (*Edward Chauncey Worden—Nitro-Cellulose Industry*)

CELLULOID PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM. See Photographic film

CELLULOSE NITRATE PATENT was No. 4,874, issued to Christian Frederick Schoenbein of Basle, Switzerland, on December 5, 1846. It covered the use of cotton wool in an explosive compound. He obtained an English patent on October 8, 1846.

CEMENT was introduced into the United States from England about 1870. Because of its weight it was brought over as ballast. American portland cement was invented by David

THE FIRST

O. Saylor of Allentown, Pa., who perfected a process for making hydraulic cement from argillo-magnesium and argillo calcareous limestone and received patent No.119,413 on September 26, 1871. European cement was regarded as superior and it was not until 1897 that the use of American cement exceeded importations from Europe. (*Cement and Concrete—Portland Cement Assn.*)

Natural cement rock was discovered in 1818 by Canvas White near Fayetteville, Onondaga County, N.Y. He obtained a patent on a cement manufacturing process which he sold to New York State for \$10,000. (*Robert Whitman Lesley—History of the Portland Cement Industry in the U.S.*)

CEMENT STADIUM. See Stadium

CEMETERY

Congressional cemetery was established at Washington, D.C., in a section of Christ Church known as the Washington Parish Burial Ground. Records show that burials were made early in 1804 but the date of the deed which is recorded is March 31, 1812. The cemetery at 18th and E Streets, S.E., is more familiarly known as the Congressional Cemetery and occupies thirty acres alongside the Anacostia River.

Federal cemetery in the United States to contain graves of both Union and Confederate soldiers was opened in Springfield, Mo., by act of Congress dated March 3, 1911 (36 Stat.L.1077). The Confederate cemetery which was maintained by the state of Missouri prior to 1911 was deeded to the Federal Government on June 21, 1911. A stone wall separates the graves of the Confederate troops from the Union soldiers. The cemetery contains over 3,100 graves. (*Jonathan Fairbanks and Clyde Edwin Tuck—Past and Present of Greene County, Mo*)

Foreign service women interred in the Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va., were Section Officer Monica M. Daventry of Worcester, England, and Section Officer Ruth P. Watson of Hampstead, England, members of the British Women's Auxiliary Air Force, interred November 19, 1942. Returning from duty, they were killed in an automobile accident. American soldiers served as pallbearers and twelve Waves as honorary pallbearers.

Jewish burial plot was established by Congregation Shearith Israel in 1656. The plot occupied a piece of ground in the section now known as Chatham Square, New York City. (*American Jewish Historical Society Publications, Vol. 18*)

National cemeteries as they exist today were authorized by the Act of July 17, 1862 (12 Stat.L.596). Prior to this act a number of cemeteries had been established for the burial of military dead, although it was not until later that they were designated "national cemeteries." Among these are the following: Mexico City

THE FIRST

(Mexico) National Cemetery, 1851; Ft. Leavenworth (Kansas) National Cemetery, 1861; Loudon Park (Baltimore, Md.) National Cemetery, 1861; Lexington (Ky.) National Cemetery, 1861; Soldiers' Home (Washington, D.C.) National Cemetery, 1861; and Cypress Hills (Brooklyn, N.Y.) National Cemetery, 1862. The national cemetery in Mexico City was established in 1851 although it was not designated as a national cemetery until the Act of July 17, 1862. (*Records in Office of the Quartermaster General, War Dept. Washington, D.C.*)

President buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va. *See* President

CENSORSHIP BOARD (moving pictures). *See* Moving picture censorship

CENSUS

Census in which the population of the United States exceeded 10,000,000 was the fifth census, the census of 1830, which showed a population of 12,866,620. The tenth census, the census of 1880, listed the population as 50,155,783, the first over the 50,000,000 mark.

Census of the United States was authorized by act of March 1, 1790, (1 Stat L 101), "providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States." The census compilation cost \$44,377 and utilized the services of 17 marshals and 650 assistants. The enumeration, as of August 1, 1790, showed a population of 3,939,326 located in 16 states and the Ohio territory. Virginia with 747,610 was the most populous state. New York City had a population of 33,131, Philadelphia had a population of 28,522 and Boston had a population of 18,320 (*Bureau of Census—Story of the Census*)

Census which included the deaf, dumb and blind was taken in 1830. Previously, those so afflicted were not enumerated at all. The 1830 census showed a population of 12,866,020 located in 28 states.

City to exceed a million in population was New York City whose population according to the census of 1880 was 1,206,299, not including Brooklyn. New York City was also the first whose population exceeded 5,000,000. The population of the five boroughs of New York City was 5,620,048 in 1920.

State to exceed 5,000,000 in population was New York State whose population according to the census of 1880 was 5,082,871. According to the 1920 census, New York State with 10,385,227 was the first to exceed the 10,000,000 mark.

States to exceed a million in population were New York State, 1,372,812; Virginia, 1,065,366; and Pennsylvania, 1,049,456 according to the 1820 census

CENTER AISLE RAILROAD CAR. *See* Car

THE FIRST

CENTRAL HEATING. *See* Heating system

CENTRAL STATISTICAL BOARD (U.S.) was created by Executive Order No. 6225, dated July 27, 1933, under authority vested in the President by the National Industrial Recovery Act "to formulate standards for and to effect coordination of the statistical services of the Federal Government incident to the purposes . . . of the National Industrial Recovery Act." It was organized August 9, 1933 and was originally composed of eight members. The first chairman was Winfield William Riefler. (*U.S. Budget Bureau—Statistical Standards Division—Report for the Period July 27, 1933—February 12, 1934*)

CENTRIFUGAL LOOP THE LOOP RAILWAY. *See* Loop the loop centrifugal railway

CENTRIFUGAL MILK SEPARATOR. *See* Cream separator

CERAMICS SCHOOL was started by Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, in 1894 under the guidance and direction of Professor Edward Orton, Jr. (*Heinrich Ries and Henry Leighton—History of the Clay Working Industries in the United States*)

CERTIFICATES (GOLD). *See* Money

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT. *See* Accountant

CHAIN-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. *See* Sewing Machine

CHAIN STORE ORGANIZATION. *See* Business

CHAIN STORE TAX. *See* Tax

CHAIR

Dental chair. *See* Dental chair

Folding theatre chair was invented by Aaron H. Allen of Boston, Mass., who obtained patent No. 12,017 December 5, 1854, on an "improvement in seats for public buildings."

Rocking chair is believed to have been invented by Benjamin Franklin about 1760. This date is not verified and no authentic instance of a prior rocker has come to light. (*Walter Alden Dyer and Esther Stevens Fraser—The Rocking Chair, An American Institution*)

Steamer chair or deck chair was introduced in 1891 by Heinrich Conried, impresario of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City. He built five hundred chairs and formed the Ocean Comfort Company to distribute and rent them. At one time five thousand chairs were on rental to steamship companies which did not provide their own chairs for the decks. The first rental contract was signed with Albert Ballin, general director of the Hamburg-American lines. (*Montrose Jonas Moses—Life of Heinrich Conried*)

THE FIRST

CHAIR FACTORY was established by Lambert Hitchcock at Hitchcockville (now River-ton) Conn., in 1818. The chairs were generally hand-painted on the back. They were shipped "knocked-down" and sold extensively in the south.

CHAMBER MUSIC ORGANIZATION.
See Music

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce (state) was the New York Chamber of Commerce formed April 5, 1768, by twenty merchants at a meeting at Fraunces Tavern, New York City. John Cruger was the first president, and Anthony Van Dam the first secretary. The preamble to a resolution adopted at that time reads: "Whereas Mercantile Societies have been found very useful in trading cities for promoting and encouraging commerce, supporting industry, adjusting disputes relative to trade and navigation, and procuring such laws and regulations as may be found necessary for the benefit of trade in general, etc. . ." The Chamber of Commerce was incorporated March 13, 1770, under a royal charter from King George III. Its motto was "Non Nobis Nate Solum" (Not born for ourselves alone). (*Joseph Bucklin Bishop—A Chronicle of One Hundred and Fifty Years*)

Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America was founded in 1912 by approximately five hundred representatives of commercial organizations, trade associations and individual establishments who were invited to participate in a series of discussions by President William Howard Taft and Secretary of Commerce and Labor Charles Nagel. The headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, one of the finest buildings in Washington, D.C., was dedicated May 20, 1925.

CHANNEL SWIMMER (AMERICAN BORN). *See Woman*

CHANDELIER. *See Glass crystal chandelier*

CHAPEL CAR. *See Railroad*

CHAPLAIN. *See Army officer; Naval officer*

CHAPLAINS' SCHOOL

Army school for chaplains was the Army Chaplain School, Fort Monroe, Va., organized February 9, 1918. It was moved to Camp Taylor, Ky., on April 9, 1918.

Naval chaplains' school conducted by the U.S. Navy was the Chaplains' School, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., which held its first session February 23, 1942.

CHARITY BOARD (State) was the Massachusetts State Board of Charities established April 29, 1863 (Chapter 240—Acts of 1863). Five members and a general agent were sworn

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in October 7, 1863. Otis Norcross was the first chairman. The only compensation received was traveling expenses.

CHAUTAUQUA ORGANIZATION was formed August 4, 1874, by the first Sunday School Teachers Assembly at a meeting held at Fair Point, N.Y., at the suggestion of John Heyl Vincent and Lewis Miller. On August 10, 1878, home study courses were offered and the name Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle adopted. (*Rebecca Richmond—Chautauqua, An American Place*)

See also Home study course

CHECK

Check sent by radio across the Atlantic.
See Radio facsimile transmission

Travelers' checks were devised in 1891 by Marcellus Fleming Berry, General Agent of the American Express Company. Only 248 checks, totaling \$9,120, were sold the first year. (*Alden Hatch—American Express*)

CHECK PHOTOGRAPHING DEVICE

was the Checkograph invented by George Lewis McCarthy who received patent No. 1,748,489, February 25, 1930. Commercial manufacture was undertaken May 1, 1927, by the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y., who marketed the device as the "Recordak" and made the first installation May 1, 1928, at the Empire Trust Company, New York City. The machine photographs checks on 16 mm motion picture film. The first application of the machine, other than by banking institutions, was made in 1929 by the United States Treasury. The first application in libraries was made in 1935 when the *New York Times* and the New York Public Library cooperated in photographing copies of the *New York Times* of World War I period on microfilm.

CHECK PROTECTORS were manufactured in 1870 and consisted of punches which perforated figure holes in paper, but were not certain proof against forgeries. In June 1899, Libanus McLouth Todd completed the model of a check protector in a woodshed at 384 Gregory Street, Rochester, N.Y. He filed his application August 8, 1899, and placed the machine which he called a "Protectograph" on the market in the fall of that year. The machine forced ink into the paper under pressure making it part of the fibre of the document. He obtained patent No. 766,853, August 9, 1904. (*Jack W. Speare—Protecting the Nation's Money*)

CHECKMASTER PLAN. *See Bank*

CHEESE

Pineapple cheese was made in 1808 by Lewis Mills Norton of Troy, Pa. On April 17, 1810, he obtained a patent on a "vat for forming pineapple cheese."

CHEESE FACTORY

Cheese factory cooperative was established by farmers of Cheshire, Mass., in 1801. On

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July 20, 1801 a cheese was pressed at the farm of Elisha Brown, Jr., which on August 20th weighed 1235 pounds. It was placed on a wagon drawn by six horses and on January 1, 1802 presented to President Thomas Jefferson at the White House. (*Agricultural History—Vol. 18 No.4*)

Cheese factory of consequence was established in Rome, N.Y., by Jesse Williams in 1851. It is referred to as the first permanent system of associated dairying in the United States. The first shipment of milk was received May 10, 1851. (*Benjamin Davis Gilbert—The Cheese Industry of the State of New York*)

CHEMICAL element to be isolated in the U.S. was protactinium oxide accomplished August 1934 by Aristid von Grosse of the Kent Chemical Laboratory, Chicago, Ill. From radium residues, he isolated one tenth of a gram of pure protactinium oxide (Pa_2O_5) the longest lived isotope of element 91. (*Proceedings of the Royal Society of London—Series A No. 870. Vol. 150. June 1935*)

CHEMICAL LABORATORY for instruction in chemical analyses and chemistry as applied to the arts was established in Philadelphia in 1836 by James Curtis Booth. Charles Thomas Jackson opened a similar laboratory in Boston in 1836 for instruction and research in analytical chemistry, but it did not last long.

Chemical laboratory in a collegiate institution where instruction was offered to undergraduates was opened at Boylston Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., in 1858. Josiah (Joseph) Parsons Cooke, author of numerous chemical books, was in charge of instruction.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY MANUAL was James Woodhouse's *Young Chemist's Pocket Companion*, a 56-page book which contained about a hundred experiments. It was published in 1797 at Philadelphia, Pa. (*Edgar Fahs Smith—James Woodhouse, A Pioneer in Chemistry*)

CHEMICAL SOCIETY

Chemical society in the world was the Chemical Society of Philadelphia founded in 1792 by James Woodhouse. (*Edgar Fahs Smith—James Woodhouse, A Pioneer in Chemistry*)

Chemical society (national) was the American Chemical Society organized April 20, 1876 in New York City although many meetings to form the society had been held previous to that date. The first president was John William Draper. The society was chartered November 9, 1877 as a non-profit, non-stock corporation of the State of New York "for the advancement of chemistry and the promotion of chemical research." (*Henry Carrington Bolton—Chemical Societies of the Nineteenth Century*)

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CHEMICAL TEXTBOOK was Benjamin Rush's *Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Chemistry* published in 1770 at Philadelphia, Pa. (*Harry Gehman Good—Benjamin Rush and His Services to American Education*)

CHEMICAL WARFARE CHIEF. See Army officer

CHEMISTRY NOBEL PRIZE WINNER. See Nobel prize

CHEMISTRY PROFESSOR who taught chemistry only, in a regularly appointed position in an educational institution of recognized standing was Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He gave lectures in chemistry in the Philadelphia Medical School, Philadelphia, Pa., as early as 1769 (*Lyman Churchill Newell. Chemical Education in America from the Earliest Days to 1820. Journal of Chemical Education. Vol. 9. April 1932*)

Professorship of applied chemistry was granted by Yale University, New Haven, Conn., to Benjamin Silliman, Jr., in 1846 although the Yale Analytical Laboratory did not open its doors to students until 1847. The Yale Analytical Laboratory was afterwards renamed the Sheffield Scientific School in honor of Joseph Earl Sheffield in recognition of his benefactions to the institution. (*Forris Jewett Moore—A History of Chemistry*)

CHENILLE MANUFACTURING MACHINE was made by William Canter of New York City who obtained U.S. patent No. 37,415 on January 13, 1863.

CHESS BOOK was *Chess Made Easy—New Comprehensive Rules For Playing the Game of Chess with Examples from Philidor, Cunningham, etc. to which is prefixed a pleasing account of its origin; some interesting anecdotes of several exalted personages who have been admirers of it; and the Morals of Chess written by the ingenious Dr. Franklin.* It consisted of 106 pages including eight pages of advertisements and a frontispiece, and was printed and sold in 1802 by James Humphreys of Philadelphia, Pa. Evidently, it was a reprint of an English edition. (*Alfred C. Klahre—Early Chess in America*)

CHESS CHAMPION of the world (American-born) was Paul Charles Morphy, twenty years old, of New Orleans, La., who won first place at the First Chess Congress held at New York City from October 6, 1857 to November 10, 1857. He visited Europe and won the Grand Tournament of the First National Chess Association in England and France held from July 19 to August 22, 1858. He returned to New York City, May 11, 1859.

CHESS TOURNAMENT of importance was held October 6, 1857, by the American Chess Congress at the Descoule's Rooms, 764 Broadway, New York City, under the sponsorship of the New York Chess Club. The victor of

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CHESS TOURNAMENT—*Continued*
the Grand Tournament was Paul Morphy who received the first prize, a silver service consisting of a pitcher, four goblets and a salver. A national organization, the American Chess Association, was formed October 10, 1857, at New York City. A. B. Meek was elected president of the Congress and Daniel Willard Fiske the secretary. (*Daniel Willard Fiske—Book of the First American Chess Congress*)

CHEVRON. See Army insignia

CHEWING GUM was the "State of Maine Pure Spruce Gum," manufactured at Bangor, Me., in 1848 by John Curtis and his brother on a Franklin stove. In 1850, they moved to Portland, Me., and made paraffin gums under the brands of "Licorice Lulu," "Four-in-Hand," "Sugar Cream," "Biggest and Best," and "White Mountain"; also spruce gums, "Yankee Spruce," "American Flag," "Trunk Spruce" and "200 Lump Spruce." (*George Thomas Little—Genealogical and Family History of the State of Maine. Vol 2*)

Chewing gum patent was No. 98,304 issued on December 28, 1869 to William F. Semple of Mount Vernon, Ohio, who claimed the "combination of rubber with other articles, in any proportions adapted to the formation of an acceptable chewing gum."

CHICKEN SHOW. See Poultry show

CHIEF ENGINEER (Continental army).
See Army officer

CHIEF JUSTICE. See Supreme Court of the U.S.

CHILD BORN. See Births

CHILD DELINQUENCY law (state) was passed April 28, 1909, by Colorado. It defined as guilty, persons "who shall encourage, cause or contribute to the dependency, neglect or delinquency of a child."

CHILD HYGIENE BUREAU was established August 1908 in New York City with Dr. Sara Josephine Baker as director. It was "the first organization established under municipal control to deal with the health of children from birth to legal working age, in so far as a municipal Health Department may regulate and control the conditions of child life and health."

CHILD LABOR LAW

See also Education—Compulsory education law

Child labor law (federal) was passed September 1, 1916, (39 Stat.L.675), "an act to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor," the provisions of which were to be administered by the Children's Bureau. The government did not have the power to legislate directly in the field of labor so the attempt was made to regulate child labor through its

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power to legislate on interstate commerce. The act became effective September 1, 1917, but on June 3, 1918, it was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court as the act was an invasion of state's rights.

Child labor law regulating hours of employment was Chapter 60 of the laws of 1842 of Massachusetts, approved by Governor John Davis on March 3, 1842. Massachusetts prohibited children under twelve years of age from working more than ten hours a day. Connecticut enacted a similar law which prohibited children under fourteen years of age working more than ten hours a day. (*Massachusetts Acts and Resolves. 1842*)

Child labor law restricting the age of the worker was Pamphlet Law No. 278, approved March 28, 1848, by Governor Francis Rawn Shunk of Pennsylvania. The law prohibited children under twelve years of age from engaging in commercial labor. In 1849, the age limit was raised to thirteen years. Similar legislation was enacted in 1853 by Rhode Island, in 1855 by Connecticut, and in 1866 by Massachusetts with age limits respectively of twelve, nine and ten years.

Child labor law to include educational provision was Chapter 245 passed by Massachusetts April 16, 1836, effective April 1, 1837. It required all children to attend school at least three months of the year, until they came to the age of fifteen. Manufacturers were not allowed to hire children in their mills for more than nine months a year, but the children were conveniently transferred from mill to mill so that this legislation was not effective. (*Miriam Elizabeth Loughran—Historical Development of Child Labor Legislation in the U.S.*)

CHILD WELFARE CONGRESS. See Children's welfare congress

CHILDREN'S BOOK was John Cotton's catechism "*Milk for Babes, Drawn out of the Breasts of Both Testaments, Chiefly for the Spiritual Nourishment of Boston Babes in either England: But may be of like use for any children,*" printed by Stephen Daye at Cambridge, Mass., 1641-45. No first edition has been located and the reprints (one printed in London, England, in 1646; and one printed for Hezekiah Usher at Boston, Mass., by S[amuel] G[reen], Cambridge Mass.) vary and appear with different subtitles. (*Paul Leicester Ford—The New England Primer*)

CHILDREN'S BUREAU (U.S.) was established in the Department of Commerce and Labor, now Department of Labor, by Act of Congress, April 9, 1912 (37 Stat.L.79) "to investigate and report . . . upon all matters pertaining to welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people." The first chief, Julia Clifford Lathrop, was appointed June 4, 1912, by President Woodrow Wilson and confirmed by the Senate. (*James Alner Tobey—The Children's Bureau*)

THE FIRST**CHILDREN'S CLINIC.** *See* Medical clinic**CHILDREN'S COURT.** *See* Court**CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.** *See* Hospital**CHILDREN'S LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.** *See* Library**CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE.** *See* Periodical**CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND.** *See* Playground for children**CHILDREN'S WELFARE CONGRESS (International)** was the International Congress in America for the Welfare of the Child, held March 10-17, 1908, at Washington, D.C., under the auspices of the National Congress of Mothers. President Theodore Roosevelt addressed the congress.**CHIMES** and bells as well as the first tower clocks were manufactured by Benjamin Hanks, who came to America in 1699, settling in Plym-outh's club**CHINA WARE** for restaurant use was made by the Greenwood Pottery Company of Trenton, N.J. in 1862. It embraced the best qualities of both porcelain and earthen-ware.**Dishes (complete set) made in America for the Executive Mansion**, Washington, D.C., were ordered by President Woodrow Wilson and delivered July 31, 1918. The set, consisting of 1,700 pieces bearing the seal of the President of the United States, was manufactured by Walter Scott Lenox of Lenox Incorporated, Trenton, N.J.**CHINCHILLA FARM.** *See* Animals**CHINESE BROADCAST.** *See* Radio broadcast**CHINESE-DESCENT MARINE OFFICER.** *See* Marines**CHINESE EMBASSY** was under the jurisdiction of Chen Lan-Pin, who presented his papers as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to President Rutherford Birchard Hayes, October 4, 1878, at Washington, D.C. Yung Wing was the Associate Minister, a title which has since been abolished. Accompanied by thirty-four persons, he landed at San Francisco, Calif., on July 25, 1878.**CHINESE GRANTED CITIZENSHIP.** *See* Citizenship**CHINESE HOSPITAL.** *See* Hospital**CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.** *See* Immigration**CHINESE LABOR IMMIGRATION ACT.** *See* Immigration**THE FIRST****CHINESE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE LECTURESHIP** was created by Yale University, New Haven, Conn., in 1877. Samuel Wells Williams, who was secretary and interpreter in Japan for Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, was the lecturer.**CHINESE NEWSPAPER.** *See* Newspaper**CHINESE OFFICER IN MARINES.** *See* Marines**CHINESE PUBLIC SCHOOL.** *See* Public school**CHINESE STUDENTS** were brought to the United States by the Rev. Samuel Robbins Brown, head of the Morrison School, the first English school in China. Three Chinese arrived April 12, 1847, at New York City and entered the Monson Academy, Monson, Mass. One of them, Yung Wing, entered Yale University, New Haven, Conn., in 1850 and graduated in 1854 with the B.A. degree, becoming the first Chinese to graduate in the United States. (*Yung Wing—My Life in China and America*)**CHINESE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.** *See* Telephone**CHINESE THEATER.** *See* Theater**CHINESE THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE.** *See* Play**CHINESE TONG.** *See* Tong**CHINESE WOMAN'S CLUB.** *See* Woman's club**CHIROPODIST** was Nehemiah Kenison, who was assisted by his brother and a cousin. They opened an office in 1840 directly opposite the Old South Church on Washington Street, Boston, Mass. They developed instruments and protective dressings which greatly aided in the relief of the pain caused by troublesome corns, etc.**CHIROPODY BOOK.** *See* Medical book**CHIROPODY LAW.** *See* Medical legislation**CHIROPODY SCHOOL** of note was the New York School of Chiropody organized in 1910 by members of the Podic Society of the State of New York, incorporated June 3, 1895. On January 1, 1913, it became the First Institute of Podiatry with Dr. Maurice J. Lewi as president. Its first graduating class in 1913 consisted of thirteen men and one woman. On November 16, 1939, it became affiliated with Long Island University, awarding the degree of Pod.D. (Doctor of Podiatry).**Chiropody school as a regular division of a university** opened September 20, 1915, at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa. The chiropody clinic at the Garretton Hospital, an annex to Temple Hospital, opened April 6,

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CHIROPODY SCHOOL—*Continued*
1915. Four students completed the thirty-four weeks' course June 1916 and received the degree of M. C. P. The course now covers four years and leads to the degree of D.S.C. (Doctor of Surgical Chiropody). Dr. Frank Adoniram Thompson was the first dean of the school, and Dr. W. Ashton Kennedy and Dr. James Richardson Bennie were the first professors of chiropody. (*Pedic Items. May 1915*)

CHIROPRACTIC SCHOOL was the Palmer School of Chiropactic, Davenport, Iowa which opened in 1900. It was established by Daniel David Palmer who gave his first adjustment treatment of the vertebrae on September 18, 1895.

CHIROPRACTOR was Daniel David Palmer who gave the first adjustment treatment of vertebrae on September 18, 1895 to Harvey Lillard at Davenport, Iowa. (*Bartlett Joshua Palmer—Science of Chiropactic*)

CHLORINE WATER PURIFICATION.
See Water purification

CHLOROFORM was distilled in 1831 by Dr. Samuel Guthrie at Sackets Harbor, N.Y. He called it "Chloric ether," and obtained it by distilling chloride of lime with alcohol in a copper still. He described it in "A New Mode of Preparing a Spirituous Solution of Chloric Ether." It is a colorless liquid known chemically as trichloromethane (CHCl_3). (*Edgar Fahs Smith—Chemistry in America*)

CHOCOLATE MILL was erected beside the Neponset River at Dorchester, Mass., in 1765 and was operated by John Hannan. In 1780, Dr. James Baker purchased the mill, originating the present Walter Baker and Co.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC. *See Epidemic*

CHOP SUEY was concocted in New York City on August 29, 1896, by Li Hung-Chang's chef who devised this dish to appeal to both American and Oriental taste. Chop suey was unknown in China at the time. Li Hung-Chang and his suite of eighteen, attended by twenty-two servants, five valets, three cooks and a barber, arrived in New York City, August 28, 1896. He was greeted by President Grover Cleveland. (*Eng Ying Gong—Tong War*)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE church was founded by Mary Baker Eddy at Boston, Mass., in 1879 following her discovery of this religion, and her issuing of its textbook *Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures* in 1875.

CHRISTMAS CARDS were engraved by Louis Prang at Roxbury, Mass., in 1874 for export to England. They were not introduced to American trade until 1875. (*Museum of the City of New York—Bulletin—Vol.2—Dec. 1938*)

CHRISTMAS SAVINGS CLUB. *See Bank*

CHRISTMAS SEAL. *See Seal*

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CHRISTMAS TREE, designated as the "Nation's Christmas Tree," was the General Grant Tree, in General Grant National Park, Calif., dedicated May 1, 1926, by Mayor Henry Leonard Suderman of Sanger, Calif., although a Christmas ceremony had been held at high noon Christmas Day 1925. The greatest horizontal diameter of the tree was 40.3 feet at the base and at 200 feet above the ground, its diameter was about 12 feet. The tree is 267 feet high and 3,500-4,000 years old.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS MONUMENT. *See Monument*

CHROME TANNING. *See Leather*

CHROMO was made in 1861 of John Banvard's painting "The Orison"—the interior of the St. Eustace convent in Italy. It was 16 by 24 inches and chromolithographed by Sarony, Major and Knapp (*South Dakota Historical Collections—Vol XXI*)

CHURCH

See also under names of religious organizations or sects, e.g. Buddhist Temple, Catholic Church, Federal Council of Churches, Mormon Temple, etc.; *also* Cathedral

Children's church built to scale and operated by children, was the Children's Church (Unitarian), Milton, Mass., dedicated November 14, 1937, by the Rev. Vivian Towse Pomeroy, pastor of the First Parish Unitarian Church, Milton, Mass. The miniature church was 18 feet by 32 feet, complete with steeple, belfry, organ, spire and pews two feet eight inches in height, and cost in excess of \$5,000. The first pastor was the Rev. Mrs. Dorothy Pomeroy.

Church for the deaf. *See Deaf—Church service*

Church without theology, creed or dogma was organized by Richard Wolfe of Denver, Colo., in 1912. The First Liberal Church of Denver, the first of the new sect, was organized in 1922. Wolfe became the first bishop of the Liberal Church of America.

Floating church was moored in the East River at the foot of Pike Street, New York City. It was constructed in 1843 and known as the Floating Church of Our Saviour. The church was organized by the Young Men's Church Missionary Society, an auxiliary to the City Mission Society. The society dissolved in 1844 and deeded the church to the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New York which emanated from it. The first clergyman was the Reverend Benjamin Clarke Cutler Parker who was called by the title of "missionary" rather than clergyman. In 1906 the corporate title was changed to Seamen's Church Institute of New York. The work is now conducted in a large building at 25 South Street, New York City.

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General Council of Congregational and Christian Churches was formed as the result of a merger of the National Council of Congregational Churches and the General Convention of Christian Churches held at Seattle, Wash., June 25-July 3, 1931. The first executive secretaries were the Reverend Charles Emerson Burton of New York City and the Reverend Warren Hathaway Denison of Dayton, Ohio.

General Council of Congregational and Christian Churches woman moderator was Helen Kenyon of New York City who was elected June 17, 1948, at Oberlin, Ohio.

Mariners' church was built June 4, 1820 by the New York Port Society, as a non-sectarian, interdenominational church. The society was organized in May 1818 and was chartered, April 13, 1819, as the Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen in the Port of New York. The first pastor was the Reverend Ward Stafford who preached from 1818 to 1821. The society is still active. Its address is listed as 166-168 Eleventh Avenue, between 22d and 23d Streets, New York City, Latitude 40° 44' 54" North; Longitude 70° 00' 27" West.

CHURCH MILITARY SCHOOL. *See* Military School

CHURCH OF ENGLAND organized in New England was King's Chapel at the corner of Tremont and School Streets, Boston, built in 1686. The first minister was James Freeman, ordained November 17, 1785. (*Henry Walter Foote—Annals of King's Chapel From the Puritan Age of New England to the Present Day*)

American bishop to become bishop of a British Church of England diocese was the Right Reverend Spence Burton, who was enthroned Bishop of the Church of England, diocese of Nassau, Haiti, November 1, 1942, at Christ Church Cathedral, Nassau. He was suffragan bishop of Haiti, a missionary district of the Episcopal Church from May 3, 1939 to September 1, 1942.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS, more familiarly known as the Mormon Church, was organized on April 6, 1830, at Manchester, N.Y., with thirty members. Joseph Smith, its main organizer, declared that an angel of God brought him the law. (*History of the Church of Jesus Christ—Church of Jesus Christ*)

CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST was formed on Pentecost Sunday, May 18, 1766, at a meeting in Isaac Long's barn, Lancaster, Pa., by the Reverend Martin Boehm and Reverend Philip William Otterbein. The first conference was held in 1789 at Otterbein's home at Baltimore, Md. Otterbein and Boehm were elected to the office of bishop in September 1800 at a conference. The first general conference at which delegates were

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regularly elected was held June 6, 1815 at Mount Pleasant, Pa. (*Rev. Daniel Berger—History of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ*)

CHUTE. *See* Postal Service

CIDER MILL was patented by Isaac Quintard of Stanfield, Conn., who obtained a patent April 5, 1806, on a cider and bark mill.

CIGAR FACTORY of importance was established by Simeon Viets in 1810 at West Suffield, Conn. He employed fifteen women and a foreman. His popular brands were "Windsors" and "Long Nines." (*General Executive Committee—Celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the Settlement of Suffield, Conn.*)

CIGAR LIGHTER PATENT was No. 121,049, granted to Moses F. Gale of New York City on November 21, 1871.

CIGAR ROLLING MACHINE (that was practical) was invented by Oscar Hammerstein of New York City who obtained patent No. 272,958 on February 27, 1883.

CIGARETTE MANUFACTURING MACHINE was the Hook machine which was invented by Albert H. Hook of New York City in 1872, but did not come into practical commercial use until 1882. As late as 1875 only fifty million cigarettes were made, according to revenue collection figures. The Hook machine was granted patent No. 184, 207 on November 7, 1876. It produced a continuous cigarette of indefinite length, to be cut into separate cigarettes, in which tobacco was fed to a ribbon of paper as it was drawn from a spool, the edges passing over a gummed wheel.

CIGARETTE TAX was levied by the Government under the Act of June 30, 1864 (13 Stat.L.302) but the system of placing stamps on each package was not inaugurated until ordered by the Act of July 20, 1868 (15 Stat.L. 155).

Cigarette tax by a state was levied on April 11, 1921, when Iowa enacted a tax applicable only to cigarettes, cigarette papers and cigarette tubes. The tax on cigarettes was one mill on each cigarette (\$1 per thousand) and was effective July 4, 1921. This act repealed the then existing law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes in that state. (*Alfred Grether Buehler—General Sales Taxation, Its History and Development*)

CIRCUIT COURT JUSTICE (Woman). *See* Judge

CIRCULAR SAW. *See* Saw

CIRCULATING LIBRARY. *See* Library

CIRCULATION AUDIT (Newspaper). *See* Newspaper audit

THE FIRST**CIRCUS**

See also Equestrian exhibition; Flea circus

Circus was owned by John Bill Ricketts and known as Ricketts' Circus. A building was erected especially for his use at 12th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., where he gave exhibitions as early as 1792. President George Washington attended Ricketts' Circus, April 22, 1793. Ricketts erected a larger building called the Art Pantheon and Amphitheatre which opened to the public, October 19, 1795, and in 1797 he built an Amphitheatre on Greenwich Street in New York. In 1797 he exhibited in other towns as far north as Albany, N.Y. (*American Antiquarian Society Proceedings—April 1933*)

Circus telecast. *See* Television

Circus to feature an automobile as an attraction was the Wheeler, Hatch & Hitchcock's Circus and Royal Hippodrome which toured New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, in 1864. It exhibited a "tremendous novelty, never seen before, of an ordinary road carriage driven over the common high-ways without the aid of horses or other draught animals, being beyond doubt the most simple, useful and ingenious piece of mechanism ever put into practical use."

CIRCUS TIGHTS. *See* Tights (circus)

CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMP. *See* Army camp

CITIZENSHIP

Also see Immigration

Chinese granted citizenship, after the repeal of the Chinese exclusion act, was Edward Bing Kan of Chicago, Ill., interpreter of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, who filed his application December 18, 1943, and was naturalized January 18, 1944, at Chicago, Ill. On December 17, 1943, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed the Chinese Act (57 Stat.L.600) "to repeal the Chinese exclusion acts, to establish quotas." This made Chinese residents eligible for naturalization and permitted the annual immigration of a quota of 105 Chinese. (*Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service—Monthly Review. Vol. 1 No. 10. April 1944*)

Citizenship (colonial) conferred by special grant was awarded by the General Assembly of Maryland at the session held November 1, 1784, to January 22, 1785, at Annapolis, Md. It provided that "the Marquis de la Fayette and his heirs male for ever, shall be, and they and each of them are hereby deemed, adjudged, and taken to be, natural born citizens of this state, and shall henceforth be entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of natural born citizens thereof." (*Maryland—Acts of 1784—Chapter XII November session. William Paca, Governor*)

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Citizenship granted to an alien on foreign soil was conferred December 4, 1942, at the Panama Canal Zone by Thomas Buckman Shoemaker, Assistant Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, on Irish-born Private James Alexander Finnell Hoey. The Second War Powers Act of March 27, 1942 (56 Stat.L.176) authorized the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to designate a representative who shall have power to naturalize "any person entitled to naturalization, who while serving honorably in the military or naval forces of the United States is not within the jurisdiction of any court authorized to naturalize aliens."

Japanese granted citizenship was Joseph Heco, naturalized June 30, 1858, in the United States District Court, Baltimore, Md., before the Hon. William Fell Giles. His witnesses were Beverly C. Saunders and Thomas Spicer, Clerk of the Court. (*Joseph Heco—The Narrative of a Japanese*)

Naturalization act in the American colonies was provided for on March 12, 1664 in the letters patent of Charles II to James, the Duke of York, who was permitted to bring in subjects of the realm as well as "any other subjects who would become subjects." (*Joseph Willard—Naturalization in the American Colonies*)

CITIZENSHIP AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS SCHOOL was opened October 3, 1924, by Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y., through the generosity of George Holmes Maxwell. The first dean was William Eugene Mosher.

CITRON fruit grown commercially in any large quantity was raised by Edwin Giles Hart, who planted six thousand trees at La Habra, Calif., in 1925.

CITY (incorporated) in the colonies was Georgeana, now York, Me. Sir Ferdinando Gorges on December 2, 1631 received a grant of 24,000 acres on both sides of the Agamenticus, or York, River and founded a town named after the river on April 10, 1641. It subsequently changed its name to Georgeana when it was incorporated on March 1, 1642. The name was later changed to York, Me. The charter embraced a territory of twenty-one square miles and inhabitants were formed into a body politic. This was the first English charter for a city in America. Kittery, Me., was the first and oldest town in the state, whereas Georgeana was a city incorporate and not a town. (*George Alexander Emery—Ancient City of Georgeana and Modern Town of York, Me*)

CITY (Lilliputian city) was built under the direction of William H. Johnson upon a carefully prepared townsite of five acres, with avenues, electric lights, and water mains, all to a scale of one inch to a foot, in Grant Beach Park, Springfield, Mo., June 6, 1925. Ten thousand school children helped in building Tiny Town which had 1,200 miniature

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structures, covering every angle of a modern city. The town was conducted under the manager-commission form of government, the officers being school children. Conceived and constructed as an incentive to building, Tiny Town boosted building permits from \$280 daily average for the 90 days preceding its exhibition to \$1,843 per day for the 90 days immediately following. Six years before the townsite was selected, a miniature village was exhibited by Mr. Johnson on the floor of the convention hall in Springfield.

CITY COLLEGE. See College

CITY DIRECTORY. See Directory

CITY MANAGER was appointed by Staunton, Va., in 1908. The first city manager was Charles E. Ashburner. (*Virginia Municipal Review*. Vol. 5. No. 3)

CITY MANAGER PLAN of government was adopted by Sumter, S.C. In June 1912 through a regular election the voters adopted the Commission city manager form of government. The Commission is composed of a mayor and two councilmen, all elected at large. The Commission employs a city manager, and active administration of the affairs of the city is entrusted to him. He is, however, accountable to the Commission which is the final authority.

CITY MAP. See Map

CITY PLANNING INSTRUCTION was offered in 1909 by Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., under James Sturgis Pray, Professor of Landscape Architecture. Registration commenced September 30, 1909. In the fall of 1929, the Charles Dyer Norton Chair of Regional Planning was founded by a gift from James F. Curtis, and a separate School of City Planning was set up requiring a bachelor's degree for entrance and giving a "Master of City Planning" degree. The first degrees of Master in Landscape Architecture were conferred on June 18, 1925, and the first degrees of Master in City Planning on June 18, 1931.

CIVIC DESIGN CHAIR in a university was established by the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., in 1912 as part of the landscape development program inaugurated in 1897 by Joseph Cullen Blair, in charge of the Department of Horticulture. The first incumbent of the chair was Professor Charles Mulford Robinson who served as Professor of Civic Design from September 1, 1913 until his death, December 30, 1917.

CIVIL AIR PATROL (U.S.) was organized as a division of the Office of Civilian Defense on December 1, 1941. The first national commander was Major General John Francis Curry appointed December 10, 1941. On April 29, 1943, it was transferred to the War Department by presidential order and became an auxiliary of the Army Air Forces. It was the only civilian organization permitted to wear "U.S." on its insignia and the letters appear

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on a shoulder emblem to identify the corps as prisoners of war, if captured, instead of civilians.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSE. See Engineering college

CIVIL ENGINEERING NATIONAL SOCIETY. See Engineering society

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN AMERICA was the Watauga Commonwealth, an independent civil government. By the treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768 the Six Nations agreed to surrender all the lands between the Ohio and Tennessee rivers to the English. Inasmuch as there was some misunderstanding due to the fact that the Iroquois ceded land to which they had no legal right, the settlers organized a civil government in May 1772 and drew the "Articles of the Watauga Association," the first written constitution ever adopted by a community of American-born freemen. The settlers elected a representative assembly of thirteen men, which in turn elected a committee of five, John Sevier, James Robertson, Charles Robertson, Zachariah Isbell, and John Carter, vested with judicial and executive authority. This was the first free and independent community established on the American continent. The area was in North Carolina and the mountains of Tennessee. (*Samuel Cole Williams—History of Lost State of Franklin*)

CIVIL RIGHTS CHAIR was established at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., through the gift of Fred Morgan Kirby. The first lectures were given in February 1921 by Professor Herbert Adams Gibbons. (*David Bishop Skillman—The Biography of A College*)

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION was appointed by President Ulysses S. Grant in March 1871 and consisted of George William Curtis, Alexander Gilmore Cattell, Joseph Medill, D. A. Walker, E. B. Elliott, Joseph H. Blackfan and David C. Cox. An Act of Congress of March 3, 1871 (16 Stat.L.514) authorized the President to prescribe regulations for admissions of persons into the Civil Service. It became effective January 1, 1872. Congress refused to make any further appropriations and despite two direct appeals from President Grant, Civil Service was abandoned in 1874. The Pendleton bill reestablishing Civil Service was approved by President Chester A. Arthur, January 16, 1883 (22 Stat.L.403). (*Carl Russell Fish—The Civil Service and the Patronage*)

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER (WOMAN) was Helen Hamilton Gardiner. She was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson on April 13, 1920.

CIVIL WAR

Act that marked the inauguration of the War of 1861-1865 was the firing upon the "Star of the West," a staunch merchant steam vessel chartered by the government to convey

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CIVIL WAR—Continued

supplies and men to reinforce Major Robert Anderson, at Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, although the announced destination was Savannah, Ga., and New Orleans, La. She left New York harbor, January 5, 1861, and when within two miles of Forts Sumter and Moultrie was fired upon from a detachment at Morris Island on January 9, 1861. Captain John McGowan retired from the scene after seventeen shots had been fired at his ship, only two of which took effect. Major Stevens ordered Cadet G. E. Haynesworth of Sumter, S.C., to pull the lanyard and fire the first shot. (*John Peyre Thomas—Historical Sketch of the South Carolina Military Academy 1783-1892*)

Attack in the Civil War was made on Fort Sumter, S.C. The first gun was fired on the morning of April 12, 1861 by Edmund Ruffin, a Virginian seventy-five years of age. There were no casualties. (*Chronological Record of the Great Civil War—Caxton Press*)

Bloodshed in the Civil War was on April 19, 1861. When President Abraham Lincoln issued his state of insurrection proclamation and call for militia on April 15, 1861, Gov. John Albion Andrew of Massachusetts sent five regiments of infantry, a battalion of riflemen and a battery of artillery to Washington. While passing through Baltimore, they were stoned and fired upon by a mob of citizens. Four Union soldiers were killed and twenty injured. Nine casualties were reported among the mob.

Bloodshed north of the Mason-Dixon line in the Civil War was in the battle of Hanover, Pa., June 30, 1863, between Brigadier General Judson Kilpatrick's Third Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac, and Major General James Ewell Brown Stuart's Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia. About eleven thousand troops were in this cavalry and artillery engagement in which the casualties were more than three hundred. This battle was one of the determining factors that enabled the North to win at Gettysburg, Pa.

Call for Union Troops in the Civil War was made by President Abraham Lincoln, for 75,000 volunteers on April 15, 1861, the day after the surrender of Fort Sumter, S.C.

Confederate cruiser to raid Union commerce. See Ship

Confederate general killed in the Civil War was Albert Sidney Johnston of Texas who fell at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862. (*Robert Crooke Wood—Confederate Handbook*)

Conflict between iron-clad vessels in the Civil War was that of the "Merrimac" and "Monitor" at Hampton Roads, Va., March 9, 1862, which was won by the Union's "Monitor." (*Le Grand Bouton Cannon—Records of the Ironclads—Monitor and Merrimac—and Incidents of the Fight*)

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Naval engagement in the Civil War took place September 14, 1861, at Pensacola, Fla. Lieutenant John Henry Russell with a detachment of the crew of the U.S.S. "Colorado" descended upon the navy yard at Pensacola at 2:00 A.M. The steamer "Judah" (five guns) lying at anchor was burned and the only gun in the yard spiked. There were no Confederate casualties. Three of the Union troops were killed and four wounded. (*Union Army—Federal Publishing Co.*)

Negro regiment in the Civil War was the First Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, organized in July and August 1862 by Major General David Hunter. There being no authority at that time for its muster into Federal Service, it was disbanded, then reorganized in October 1862 and mustered into Federal Service at Buford, S.C., January 31, 1863. Its designation was changed February 8, 1864, to the 33d United States Colored Infantry. (*Records in Adjutant General's Office. War Dept.*)

Regiment to respond to President Abraham Lincoln's proclamation of April 15, 1861, was the Ringgold Light Artillery of Reading, Pa., known as "The First Defenders," commanded by Dr. John Keys. They reported to Governor Eli Slifer at Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1861. Their first engagement was September 24, 1861, at Hanging Rocks, W.Va. The other Pennsylvania regiments did not arrive in Harrisburg until April 17, 1861. Pennsylvania regiments were the first to arrive at Washington, D.C. (*Samuel Clarke Farrar—The 22nd Pennsylvania Cavalry and the Ringgold Battalion*)

Serious engagement in the Civil War was on Bull Run Creek, Va., July 21, 1861. The Confederate forces under General Joseph E. Johnston defeated the Union forces under General Irvin McDowell. (*James Ford Rhodes—History of the U.S. from the Compromise of 1850 to the Final Restoration of Home Rule at the South in 1877*)

Skirmish in the Civil War took place on June 1, 1861, at Fairfax Court House, Va. Fifty men of Company B, 2d United States Cavalry, under Lieutenant Charles H. Tompkins, were sent out to reconnoiter. They discovered a force much larger than their own and retreated. By exceeding his specific orders Tompkins frustrated a much larger movement which had been planned. One Union soldier was killed and four injured, while the Confederates suffered one killed and fourteen wounded. The action at Philippi, W.Va., which has often been regarded as the first Civil War land battle occurred June 3, 1861. The United States forces under Brigadier General Thomas Armstrong Morris routed the Confederate forces under Colonel George A. Porterfield. (*Union Army—Federal Publishing Co.*)

Union soldier killed by enemy action in the Civil War was Thornsberry Bailly Brown. On May 22, 1861, while engaged in

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obtaining recruits he was fired upon by Confederate pickets at Fetterman, near Grafton, W.Va. He was given a military funeral and buried in a temporary cemetery on upper Maple Avenue. In 1900, Reno Post No. 7, G.A.R., erected a shaft to Brown's memory on the left of Pearl Street, and in 1928 the Betsy Ross Tent Daughters of the Union Veterans erected a monument at Fetterman at the spot where Brown fell.

CIVIL WAR MONUMENT. *See* Monument

CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION (U.S.) was established November 9, 1933, with an allocation of \$400,000,000. The first administrator was Harry Lloyd Hopkins. (*U.S. Federal Civil Works Administration—Rules and Regulations. 1933*)

CIVILIAN AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY (U.S.) was created by act of Congress passed June 23, 1938 (52 Stat.L.973), "to create a Civil Aeronautics Authority and to promote the development and safety, and to provide for the regulation of civil aeronautics."

CIVILIAN AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION HONORARY LICENSE. *See* Aviation—License

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS (U.S.) was authorized by Act of Congress (48 Stat.L.22) "an act for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work, and for other purposes," signed by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, March 31, 1933. On April 5, 1933, Robert Fechner of Boston was appointed first director. Enrollment began on April 5th and the first camp was set up April 10, 1933. By July 4th, the enrollment of all units, including veterans, was complete. The peak registration for the first period was 311,230. The first camp was Camp Roosevelt, near Luray, Va., opened April 17, 1933.

CLAIMS COURT. *See* Court

CLARINET made exclusively of metal was manufactured by Charles Gerard Conn at Elkhart, Ind., who obtained patent No. 410,072 on August 27, 1889, on a "clarinet." Previously, clarinets were made of wood. Conn's clarinet was made with double metal walls in the old Albert system.

CLAY PIGEON TARGET. *See* Trap-shooting

CLEARING HOUSE. *See* Bank

CLEARING HOUSE (STOCKS AND BONDS). *See* Brokerage

CLIMATOLOGY PROFESSOR was Robert De Courcy Ward, appointed in 1910 by Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. He was assistant in Meteorology 1892-95; instruc-

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tor 1895-96; instructor in Climatology 1896-1900; assistant professor 1900-10; and professor of Climatology 1910-31.

CLINCHER TIRE. *See* Automobile tire

CLINIC. *See* Medical clinic

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION. *See* Medical instruction

CLIPPER FOR CUTTING HAIR was manufactured by George Henry Coates of Worcester, Mass., in 1876. His product was so superior to those imported from England and France that he received an initial manufacturing order for five thousand clippers.

CLIPPER SHIP. *See* Ship

CLIPPING BUREAU. *See* Press clipping bureau

CLOCK

Alarm clock was made by Levi Hutchins of Concord, N.H., in 1787. It was 29 inches high, 14 inches wide and had a pine case with a mirror in the door. The alarm rang at a specified time and could not be set or altered.

Banjo clock patent was obtained by Simon Willard of Boston, Mass., on February 8, 1802 for "an improvement in a time-piece."

Brass clock works were invented in 1837 by Chauncey Jerome of the Jerome Clock Company, Bristol, Conn. (later the New Haven Clock Company) whose production of standardized parts of pierced brass plates from steel dies enabled him to sell an eight-day metal clock for \$4 whereas one-day wooden clocks sold for \$12.

Clock (one-day back-wind alarm clock) in a metal case was made in 1876 by the Seth Thomas Clock Company of Thomaston, Conn. and was the first production of such a clock in this country. The clock case was patented October 24, 1876, No. 183,725 by Seth E. Thomas of New York City.

Clock patent was granted to Eli Terry of East Windsor, Conn., on November 17, 1797, on an equation clock. The clock had two minute hands, one of which showed the mean or true time while the "other together with the striking part and hour hand showed the apparent time, as divided by the sun according to the table of the variation of the sun and clock for each day of the year." (*Penrose Robinson, Hoopes—Connecticut Clockmakers of the Eighteenth Century*)

Clock to strike the hours was constructed in 1754 by Benjamin Banneker, a Negro, at Elkridge Landing, near Baltimore, Md. At the age of twenty-three, without tools and using only a jack-knife, and without having ever seen anything similar but a sun dial and a watch, he constructed this clock which kept time for more than twenty years. It was made of wood.

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CLOCK—*Continued*

Banneker later became distinguished as a scientist. (*Journal of Negro History*—Vol.3—April 1918)

Self-winding clock was made by Benjamin Hanks of Litchfield, Conn., who made a "clock or machine that winds itself up by help of the air and will continue to do so without any other aid or assistance." On October 6, 1783, he applied for a fourteen-year exclusive patent right from Connecticut.

Watch (eight day) was manufactured in 1850 by Aaron Lufkin Dennison. It was regarded, however, as impractical and inferior to the one-day watch. It was made in the factory of the American Horologe Company of Roxbury, Mass., now the Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass. (*Charles Walden Moore—Timing A Century, History of the Waltham Watch Company*)

Watch made by machinery was placed on the market in 1838 by James and Henry Pitkin of Hartford, Conn., the manufacturers. The movements were three-quarter plate, slow train and about the diameter of the modern 16-size. The factory was moved to New York, but in 1841 was closed down, being unable to meet the competition of the imported Swiss watches.

Watch maker was Luther Goddard who in 1809 opened a shop in Shrewsbury, Mass., his birthplace. He was aided by a law which forbade the importation of clocks and watches, and so was able to develop a small business. In reality, he assembled more watches from imported parts than he actually constructed. The real beginning of the watch industry was in 1849 when the American Horologe Company was formed at Roxbury, Mass., by three men, Aaron L. Dennison of Boston who was an experienced watchmaker, Edward Howard of Bingham, Mass., who was skilled in making machinery for watches, and Samuel Curtis who financed the enterprise, which later became the Waltham Watch Company. (*Henry G. Abbott—History of the Watch Factories of America*)

Watch movement to be electrically wound and synchronized was made by H. Chester Pond in Chicago in the fall of 1885. In the summer of 1886 fifty of these movements were made and set up in New York City as a system. A high-grade master clock transmitted an hourly signal to the various self-winding or "subsidiary" clocks, correcting them hourly, and thereby maintaining in each clock location the same high degree of time accuracy that was inherent in the master clock.

CLOCK-LOCK. See Lock "clock"

"CLOSE-UP" MOVING PICTURE. See Moving picture

CLOTH

Cloth mill was built in 1638 by John Pearson in Rowley, Mass. According to Captain Edward Johnson's book, *Wonder-Working*

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Providences of Sion's Savior in New England, published in London in 1654, "The Lord brought over the zealous affected and judicious servant of His, Master Ezekiel Rogers, with an holy and humble people, made his progress to the northeastward and erected a town about six miles from Ipswich, called Rowley—they were the first people that set upon making cloth in this western world."

Gingham factory. See Gingham factory

Hair cloth. See Hair Cloth

Jeans, fustians, everlastings and coatings were made commercially by Samuel Wetherill, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa. Prior to April 3, 1782, his products were sold at his dwelling house and factory on what was then South Alley, between Market and Arch Streets.

Sail cloth factory was the Boston Sail Cloth Factory, Boston, Mass., established in 1788. It was two stories high and 180 feet long. In 1789, thirty women and girls worked 26 looms and turned out 40 yards each a week.

CLOTH COVERED BUTTON. See Button

CLOTURE RESOLUTION (SENATE). See Congress—Senate

CLUB WOMAN was Anne Hutchinson, the founder of the Antinomian party in the New England colonies. She left England and arrived at Boston, Mass., on September 18, 1634. She organized groups of women who met at her house and led them in the discussion of secular and theological questions. Her influence became so great and her views so pronounced that she was brought to trial on November 17, 1637, at Cambridge and was banished from the territory of Massachusetts. She left for Rhode Island in March 1638 accompanied by seventy followers. (*Edith Roelker Curtis—Anne Hutchinson*)

CLUBS. See Societies; also specific heading, as Canoe club, Tennis club, etc.

COACH (railroad). See Car

COACH (professional trainer). See Sports

COACH SERVICE. See Stage coach inter-city service

COACHING as a pastime was brought to the United States in 1875 by Colonel Delancey Astor Kane. A tally-ho was built by Holland and Holland of London, England and imported to New York. The first trip, May 1, 1876, was from Hotel Brunswick, Fifth Avenue and 26th Street, New York City, to the Arcubarius Hotel at Pelham, N.Y. The interest in the tally-ho lasted thirty-five years. Some coaches had been imported earlier.

COACHING CLUB to encourage four-in-hand driving was the Coaching Club formed by nine men December 3, 1875, at the Knicker-

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bocker Club, New York City. The officers were William Jay, president; James Gordon Bennett, vice president and William P. Douglas, secretary and treasurer. The first meet was held April 22, 1876, when six coaches participated. (*Reginald William Rives—The Coaching Club*)

COAL is claimed to have been discovered by Father Louis Hennepin in 1673-80 while on his exploration trips. It is claimed that he noticed coal on the bluffs of the Illinois River not far from Ottawa and La Salle, Ill. (*Louis Hennepin—A Discovery of a Large Rich and Plentiful Country in the North America*)

Anthracite coal was accidentally discovered in 1791 by Philip Ginter, a hunter, near Sharp Mountain, Carbon County, Pa. It was regarded as a species of black stone. Its value was not appreciated fully as the coal was difficult to kindle and produced such a high heat that it endangered the old-time boilers which were designed principally for burning wood. (*Fred Brenckman—History of Carbon County, Pa.*)

Anthracite coal was burned experimentally by Judge Jesse Fell in his home at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., February 11, 1808, much to the surprise of the populace who regarded the coal as valueless. (*Wilkes-Barre—The Diamond City*)

Anthracite coal was used commercially and was successfully burned in 1812 in a heating furnace at White and Hazard's Fairmount Nail and Wire Works near Philadelphia, Pa. The coal was supplied by Colonel George Shocmaker of Pottsville, Pa., who loaded nine wagons from his mine at Centreville, Pa. Another load was sold to Mellon & Bishop of the Delaware County Rolling Mill, the remaining seven being given away because no one would buy hard coal. (*William Jasper Nicolls—Story of American Coals*)

Anthracite coal was used in smelting iron ore in a furnace in 1837 by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company at Mauch Chunk, Pa. The anthracite coal used was approximately 80 per cent of the fuel consumed. On August 27, 1838, another blast furnace was erected in which anthracite was used exclusively. (*Walter Rogers Johnson—Notes on the Use of Anthracite*)

COAL-BURNING LOCOMOTIVE. See Locomotive

COAL CARS. See Car

COAL MINE designed for 100 per cent mechanical operation was the Butler Consolidated Coal Company's Wildwood mine, Wildwood, Pa., which opened in October 1930. The drilling, crushing, loading, screening of sizes, mechanical cleaning, dumping and transportation were accomplished mechanically. Rubber conveyor belts carried the coal.

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COAL MINING CORRESPONDENCE COURSE. See Correspondence school

COAL OIL FACTORY to manufacture coal oil from coal tar was started in 1853 by the U.S. Chemical Manufacturing Company at Waltham, Mass. The light fractions from this coal oil distillation was called "coal oil" and was used for illuminating purposes. It was made in connection with picric acid, benzol, and other products from coal tar, and was named "Coup Oil" by Luther Atwood, the inventor. When Drake demonstrated that petroleum could be secured by drilling, the coal oil industry died a natural death. (*Samuel Dana Hayes—History and Manufacture of Petroleum Products*)

COALING STATION (naval). See Navy

COAST GUARD (U.S.)

Coast Guard (United States) was created on January 28, 1915 (38 Stat.L.800), "an act to create the Coast Guard by combining therein the existing Life Saving Service and the Revenue Cutter Service." The Revenue Cutter Service had been organized August 4, 1790 (1 Stat.L.145) "an act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the U.S. and on the tonnage of ships and vessels." The Life Saving Service had been authorized June 18, 1878 (20 Stat.L.163) "an act to organize the Life Saving Service." The motto of the Coast Guard is *Semper Paratus* (Always Ready).

Coast Guard air station. See Aviation

Coast Guard aviation unit. See Aviation

Coast Guard Commandant was Alexander V. Fraser who served the Revenue Cutter Service from February 1, 1842, to November 15, 1848. He became a second lieutenant on the "Alert" in 1832 and served until 1836 when he obtained a leave of absence to command the "Himmaleh" bound for Japan, China and the Malayan Archipelago. In 1837, he returned to the Coast Guard. John Canfield Spencer, Secretary of the Treasury, appointed him Commandant. His first report was submitted January 9, 1844.

Coast Guard officers' training school was established July 31, 1876, by the Revenue Cutter Service aboard the schooner "Dobbin" based at New Bedford, Mass. Its complement was three officers, a surgeon, six warrant officers, seventeen men and eight cadets.

Coast Guard Woman's Auxiliary (called "Spars" from the initials of the Coast Guard motto, "Semper Paratus—Always Ready") was authorized November 23, 1942, and placed under the command of Lieutenant Commander Dorothy Constance Stratton. She assumed office November 24, 1942, became commander on January 1, 1944, and captain on February 1,

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COAST GUARD (U.S.)—*Continued*
1944. The first recruit was Dorothy Edith Lorne Tuttle who enlisted on December 7, 1942, as a yeoman third class.

Inland U.S. Coast Guard station was opened November 3, 1881 when four surfmen were employed on Station No.10 of the Ninth Life Saving District (embracing Lake Erie and Ontario) at Louisville, Ky., near the falls of the Ohio River. The station was commanded by Captain William M. Devan. The first rescue was made November 7, 1881, when the 1603-ton steamer "City of Baton Rouge" of St. Louis, Mo., valued at \$125,000, with 26 persons on board stranded on the left-hand reef of the falls. The vessel was finally floated off the rocks on November 24, 1881.

Navy Cross to a Coast Guard Officer. *See* Medal

Vice Admiral in the Coast Guard was Russell Randolph Waesche, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, who was appointed Vice Admiral on March 24, 1942.

COAST SURVEY BOOK was Captain Lawrence Furlong's "*The American Coast Pilot, containing the courses and distance from Boston to all the principal harbours, capes and headlands included between Passamaquady and the Capes of Virginia with directions for sailing into, and out of, all the principal ports and harbours, with the sounding on the coast. . .*" 121 pages, printed March 1796 at Newburyport, Mass., by [Edward March] Blunt and [Angier] March.

COAST SURVEY SUPERINTENDENT was Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler who was formally appointed August 3, 1816, by Alexander James Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury. Hassler received \$3,000 a year and \$2,000 for personal expenses in the field. The U.S. Coast Survey was authorized February 10, 1807, but the first appropriation was made July 10, 1832 (4 Stat.L.570) an "act to carry into effect the act to provide for a survey of the coast of the U.S." The appropriation was not to exceed \$20,000. (*Centennial Celebration of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey*)

COAST-TO-COAST PAVED ROAD. *See* Road

COAT

Tuxedo coat is claimed to have been introduced from England by Griswold Lorillard who wore a tailless dress coat and waistcoat of scarlet satin at the Tuxedo Club, Tuxedo Park, N.Y., on October 10, 1886. (*Edwin Clark Kent—Story of Tuxedo Park*)

COBALT REFINERY. *See* Nickel and cobalt refinery

COCKTAIL is claimed to have been served in 1776 by Betsy Flanagan, a barmaid at Halls Corners, Elmsford, N.Y., who decorated the

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bar with tail feathers. An inebriate called for a glass of "those cocktails," so she prepared a mixed drink, and inserted one of the feathers.

COCKTAIL (Oyster). *See* Oyster cocktail

COD LIVER OIL was described in Thomas Morton's *New English Canaan* in 1635. A "great store of traine oyle is mayd of the livers of the Codd, and is a commodity that without question will enrich the inhabitants of New England quicly and is therefore a principall commodity." His report was published in 1637 in a book printed by Jacob Frederick Stam at Amsterdam, Holland.

CODEBALL was played May 11, 1929, at the Lake Shore Athletic Club, Chicago, Ill. The game is a combination of golf and soccer football and was invented by Dr. William Edward Code of Chicago, Ill. A six-inch ball, weighing twelve ounces, capable of withstanding a six-hundred-pound pressure is used. Codeball-in-the-court is played in an enclosed court and codeball-on-the-green is played in the open. Both games were adopted by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at St. Louis, Mo., on November 18, 1929.

CODIFICATION BOARD (United States) was created by act of June 19, 1937, (50 Stat.L.304) "an act to amend the Federal Register Act (49 Stat.L.500) approved July 26, 1935." Its purpose was "to supervise and co-ordinate the form, style, arrangement and indexing of codifications to be prepared by each agency of the administrative branch of the Federal Government which is empowered by Congress to exercise rule-making power." The board consisted of six members. The first chairman was Major Bernard Reilly Kennedy appointed June 19, 1937. The first codification was filed July 1, 1938.

COEDUCATIONAL COLLEGE. *See* College

COEDUCATIONAL MEDICAL SCHOOL. *See* Medical school

COFFEE MILL PATENT was granted April 3, 1829, to James Carrington, Wallingford, Conn.

COFFEE PERCOLATOR PATENT was No. 51,741 granted to James H. Nason of Franklin, Mass., on December 26, 1865.

COG RAILROAD. *See* Railroad

COIL STAMPS. *See* Postage stamp

COIN. *See* Money

COIN BOX for street cars was invented about 1870 by Thomas Loftin Johnson at Louisville, Ky. He rose from clerk to owner of a street railway in Indianapolis and a large stockholder in railroad companies in New York, Cleveland and Detroit. (*Thomas Loftin Johnson—My Story*)

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COIN-OPERATED MAILBOX. See Postal service

COIN-OPERATED VENDING MACHINE. See Vending machine

COKE used successfully as a blast-furnace fuel was demonstrated in 1835 by William Firmstone at the Mary Ann Furnace in Huntingdon County, Pa.

COLD STORAGE PLANT operated by mechanical refrigeration was opened in 1881 by the Mechanical Refrigerating Company at Boston, Mass. (*Dept. of Agric. Yearbook. 1900. "The Influence of Refrigeration on the Fruit Industry." William A. Taylor*)

COLLAPSIBLE TUBE. See Tube

COLLAR (detached) was made in 1825 at Troy, N.Y., by Hannah Lord Montague, who, tired of washing her husband's shirts merely because the collar was dirty, took scissors and performed the amputation, which created a new style in men's apparel. (*Rutherford Hayner—Troy and Rensselaer County, N.Y.*)

Paper collar was invented by Walter Hunt of New York City who obtained patent No. 11,376, July 25, 1854. He used a thin white cotton muslin and coated both sides with a very thin white paper, a layer of paste interposed between them. The collars were then varnished with a colorless bleached shellac which made them proof against perspiration; they could be wiped clean with a damp cloth.

COLLAR FACTORY for the manufacture of men's linen collars and shirt bosoms as a special business was established by Orlando Montague and Austin Granger, under the firm name of Montague and Granger, at Troy, N.Y., in 1833. (*Arthur James Weise—Troy's One Hundred Years. 1789-1889*)

COLLAR MANUFACTURER of detachable collars was Ebenezer Brown who started in Troy, N.Y., in 1829. He hired a number of women to make, wash and iron the collars, giving in payment merchandise from his retail store, located at 285 River Street. These collars, which were known as "string collars" because they were tied about the neck with a string, were placed in paper boxes sixteen or more inches in length, and were sold in his store. (*Arthur James Weise—Troy's One Hundred Years. 1789-1889*)

COLLEGE

For Chairs, Courses, Departments, Professorships, Special colleges, and the like, see under name of specific subject or profession or type of school, e.g., Agricultural school, Biography course, Language instruction, Law school, Normal school, Political Economy chair, etc.

For college sports, see under name of game or sport, e.g., Baseball, Boat race, etc.

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Catholic college was Georgetown College, Washington, D.C., established January 23, 1789 and opened November 15, 1791. The first student to register was William Gaston of Newberne, N.C. Authority to grant degrees was authorized by act of Congress of March 1, 1815 (6 Stat.L.152). (*Coleman Nevils—Miniatures of Georgetown*)

City college was the College of Charleston, Charleston, S.C., which was founded in 1770, chartered March 19, 1785 and opened in 1790. The Rev. Robert Smith was the first principal and served until 1797. On December 20, 1837, it became a municipal university under municipal control and opened April 1, 1838 with sixteen students. The first president was Rev. Dr. William Theophilus Brantley, pastor of the Baptist Church, who was appointed February 2, 1838 and served until his death in 1845. (*Roscoe Huhn Eckelberry—History of the Municipal University*)

Coeducational college was Oberlin Collegiate Institute, Oberlin, Ohio, which opened December 3, 1833, with 44 students, 29 men and 15 women. It was incorporated February 2, 1834. The first commencement was October 29, 1834. Equal status was not granted to women, however, until September 6, 1837, when four women, Elizabeth Smith Prall of New York City, Caroline Mary Rudd of Huntington, Conn., Mary Hosford of Oberlin, Ohio, Mary Fletcher Kellogg of Jamestown, N.Y., and thirty men matriculated. In 1841, the first three of these women graduated with the B.A. degree having pursued a classical course equivalent to that at Yale. On March 21, 1850, the name was changed to Oberlin College. It was the first school to advocate the abolition of slavery and to accept colored men and women on equal terms with the white race.

College was Harvard College established in 1636. On September 8, 1636 the General Court of Massachusetts Bay appropriated £400 and in 1637 appointed twelve of the principal men of the colony "to take orders for a college at New Towne," and the name Cambridge was adopted. Rev. John Harvard who died September 24, 1638, left the college about £800 and 300 books and the name of the college was changed in his honor. The first building, erected in 1637, was known as "The Indian Collidge." The first commencement was held September 23, 1642. Nathaniel Eaton was appointed the first Master of the College. The first president was Henry Dunster who served from August 27, 1640, to October 24, 1654. (*Samuel Atkins Eliot—A Sketch of the History of Harvard College*)

College charter granted by a governor or acting governor with only the assent of his council was issued October 22, 1746, to twelve trustees of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) Princeton, N.J., by Governor John Hamilton, President of His Majesty's Council. The college opened the fourth week of May 1747. The first com-

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COLLEGE—*Continued*

mencement was November 9, 1748. Rev. Jonathan Dickinson was the first president. (*John Maclean—History of the College of New Jersey*)

College charter granted by the Crown under the Seal of the Privy Council was "their Majesties Royal College of William and Mary" the charter for which was granted February 6, 1693. The first president of the college was Dr. James Blair, who was "created and established the first president during his natural life." (*Bulletin—College of William and Mary. No. 3. June 1930*)

College classes to combat the influence of communism were instituted December 4, 1935, by St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa. More than twelve hundred students registered for the courses, the only charge being a registration fee of one dollar. College credits were not given but certificates of completion were issued. The president of the college was the Very Reverend Thomas Joseph Higgins.

College comprehensive senior examination program was adopted on May 26, 1913, by the faculty of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash. Beginning with the class of 1914 every student who has graduated from Whitman College has passed successfully an examination, oral, or oral and written, given by a committee of the faculty in his department and covering the entire field of study in his major subject. The written examinations run from six to ten hours and the orals from one to three. (*Edward Safford Jones—Comprehensive Examinations in American Colleges*)

College cooperative. *See* Cooperative

College course without Greek or Latin was established in 1824 by Geneva College (now Hobart College) Geneva, N.Y. The course known as the "English Course" was designed "for the practical business of life by which the Agriculturist, the Merchant and the Mechanic may receive a practical knowledge of what genius and experience have discovered, without passing through a tedious course of Classical studies." The first course diploma, in English, was awarded in 1827 to Henry Smith Attwater. (*Journal of Higher Education. October 1933*)

College daily. *See* Newspaper

College degree. *See* Degrees

College entrance "certified school plan" in which admission was based upon the examination of preparatory schools rather than upon the individual was "the Michigan System" originated by Henry Simmons Frieze and introduced in September 1871 at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. A student who graduated from a regularly approved school was admitted without the necessity of taking individual entrance examinations.

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College entrance requirement, other than Greek, Latin and arithmetic, was geography which was required in 1807 for admission to Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. (*Clarance Frank Birdseye—Individual Training in Our Colleges*)

College extension courses granting college credits were offered January 1, 1893, by the University Extension Division in the Class-Study Department of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. "Full credit was given in the books of the University to properly qualified students who completed any course of instruction." Twenty-five academic or secondary school courses and forty college courses were given. Admission requirements were the same as those to other parts of the university. The first director of the Extension Division was George Henderson. (*Thomas Wakefield Goodspeed—History of the University of Chicago*)

College for women was Mount Holyoke Seminary, South Hadley, Mass., chartered February 11, 1836 and opened November 8, 1837 as the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary with 80 students who paid \$64 a year for tuition and board. They were required to do cooperative household tasks. The first principal was Mary Lyon who served until 1849 Eunice Caldwell was the associate principal and Mary W. Smith and Amanda A. Hodgman were the teachers. The first graduation was on August 23, 1838. The four girls who graduated were Martha A. Abbott, Sarah Brigham, Abigail Moore and Persis C. Woods. In 1893, the name was changed to Mount Holyoke College.

College for women to affiliate with a university was the H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College, established October 11, 1886, at New Orleans, La. Dr. Brandt Van Blarcom Dixon was the first dean and served from October 11, 1886, until he retired at the end of the 1918-1919 session. The college affiliated with Tulane University, New Orleans, La., in October 1887.

College library building. *See* Library

College magazine. *See* Periodical

College museum. *See* Museum

College medical clinic. *See* Medical clinic

College named after George Washington was Washington College of Washington College, Tenn. It was founded in 1780 by the Rev. Samuel Doak, and on April 24, 1783, it was chartered as Martin Academy by North Carolina, as Tennessee was then a part of North Carolina. A second charter was received March 31, 1785, from the "Lost State of Franklin." A third charter, its present one, was received July 8, 1795, which changed the name to Washington College. The Rev. Dr. Doak was the first president of the new institution and served until 1818. The name, Washington College, was proposed to the legislature of the

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"Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio" by General John Sevier. (*Howard Ernest Carr—Washington College*)

College orchestra. See Orchestra

College principally for war veterans (G.I.'s) was Champlain College, Plattsburg, N.Y., opened September 16, 1946. It is operated by the Associated Colleges of Upper New York, a corporation created by legislative act effective April 1, 1946. Two other colleges of the corporation were established, Mohawk College, Utica, N.Y., opened October 16, 1946 and Sampson College, Sampson, N.Y., opened October 23, 1946. The president was Asa Smallidge Knowles. The deans of faculty were Dr. William H. Tenney of Champlain, Dr. Robert G. Dawes of Mohawk and Dr. C. M. Louttit of Sampson.

College proposed was the College of William and Mary in 1617. In 1618, the London Company set aside 10,000 acres and on July 31, 1619, the General Assembly at Virginia petitioned them to send workmen for "erecting of the university and college" at Henrico, Va. However it was not incorporated as the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., until February 6, 1693, and instruction was begun about 1696. The first graduation exercises were held in 1700. James Blair was the first president. The college was second to Harvard College in actual operation.

College summer school was established at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio. Lewis Miller of Akron, Ohio, presented the idea to the faculty in February 1870 and the summer school was started as a part of a four-term system in June 1870.

College to confer medals as prizes was the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Va. In 1770 Lord Botetourt, Governor of Virginia, presented two gold medals, one to be awarded to the best student in philosophy, the other in classics

College to dispense with the system of credits, hours, points, grades, etc., was Olivet College, Olivet, Mich. A new system was proposed by its president, Joseph Brewer, and was put in operation October 1, 1934. The college is divided into a Junior and a Senior Division. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are required to pass both a preliminary examination and a final examination and to have had at least three years of instruction. Lectures are at all times open to all members of the college without distinction. Although tutors are assigned to guide the student's course, the responsibility for acquiring an education is placed squarely on the shoulders of the student. This was the first collegiate attempt to humanize education by the elimination of an antiquated rating system.

College to grant women absolutely equal rights with men was Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, a Methodist Episcopal school,

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founded by Rev. Orville Nelson Hartshorn on October 20, 1846, as Mount Union Seminary. Women were granted degrees and permitted to stand on the platform on commencement day, a privilege not generally accorded elsewhere. The first non-sectarian college of high rank to grant equal privileges was Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, chartered May 14, 1852 and opened October 5, 1853. Its first graduating class, July 1, 1857, had three women. Horace Mann was the first president. (*Herald of Gospel Liberty—Feb. 10, 1916*)

College to have a full faculty consisting of a president, six professors, usher and writing master was the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. On February 27, 1729 the college realty was transferred from the trustees to the faculty.

College to receive a coat-of-arms from the College of Herald's was the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Va., which was granted the seal May 14, 1694.

Dean of men was Benjamin Harrison Brown, Professor of Physics and Chemistry at Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash., who was appointed in 1901. At the same time, Doctor Louis Francis Anderson, Professor of Greek, was appointed Dean of Women. (*Stephen Beasley Linnard Penrose—Whitman*)

"Dean of the faculty" was Martha Carey Thomas, one of the four women Ph.D.'s in the world at that time, appointed at the January 1884 meeting of the trustees of Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Educational institution exclusively for women, that offered courses and granted degrees equivalent to those in the best colleges for men, was Elmira College of Elmira, N.Y. It was originally chartered in 1852 as Auburn Female University, but opened in 1855 as the Elmira Female College. The first class of seventeen graduated with the A.B. degree in 1859. From the first, Elmira was "subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, in the same manner and to the same extent as the other colleges of the state." The first chairman of the executive committee was Samuel Robbins Brown. The first president was Dr. Augustus Woodruff Cowles who served for thirty-five years. (*Addresses Made upon the Occasion of the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary—June 6, 1930—of the Founding of Elmira College*)..

Elective system of study was introduced by the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. In 1779 students were permitted to choose the subjects which they cared to pursue. (*Bulletin of the College of William and Mary in Virginia*)

Graduate school for women was Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., which was organized in 1884. The formal opening of the college was October 23, 1885. From the first Bryn Mawr has offered graduate work leading

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to M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. The first president was James Evans Rhoads. The first class graduated June 6, 1889, and consisted of twenty-four candidates for bachelor's degrees.

Group insurance for college students. See Insurance

Honor examination system. See Honor system

Honors course offered by a university was held September 1882 at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. The courses enabled students to take required work for two years and then under faculty committee direction to proceed within a limited range of subjects in a sort of specialized course. Students who exhibited a thorough knowledge in their special fields were given bachelor's degrees or master's degrees upon passing a cumulative examination and the completion of a thesis.

Inter-collegiate Amateur Athletes of America. See Intercollegiate athletic association

Inter-continental system of study was introduced by Boston University, Boston, Mass. which entered into reciprocal agreement on February 11, 1875 with the National University, Athens, Greece and the Royal University, Rome, Italy. Students could attend these universities without paying tuition and have their credits applied towards degrees at Boston University. (*Bostonia*, Vol. 13)

Italian instruction at a college. See Language instruction

"Junior Year Abroad" was instituted by the University of Delaware, Newark, Del. On July 7, 1923, Professor Raymond Watson Kirkbride took a group of eight students to France for work at the University of Paris. The courses were given by Sorbonne professors.

Lettermen's club. See College "Lettermen's club"

Masonic college was the Masonic College of Missouri, opened for enrollment May 12, 1844, near Philadelphia, Marion County, Mo. Tuition in the college was \$15 a session (\$10 for the preparatory department); board and washing \$25. Two sessions of five months each were offered. The maximum cost was not to exceed \$85 a year for the college and \$75 a year for the preparatory department. From 1847 to the close of the college year 1859, the college was located at Lexington, Mo. The first president was J. Worthington Smith, A.M., who was also professor of moral philosophy. (*First Annual Catalogue—Masonic College of Missouri—Sept. 30, 1845*)

Negro Land Grant College was the Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College which was established by the state of Mississippi in 1871 at Rodney, Miss. Its original name was Al-

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corn University. Mississippi received scrip for 210,000 acres under the Morrill Act of 1862 which it disposed of for \$188,928. Three fifths of the sum went to Alcorn University and the remaining two fifths towards the support of the University of Mississippi. (*Survey of Land Colleges and Universities—Department of Education. Bull. No. 9. 1930*)

Negro university was Lincoln University which was chartered by act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania April 29, 1854 as Ashmun Institute in Chester County, Pa., to give theological, classical and scientific training to Negroes. It was named after Jehudi Ashmun, the reorganizer of the colony of Liberia. It opened January 1, 1857. The first president was John Pym Carter who served three years. The charter was amended April 4, 1866 changing the name to Lincoln University. (*Survey of Negro Colleges and Universities—Dept. of Education. Bull. no. 7. 1928*)

Negro university (Catholic) was Xavier University, New Orleans, La., which conferred five A.B. degrees on June 6, 1928. It opened September 27, 1915, as a high school and the first diplomas were issued June 15, 1917. A two-year normal department was opened September 24, 1917, the first diplomas being awarded June 20, 1919, to eleven graduates. The college department opened September 13, 1925, with Sister Mary Frances as the first dean. The first president was Rev. Edward Brunner, S.S.J.

Negro university to establish undergraduate, graduate and professional schools was Howard University, Washington, D.C., founded November 20, 1866, as the Howard Theological Seminary. On January 8, 1867, the name was changed to Howard University. On May 1, 1867, the normal department and the preparatory department opened in a leased frame structure with five students, children of the trustees. It was incorporated March 2, 1867 (14 Stat.L.438) by act of Congress which authorized the establishment of the normal and preparatory, the collegiate, the theological, the medical, the law and the agricultural departments. The first president was Reverend Charles Brandon Boynton who was elected January 8, 1867 and served until August 27, 1867. The first Negro president was Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Johnson of Charleston, W.Va., who took office July 1926. (*Walter Dyson—Howard University*)

Non-denominational college was Blount College, Knoxville, Tenn. (now the University of Tennessee) chartered September 10, 1794. The charter provided that "they shall take effectual care that students of all denominations may and shall be admitted to the equal advantages of a liberal education and to the emoluments and honors of the college, so that they shall receive a like, fair, generous and equal treatment during their residence therein." The first president was Samuel Carrick. The next non-denominational college was Union College,

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Schenectady, N.Y., chartered February 25, 1795. The majority of the twenty-four trustees of Union College "shall not at any time be composed of persons of the same religious sect or denomination." Rev. John Blair Smith assumed office as the first president on December 8, 1795.

School for the higher education of women was started by Emma Hart Willard in 1814 in her home in Middlebury, Vt., as the Middlebury Female Seminary. In 1819 she moved to Waterford, N.Y., and established the Waterford Academy. She had hoped for state aid but no funds were appropriated. However the citizens of Troy, N.Y., provided funds for a building and in 1821 she moved to Troy and opened the Troy Female Seminary. The name was later changed and the school is now known as the Emma Willard School. Prior to the opening of Emma Willard's first school, girls were taught the merest rudiments of reading and writing, and the accomplishments such as painting, embroidery, French, and singing.

State college for women was established at Columbus, Miss., by act of the Mississippi legislature, March 12, 1884. The original name of the college was the Mississippi Industrial Institute and College. The name was changed by act of the legislature in 1920 to the Mississippi State College for Women, since the word "industrial" was misleading. The first session began October 22, 1885; the first graduation exercises took place in June 1889, at which time ten A.B. degrees were conferred. The first president was Dr. Richard Watson Jones.

State university chartered was the University of Georgia at Athens, Ga. Although it was chartered on January 27, 1785, it was not opened to students until 1801. The first state university actually opened was the University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill, N.C.) on February 13, 1795. (*Elwood Patterson Cubberley & Edward Charles Elliot—State and County School Administration*)

State university supported by a direct property tax was the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. Act No. 59, Laws of Michigan, approved March 15, 1867, assessed all taxable property one twentieth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property, for the use, aid and maintenance of the University of Michigan. The funds paid to the university in 1867 were \$15,398.30.

State university to grant equal privileges to women was Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. Sarah Parke Morrison, who was graduated in 1869, was the first woman to enter the school and the first to receive a degree from it. (*Samuel Bannister Harding—Indiana University 1820-1904*)

Technical college for women was Simmons College of Boston, Mass., which was chartered in 1899 by the provisions of the will of John Simmons, a Boston merchant who died in 1870. The college opened in 1902 and the first class

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graduated June 13, 1906. Thirty-two B.S. degrees were conferred. The first president was Henry Lefavour.

"Unit Cost Plan" was adopted by Rollins College at Winter Park, Fla. The plan, by which the operating expenses of the college are divided by the estimated number of students in order to ascertain the individual cost for each student, was recommended by President Hamilton Holt and was adopted in September 1933. Each student was required to pay \$1,350 which included board, room and tuition expenses for the year.

University extension summer meeting was held by the Society for the Extension of University Teaching at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., from July 5, 1893 to August 2, 1893. Edward T. Devine was director. Courses were offered in American history, European history, botany, biology, English literature, pedagogy, sanitation, harmony, sociology, political economy and university extension organization. (*University Extension—October 1893*)

University founded by a federal land grant was Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, which was chartered February 18, 1804, and opened June 1, 1808, with three students. Governor Edward Tiffin presided at the first trustees' meeting. The first president was the Rev. Jacob Lindley. A contract dated October 27, 1787, between the Ohio Company of Associates and the Federal Government provided that the rental derived from two townships of land should be set aside for the support of a university.

University on the Pacific coast was Willamette University, Salem, Ore., organized with the election of a board of trustees on February 1, 1842. The constitution was adopted March 15, 1842. It opened August 13, 1844, with five students as the Oregon Institute offering only elementary work. It was chartered January 12, 1853, as a university by the Oregon Territorial Legislature. The first officers under the new charter were elected March 19, 1853. It continued the Oregon Institute as a preparatory school. (*Willamette University Alumnus—January 1927*)

University to adopt the preceptorial system was Princeton University, Princeton, N.J., which originated the system in 1905 under President Woodrow Wilson. Forty-seven new men were added to the staff with the rank of assistant professor and the special function of "preceptor." (*Varnum Lansing Collins—Princeton*)

University west of the Alleghany Mountains was the Transylvania Seminary which was chartered in 1783 and located near Danville, Ky. The first classes were held at the home of the Rev. David Rice. It was moved in 1789 to Lexington, Ky., and consolidated with the Kentucky Academy. In 1915 its name was changed from Transylvania University to

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COLLEGE—*Continued*

Transylvania College. (*The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*—Vol. 33. No 105, Oct. 1935)

Woman's college (chartered) to confer on women "all such honors, degrees, and licenses as are usually conferred in colleges and universities" was Wesleyan College in Macon, Ga. The charter, 1836, called the new college "The Georgia Female College." The first class graduated in 1840. The name was changed in 1843 to Wesleyan Female College; later to Wesleyan College. The first president was George Foster Pierce. The first graduate (alphabetically) was Miss Catherine F. Brewer. The first class was examined for graduation by the president of Emory College and by the governor of the state. (*Thomas Woody—A History of Woman's Education in the United States*)

Woman college president was Frances Elizabeth Willard, professor of science at the Northwestern Female College, Evanston, Ill. When the reorganization took place and the name was changed to the Evanston College for Ladies in February 1871, she became its president. It had an entire female faculty and all female trustees. On June 25, 1873, the College for Ladies became the Woman's College of Northwestern University and Miss Willard became the dean of the Woman's College, which post she occupied until June 16, 1874. (*Lydia Jones Trowbridge—Frances Willard of Evanston*)

Woman college professor, accorded the same privileges as men professors, was Rebecca Mann Pennell, Professor of Physical Geography, Drawing, Natural History, Civil History and Didactics, appointed in September 1852 by Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. She conducted classes when the college opened on October 5, 1853. In other institutions, women were not permitted to attend faculty meetings at that time.

Woman dean of a graduate school was Dr. Frieda Wunderlich elected January 4, 1939, as Dean of the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science organized under the New School for Social Research, New York City. Her term of office began September 15, 1939.

Woman professor at a first-class medical school was Dr. Florence Rena Sabin who served at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Md., as Special Fellow in Anatomy 1901-1902, Assistant in Anatomy 1902-1903, Associate in Anatomy 1903-1905, Associate Professor of Anatomy 1905-1917, and Professor of Histology 1917-1925. She was the first woman to teach there and was the first woman member of the National Academy of Sciences.

COLLEGE ACADEMIC COSTUME STANDARDIZATION was advocated by Gardner Cotrell Leonard of Albany, N.Y., in an article "The Cap and Gown in America,"

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in the December 1893 issue of *University Magazine*. On May 16, 1895, a commission composed of representatives from colleges and universities assembled at Columbia University, New York City, and drew up a code, now subscribed to by 95 per cent of the colleges and universities. A Bureau of Academic Costume was chartered July 2, 1902 at Albany, N.Y., by the Regents of the University of the State of New York "to maintain a register of statutes, codes, and usages, designs and descriptions of the articles of academic costume and regalia with their correct color, materials, qualities, sizes, proportions and the arrangement thereof. . ."

COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION established for any considerable period without suspending operations was the Society of Alumni of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., formed September 1821. The first president was Dr. Asa Burbank of the class of 1797 and the first secretary was Charles Augustus Dewey of the class of 1811.

College alumni association secretary (full time paid position) was established June 30, 1897 by the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., to foster service on the part of the alumni for the university. This office was supported by the regular alumni organization. The first secretary was Ralph C. McAllister.

COLLEGE "LETTERMEN'S CLUB" for sports was established January 29, 1904 at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., by Amos Alonzo Stagg. It was known as the "order of the 'C'." Since then practically all colleges and high schools have established similar organizations. The practice of awarding blankets to lettermen, who had completed their competition, was initiated by Amos Alonzo Stagg at the University of Chicago following the football season of 1904. This practice has also been widely copied.

COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY was the Cliosophic Society founded at Princeton University, Princeton, N.J., in 1765. (*Charles Richard Williams—The Cliosophic Society, Princeton University*)

College literary society (coeducational) was the Alethezeteian Society of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, founded in December 1853. The society was disbanded in 1855 by vote of the faculty.

COLLEGE MAGAZINE. *See* Periodical

COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. *See* Medical society

COLLEGE SELF-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION was the Bryn Mawr Self-Government Association chartered February 23, 1892, by the trustees subjecting student conduct outside the classrooms at Bryn Mawr, Pa., to student rulings.

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COLONIAL CITIZENSHIP. *See* Citizenship

COLONIAL ELECTION. *See* Election

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

Colonial council in America was held in Virginia on May 13, 1607, and consisted of Bartholomew Gosnold, Edward Maria Wingfield, Christopher Newport, John Smith, John Ratcliffe, John Martin and George Kendall. Edward Wingfield was chosen the first president for a year. King James placed the names of the officers in a sealed box which was not to be opened until the colonists arrived in America. (*Rev. Edward Lewis Goodwin—Colonial Church in Virginia*)

Colonial government union was the United Colonies of New England organized May 10, 1643, at Boston, Mass., by the colonies of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Haven and Plymouth for "a firm and perpetual league of friendship and amity for offence and defence, mutual advice and succor, upon all occasions, both for preserving and propagating the truth and liberties of the gospel, and for their own mutual safety and welfare." A board of eight commissioners, two from each colony, formed the "consociation." Issues could be referred to the general courts for appeal, if not approved by six votes. John Winthrop of Massachusetts was the first president. Massachusetts, the largest colony, gradually withdrew since it did not have proportional representation. (*Herbert Levi Osgood—American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century*)

Government on the Pacific coast was authorized by the people of Willamette Valley at Champoege, Ore., May 2, 1843, when Americans and Canadians met in a field to consider the report of the Committee of Twelve on Organizations, appointed February 2, 1843. A committee of nine was chosen on July 5, 1843, to report a plan of civil government. An executive committee of three, Alanson Beers, David Hill and Joseph Gale, was appointed for the year ending May 14, 1844. (A second executive committee, P. G. Stewart, Osborne Russell and W. J. Bailey, served from May 14, 1844 to June 12, 1845.) The first governor was George Abernethy who served from June 12, 1845, to March 3, 1849, when the United States took over jurisdiction of the Oregon territory. (*John B. Horner—Oregon, Her History, Her Great Men and Her Literature*)

Independent government in any of the American colonies was formed in March 1776 in Charles Town, S.C. John Rutledge was elected President, Henry Laurens, Vice President and William Henry Drayton, Chief Justice. An army and navy were created, privy council and assembly were elected and the issue of six hundred thousand dollars of paper money was authorized as well as the issue of coin. (*The Centennial of the Incorporation of Charleston, S.C.*)

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COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY. *See* Missionary society

COLONIAL PATENT. *See* Patent

COLONIAL POST OFFICE. *See* Post office

COLONIAL POSTMASTER GENERAL. *See* Postmaster

COLONIAL REBELLION. *See* Rebellion (colonial)

COLONIAL SUFFRAGE. *See* Woman suffrage

COLONIAL TREATY. *See* Treaty

COLONIAL WARFARE. *See* War (colonial)

COLONIST

Colonial white settlement (north of Florida) was on Neutral Island at Calais, Me., on the St. Croix River at the head of Passamaquoddy Bay. It was founded in 1604 by Sieur de Monto, the French explorer. (*Isaac Case Knowlton—Annals of Calais, Me.*)

Colonists to reach the Pacific coast left New York City on September 6, 1810, on the S.S. "Tonquin," a two-hundred-and-ninety ton vessel captained by Jonathan Thorn. They rounded Cape Horn, Dec. 25, 1810 and landed on April 12, 1811, at Cape Disappointment, Wash., a promontory at the mouth of the Columbia River. The enterprise was sponsored by John Jacob Astor. (*Elizabeth Louisa Gebhard—Life and Ventures of the Original John Jacob Astor*)

English settlement in America was established by the colonists sent out by the London Company who arrived at Jamestown, Va., on May 13, 1607. One hundred and five colonists arrived on the "Sarah Constant," the "Goodspeed," and the "Discovery." (*Thomas Jefferson Wertebaker—The First Americans*)

English settlement in New England was established by Pilgrims who came over on the "Mayflower," December 21, 1620, the first name in alphabetical order being John Alden. For fifty years he was a magistrate of the Plymouth colony. They arrived at Plymouth, Mass. The first Mayflower Pilgrim to die in America was William Butteridge on December 21, 1620. (*Azel Ames—The Mayflower and Its Log*)

Permanent white settlement in America was founded on September 8, 1565 by Don Pedro Menendez, at St Augustine, Fla. (*Herbert Eugene Bolton—The Spanish Borderlands*)

Women to cross the continent were Narcissa Prentiss Whitman and Eliza Hart Spalding, who crossed the continental divide, South Pass, Wyoming on July 4, 1836. They reached Fort Walla Walla, Wash., September 1, 1836,

THE FIRST**COLONIST**—*Continued*

accompanied by their husbands, Marcus Whitman, M.D., and the Reverend Henry Harmon Spalding, Presbyterian missionaries sent by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (*Washington Historical Quarterly January, 1917*)

COLOR ORGAN. *See Organ*

COLOR PHOTORADIO. *See Radio facsimile transmission*

COLOR PLATE IN BOOK. *See Book*

COLOR TALKING FILM. *See Moving picture*

COLOR TELEVISION. *See Television*

COLORED COMMUNITY CATHOLIC NUNS. *See Catholic Nuns*

COLORED NEWSPAPER SUPPLEMENT. *See Newspaper*

COLORSCOPE public demonstration was made in New York City June 5, 1930. The colorscope, invented by Harold Horton Sheldon of New York University, and Dr. Walter Arthur Schneider, is a photoelectric cell whose reaction to colored light beams makes it give off infinitesimal electric currents capable of operating relays, which will start or stop machinery, operate graph needles, or perform other laboratory or shop service. It matches colors more exactly than is possible by the human eye.

COLUMBUS MONUMENT. *See Monument*

COMB of ivory was made at Centerbrook, Conn., by Andrew Lord in 1789. He cut the plates and teeth with a handsaw.

COMB-CUTTING MACHINE was invented by Phineas Pratt of Connecticut who received a patent April 12, 1799, on a "machine for making combs." Phineas Pratt and Ahel Pratt cut the plates with handsaws and the teeth with circular saws operated by a windmill and waterpower at Ivoryton, Conn. The firm is now Pratt, Read & Company. (*Perry Walton—Comb Making in America*)

COMB FACTORY on a commercial scale was undertaken by Enoch Noyes of West Newbury, Mass., in 1759. His combs were made from animal horns flattened out with their original color untouched. (*Perry Walton—Comb Making in America*)

COMBAT INFANTRY BADGE. *See Medal*

COMBUSTION ENGINE. *See Engine*

COMIC CHARACTER MONUMENT. *See Monument*

COMIC HISTORY. *See History*

COMIC OPERA. *See Opera*

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COMIC SECTION (Newspaper). *See Newspaper*

COMIC WEEKLY. *See Periodical*

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CONTINENTAL NAVY. *See Naval officer*

COMMEMORATIVE COINAGE. *See Money*

COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP. *See Postage stamp*

COMMERCE AND LABOR DEPARTMENT (U.S.) was authorized by act of February 14, 1903 (32 Stat.L.825) "act to establish the Department of Commerce and Labor," the first incumbent being George Bruce Cortelyou of New York appointed February 16, 1903. The act of March 4, 1913, (37 Stat.L.782) created the Department of Labor and changed the name of the Department of Commerce and Labor to the Department of Commerce. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor, William Cox Redfield, became the Secretary of Commerce and served until March 5, 1921. William Bauchop Wilson was made Secretary of Labor and served until November 1, 1919.

See also Commerce Department (U.S.)

COMMERCE CASE decided under the Constitution by the Supreme Court was the case of Thomas Gibbons *vs* Aaron Ogden, the opinion on which was written by Chief Justice John Marshall in February 1824. The decision determined that navigation from one state to another was interstate commerce and ruled, "This court is therefore of opinion that the decree of the Court of New York for the trial of Impeachments and the Correction of Errors, affirming the decree of the Chancellor of that State, which perpetually enjoins the said Thomas Gibbons, the appellant, from navigating the waters of the State of New York with the steam boats the "Stoudinger" and the "Bellona," by steam or fire, is erroneous, and ought to be reversed, and the same is hereby reversed" (*Henry Wheaton—Reports of Cases Argued and Adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, February Term. 1824*)

COMMERCE COURT (U.S.). *See Court*

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT (U.S.) was established on March 4, 1913, by act of Congress which authorized the division of the Department of Commerce and Labor into two departments. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor, William Cox Redfield, became the first Secretary of Commerce on March 5, 1913 and served till March 5, 1921.

See also Commerce and Labor Department (U.S.)

Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau was created by the act of August 23, 1912 (37 Stat.L.409) which provided that all duties of the Bureau of Manufactures and the Bureau of Statistics should be exercised by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

THE FIRST**COMMERCIAL ARTIST.** *See* Artist**COMMERCIAL CORPORATION.** *See* Corporation**COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL**

Commercial high school was established in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1868, graduating a class of fourteen in 1869. The annual school report for the period 1869-1873 contains the following statement: "In August 1868, the Central Board decided to try the experiment of extending the usefulness of the school by creating a Normal Department and a Commercial Department. In the Commercial School the course of study embraces the same studies as are pursued in the best Commercial Colleges, and a diploma is issued to those who sustain a satisfactory examination."

COMMERCIAL MUSEUM. *See* Museum

COMMERCIAL POLICY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, composed of representatives of the various departments, agencies and commissions of the government which are particularly concerned with trade relations with other countries, was organized November 21, 1933. George Nelson Peek, Agricultural Adjustment Administrator, was designated head of this committee as special assistant to the President on American trade policy.

COMMERCIAL RATING AGENCY. *See* Business

COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT originated in Galveston, Tex., in 1901 as an emergency measure following the flood. The Legislature granted Galveston a charter on April 19, 1901, and the system went into operation on September 18, 1901. Under this form, large powers both legislative and executive are vested in a single group of officers, elected by the whole body of voters within the city without regard to political party. (*Ernest Smith Bradford—Commission Government in American Cities*)

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION (U.S.) was created by Executive Order No. 6340 dated October 16, 1933, in order to carry out efficiently and effectively the provisions of the emergency legislation approved and passed by Congress during 1932 and 1933. The Board of Directors consisted of eight members with Lynn Porter Talley, president. The corporation has authority to buy, sell, and deal in agricultural and other commodities and to loan and borrow thereon; to assist in crop reduction and marketing programs; and to store, handle and process commodities of all kinds in connection with relief plans.

COMMON CARRIER LICENSE. *See* Automobile license (federal)**COMMON PRAYER BOOK.** *See* Book**COMMUNION CUP**

Individual communion cups to replace the single chalice were introduced May 1894 by

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the Central Presbyterian Church, Rochester, N.Y. One of the elders, Dr. Charles Forbes, instigated its adoption.

COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY OF AMERICA was formed August 31, 1919, at Chicago, Ill., to stand by the principles laid down by the Third Internationale formed at Moscow, Russia. They adopted the emblem, a scythe and hammer surrounded by a wreath of wheat, and motto "Workers of the World." On September 1, 1919, they held a convention at Chicago which was attended by 140 delegates representing 58,000 party members.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA was formed September 2, 1919, at Chicago, Ill. They adopted as an emblem, the figure of earth in the center in white with gold lines and a red flag across the face bearing the inscription "All power to the workers." Their program was the conquest of political power, the overthrow of capitalism and destruction of the bourgeois state.

COMMUNISTIC SOCIETY was a monastic group established in the colony of Ephrata, eight miles from Lancaster, Pa., in 1733 by Johann Conrad Beissel. A convent for sisters was similarly established. (*Julius Friedrich Sachse—The German Sectarians of Pennsylvania*)

Communitistic non-religious settlement was made at New Harmony, Ind., by Robert Owen and his associates in 1825, who purchased for approximately \$150,000 the development of George Rapp and his Rappites. It had about one thousand members and existed until May 1827. (*Jacob Schneck and Richard Owen—The History of New Harmony, Ind.*)

COMMUNITY CHORUS. *See* Music**COMMUNITY HOSPITAL.** *See* Hospital

COMMUNITY TRUST was the Cleveland Foundation, Cleveland, Ohio, established January 2, 1914, by resolution passed by the board of directors of the Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio. A temporary survey committee was formed in February 1914 which served until 1917 conducting certain important community surveys. The first distribution committee of the foundation was appointed in May 1917 with Dr. James De Long Williamson as chairman. The first director of the Cleveland Foundation was Dr. Raymond Moley serving under the Distribution Committee from 1919 to 1923. The community trust plan was conceived by Frederick Harris Goff, then president of the Cleveland Trust Company.

COMPANY NURSE. *See* Nurse**COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY CHAIR.** *See* Philology chair**COMPASS.** *See* Gyro compass; Radio compass**COMPENSATION INSURANCE LAW.** *See* Insurance

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COMPENSATION (WORKMAN'S). See Workman's compensation

COMPOSER. See Musician

COMPOSER OF AN AMERICAN OPERA. See Opera

COMPOSERS, AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION. See Music society

COMPOTPYE was designed and patented on October 20, 1925, by Clifton Chisholm of Cleveland, Ohio who obtained patent No. 1,557,754 on an "embossing machine." He assigned the patent to the Multigraph Sales Company of Cleveland, Ohio. It produces printed material from an aluminum strip by embossing the characters on this strip.

COMPOUND LOCOMOTIVE. See Locomotive

COMPRESSED AIR. See Air (compressed)

COMPRESSED PILL. See Pill

COMPRESSED YEAST. See Yeast

COMPTOMETER. See Adding machine

COMPTROLLER

Comptroller of the Currency was Hugh McCulloch who served from May 9, 1863, to March 8, 1865, when he resigned to accept the appointment as Secretary of the Treasury. His office was authorized February 25, 1863 (12 Stat.L.665). The term was five years at \$5,000 a year. (*Thomas P. Kane—The Romance and Tragedy of Banking*)

Comptroller of the United States Treasury was Nicholas Eveleigh of South Carolina who served from September 11, 1789, to April 16, 1791. The office was authorized September 2, 1789 (1 Stat.L.65).

COMPTROLLER GENERAL of the United States was John Raymond McCarl appointed by President Warren Gamaliel Harding on June 27, 1921. He served from July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1936. His office was authorized by act of June 10, 1921 (42 Stat.L.23). The term was fifteen years without eligibility for reappointment and the salary was \$10,000 per annum.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW. See Education

COMPUTER PUMP. See Pump

COMPUTING MACHINE. See Adding machine

COMPUTING SCALE. See Scale

CONCEALED BED. See Bed

CONCERT. See Music

CONCHOLOGY REPORT by an American to appear in the United States was Thomas Say's "Descriptions of Land and Fresh-Water

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Shells of the United States" which was published at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1817 in an American edition of William Nicholson's *British Encyclopedia, or Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*. It consisted of fifteen pages and four plates which were published in the second volume, and reprinted separately. (*Harry Bischoff Weiss and Grace M. Ziegler—Thomas Say*)

CONCILIATION COURT. See Court

CONCORDANCE OF THE BIBLE. See Bible concordance

CONCRETE BARGE. See Ship

CONCRETE BRIDGE. See Bridge

CONCRETE MONOLITHIC BUILDING. See Building

CONCRETE ROAD. See Road

CONDENSED MILK. See Milk

CONDUCTOR-COMPOSER (woman). See Musician

CONE (ice cream). See Ice cream cone

CONFECTIONERY MACHINE for making "suckers," more familiarly known by the trade name "lollipops," supposed to be an exclusive name used by the Bradley-Smith Company of New Haven, Conn., was manufactured by the Racine Confectioners' Machinery Company, Racine, Wis., in 1908. Its capacity at that time was forty lollipops a minute, which manufacturers felt would make more suckers in a week than they could sell in a year.

CONFEDERATE CRUISER. See Ship

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY. See Money

CONFEDERATE FLAG. See Flag

CONFEDERATE GENERAL KILLED. See Civil war

CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS. See Congress of the Confederate states

CONFEDERATE STATES CONSTITUTION. See Constitution of the Confederate states

CONFEDERATE STATES PRESIDENT. See President of the Confederate states

CONFEDERATE STATES SEAL. See Seal

CONFEDERATE STATES WHITE HOUSE. See Building

CONFERENCE

Conference of American Republics was the General Congress of South American States assembled March 14, 1826, at Panama.

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Convoked by Simon Bolivar who sent invitations in December 1824, it was attended by delegates from Mexico, Colombia, Peru and Central America. Richard Clough Anderson and John Sargeant were appointed delegates from the United States in July 1825, but their appointment was not confirmed until December 6, 1825, and the conference adjourned before they reached it.

Conference of great powers to be held on American soil and affecting American interests was the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments which assembled in Washington, D.C., November 12, 1921 to February 6, 1922 at Memorial Continental Hall. Nine nations took part in the Conference: United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, China, Holland, Belgium and Portugal. The American delegation consisted of Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes, Senators Oscar Wilder Underwood and Henry Cabot Lodge, and Elihu Root.

Interstate legislative conference. See Legislative conference

Pan American Conference in the U.S. opened at Washington, D.C., on October 2, 1889. It was called the First International Conference of American States and was initiated by James Gillespie Blaine, Secretary of State under President Benjamin Harrison. Ten nations signed an arbitration treaty. (*Russell Herman Conwell—Life and Public Service of James G. Blaine*)

CONGREGATION (Jewish). See Jewish congregation

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was founded in 1620 by 102 Pilgrim Separatists under the leadership of William Brewster, William Bradford and Edward Winslow, upon their arrival at Plymouth, Mass., in 1620. Ralph Smith was the first pastor. (*Albert Elijah Dunning—Congregationalists in America*)

Congregational Church council or synod met at Mr. Shepard's church, Cambridge (Newtowne) Mass., August 30, 1637, to condemn the preachings of Anne Hutchinson's party. Eight-two exceptions were found. It adjourned September 22, 1637. (*Williston Walker—American Church History*)

Congregational woman minister. See Woman

CONGRESS (Continental). See Continental Congress

CONGRESS of the Confederate states held its first provisional session at Montgomery, Ala., from February 4, 1861, to March 16, 1861. The President of the Senate was Alexander Hamilton Stephens of Georgia, the president pro tempore Robert Mercer Taliaferro Hunter of Virginia, and the Secretary of the Senate, James H. Nash of South Carolina. The

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House of Representatives under the permanent constitution met at Richmond, Va., February 18, 1862, when Emmet Dixon of Georgia was elected clerk, and Thomas Salem Bocock of Virginia as speaker. The session adjourned April 21, 1862.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
Cabinet officer to address a joint session of Congress. See Cabinet of the United States

Congress of the United States was held in New York City from March 4, 1789, to September 29, 1789. The thirteen states were represented by twenty-six senators and sixty-five representatives. The largest number of representatives from any state was ten from Virginia. The first quorum of the House of Representatives met April 1, 1789, when thirty members were present, and the first Senate quorum assembled on April 6, 1789. Subsequently Philadelphia, Pa., was the meeting place, until November 17, 1800, when the sessions were held at Washington, D.C., commencing with the Second Session of the Sixth Congress.

Congress to appropriate a billion dollars was the 52nd Congress (March 4, 1891 to March 3, 1893) which appropriated \$507,376,397.52 in the first session for the fiscal year 1893 and \$519,535,293.31 in the second session for the fiscal year 1894. The first session was from December 7, 1891, to August 5, 1892 (251 days) and the second session was from December 5, 1892, to March 3, 1893 (89 days). The appropriations included appropriations for the postal service, payable from postal revenues and estimated permanent annual appropriations including sinking-fund requirements.

Congressional act was "An Act to regulate the Time and Manner of administering certain Oaths" which was approved by President George Washington on June 1, 1789 (1 Stat.L. 23).

Congressional act declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States was the Act of September 24, 1789 (1 Stat.L.80, sec.13). This section authorized the Supreme Court to issue writs of *mandamus* "in cases warranted by the principles and usages of law, to any courts appointed, or persons holding office, under the authority of the United States." In a suit for a *mandamus* to the Secretary of State, the Court held that it had no jurisdiction, since the statute purported to extend it to cases not named in the Constitution.

Congressional hearing woman witness. See Woman

Congressional opening session to be telecast. See Television

Congressional Proceedings. See Senate journal

Joint meeting of the Senate and the House of Representatives was held Monday,

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CONGRESS OF THE U.S.—Continued

April 6, 1789, in the Senate Chamber, New York City. The House of Representatives attended the opening and the counting by the Senate of the electoral votes for President. The electoral votes were cast as follows: George Washington 69, John Adams 34, Samuel Huntington 2, John Jay 9, John Hancock 4, Robert H. Harrison 6, George Clinton 3, John Rutledge 6, John Milton 2, James Armstrong 1, Edward Telfair 1, and Benjamin Lincoln 1. Only ten states voted. Rhode Island, North Carolina and New York did not vote. The first presidential election was held Wednesday, January 7, 1789, and on Wednesday, February 4, 1789, the electors elected President and Vice President.

Officer to preside over both of the branches of Congress was Schuyler Colfax of Indiana who served as Speaker of the House of Representatives in the 38th, 39th and 40th Congresses (March 4, 1863 to March 3, 1869) and who as Vice President under President Ulysses Simpson Grant (March 4, 1869 to March 3, 1873) presided over the Senate.

Nullification proceedings. See Nullification proceedings

Prime Minister of England to address the Congress of the United States was Ramsay MacDonald who delivered a short talk before the Senate on October 7, 1929.

Special session was held May 15, 1797, at Philadelphia, Pa. President John Adams issued a proclamation March 25, 1797, for convening the Senate and the House of Representatives to consider the difficulty with France. (*Annals of Congress—Volume 7*)

President elected by the House of Representatives. See President

Woman lobbyist. See Woman

Woman witness at Congressional hearing. See Woman

CONGRESS (U.S.)—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Brawl in the House of Representatives took place in Washington, D.C., January 30, 1798, during the presidential administration of John Adams. Matthew Lyon of Vermont had an argument with Roger Griswold of Connecticut and spat in Griswold's face. A resolution was introduced to expel Lyon. Lyon acted as his own attorney and defended himself in the proceedings which lasted from January 30 to February 12, 1798, and occupied practically all the attention of the House. The resolution was carried, 52 to 44, but Lyon was not expelled, the measure requiring a two-thirds vote. (*Annals of Congress, 5 Cong. 1 Sess*)

Committee of the House of Representatives was the Committee on Elections, a standing committee, appointed April 2, 1789, to determine the eligibility and rights of admis-

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sion of those who had been elected. It was resolved "that a committee be appointed to prepare and report such standing rules and orders of proceedings as may be proper to be observed." (*Chester Harvey Rowell—A Historical and Legal Digest of all the Contested Election Cases in the House of Representatives*)

Congressional committee (woman chairman) was Maria Teresa Norton of Jersey City, N.J., who was elected chairman of District of Columbia Affairs on December 15, 1931 and served until June 22, 1937 when she was elected chairman of the House Committee on Labor.

Congressional standing committee headed by a Negro was the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments to which William Levi Dawson of Chicago was appointed on January 18, 1949.

Congressman. See Congressman (U.S.)

Contested election in the House of Representatives was between David Ramsay and William Loughton Smith of South Carolina. Smith took his seat April 13, 1789. On April 15, 1789, Ramsay presented a petition that Smith was ineligible, on the ground that Smith had not been "seven years a citizen of the United States" as he had studied abroad during that period. The dispute was referred to the Committee on Elections on April 18, 1789, which ruled that Smith was entitled to his seat. (*Matthew St Clair Clarke and David A Hall—Cases on Contested Elections in Congress, published by the House of Representatives, 1834*)

Filibuster of "dilatatory tactics" occurred June 11, 1790, when Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts and William Loughton Smith of South Carolina made long speeches in the House of Representatives during consideration of the resolution to change the seat of government. (*Annals of Congress—First Congress, Second Session*)

Foreign clergyman to open the House of Representatives with prayer was the Rev. Abraham de Sola, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Oriental History, McGill University, Montreal, Canada, who delivered the invocation January 9, 1872.

Gag rule was adopted May 26, 1836, by the House of Representatives which voted 117 to 68 that "And, whereas it is extremely important and desirable that the agitation of this subject should be finally arrested, for the purpose of restoring tranquility to the public mind, your committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following additional resolution: Resolved that all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall without being either printed or referred, be laid

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upon the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon" (*Register of Debates in Congress. Vol. 12*)

Girl page was Gene Cox, age 13, daughter of Congressman Edward Eugene Cox of Georgia, who served on the first day of the 76th Congress convening January 3, 1939, and received a check for \$4 for her services.

House of Representatives met in New York City, Wednesday, March 4, 1789, and was attended by four delegates from Massachusetts, three from Connecticut, four from Pennsylvania, one from Virginia and one from South Carolina. Meetings were constantly called and adjourned inasmuch as no quorum was present. The first quorum gathered Wednesday, April 1, 1789, and the first business transacted was the balloting for speaker of the house. Frederick Augustus Conrad Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania was elected John Beckley was elected clerk. The first session of Congress held at Washington, D.C., was from November 17, 1800 to March 3, 1801, the second session of the Sixth Congress.

Jewish rabbi to open the House of Representatives with prayer was Rabbi Morris Jacob Raphall, rabbi of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, New York City, who delivered the invocation on February 1, 1860 (first session of the thirty-sixth Congress). (*Congressional Globe. Feb. 2, 1860. p. 648*)

Joint meeting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. See Congress of the United States

Officer to preside over both of the branches of Congress. See Congress of the United States

President elected by the House of Representatives. See President

Negro preacher to deliver a sermon in the House of Representatives was the Rev. Dr. Henry Highland Garnet, pastor of the 15th Street Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C. The Chaplain of the House, the Rev. William Henry Channing, extended him an invitation to preach a sermon in memorial of the triumph of the Union Army and the deliverance of the country from chattel slavery. Dr. Garnet delivered his sermon, Sunday, February 12, 1865, to a crowded chamber. Incidentally, he was the first Negro allowed in the House, as previously Negroes were forbidden to enter the grounds. (*James McCune Smith—Sketch of the Life and Labors of the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet*)

Senate cloture resolution was proposed by Senator Thomas Staples Martin of Virginia and passed March 8, 1917 by a vote of 76 to 3. "If at any time a motion, signed by sixteen senators, to bring to a close the debate upon any pending measure is presented to the Senate, the presiding officer shall at once state the motion to the Senate, and one hour after the

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Senate meets on the following calendar day but one, he shall lay the motion before the Senate. . . ." If passed, by a two-thirds vote, the debate is limited to one hour per individual. It was first invoked November 15, 1919 by a vote of 78 to 16 on the Versailles Treaty discussion. (*U.S. Senate Journal—64th Congress—2nd Session*)

Speaker of the house of the first Congress 1789-1791 was Frederick Augustus Conrad Muhlenberg. (*Hubert Bruce Fuller—Speakers of the House*)

CONGRESS (U.S.)—SENATE

Contested election in the Senate was that of Abraham Alfonse Albert Gallatin of Pennsylvania. He presented his credentials as senator-elect on February 28, 1793. No action was taken during the Second Congress, but on December 2, 1793 a petition was presented alleging that he had not been a citizen of the United States for the nine years required by the Constitution. The case commenced February 20, 1794, and on February 28, 1794, the Federalist Senate declared his election void. (*John Austin Stevens—Albert Gallatin*)

Loud speaker in the Senate, Washington, D.C., was installed for the impeachment proceedings of Federal Judge Harold Louderback, Judge of the United States District Court for the northern district of California, held in the Senate from May 15, 1933 to May 24, 1933. He was acquitted.

Officer to preside over both of the branches of Congress. See Congress of the United States

President pro tempore of the United States Senate was John Langdon of New Hampshire who held office on April 6, 1789 to count the vote for President and Vice President, a quorum of the Senate then appearing for the first time. John Adams, Vice President, appeared on April 21, 1789, and took his seat as President of the Senate. (*Clara Hannah Kerr—The Origin and Development of the U.S. Senate*)

Senate met at New York City, March 4, 1789. The only members present were Senators John Langdon and Paine Wingate of New Hampshire; William Samuel Johnson and Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut; William Maclay and Robert Morris of Pennsylvania; Caleb Strong of Massachusetts and William Few of Georgia. Various sessions were called but adjourned as no quorum was present. The first session of the Senate at which a quorum attended was held April 6, 1789 at which meeting John Langdon of New Hampshire was elected president pro tempore.

Senate hearing in which women, other than members of Congress, were permitted on the floor was held on November 22, 1929. Two women employes of the Tariff Commission, Ruth Peterson and Evelyn Southworth, testified as experts during the tariff debate on rayon.

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CONGRESS (U.S.)—SENATE—Continued

Senate session to which the public was admitted was the trial of Abraham Alfonse Albert Gallatin, senator from Pennsylvania. It was claimed he had not been a citizen of the United States for the required nine years. On February 11, 1794, it was resolved "that the doors of the Senate be opened, and continue open, during the discussion upon the contested election of Albert Gallatin." A motion was passed February 20, 1794, during the second session of the third Congress that the Senate chamber be provided with galleries which shall be permitted to be open every morning so long as the Senate shall be engaged in their legislative capacity, unless in such cases as may in the opinion the Senate require secrecy. (*Henry H. Gilfry—Precedents. Decision on points of order, with phraseology, in the United States Senate*)

Senate special session was held for one day, March 4, 1791, at the Senate Chamber, Philadelphia, Pa., and was summoned by President George Washington to nominate the several officers necessary to put the federal government into operation in the newly admitted state of Vermont, the supervisors of the several districts within the United States, and the officers for an additional military establishment of the United States. (*Annals of Congress—Volume 2*)

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT

under the Constitution was authorized April 14, 1792 (1 Stat.L.253), "act for apportioning representatives among the several states according to the first enumeration." The first apportionment was made in 1793 based on the first decennial census (1790) and provided for 106 representatives, one for every 33,000 of population. The first congress consisted of 65 representatives, one for every 30,000.

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS

Congressional caucus was held secretly in 1800 by the Federalist party at the instigation of Alexander Hamilton who desired the re-election of President John Adams. The Democratic-Republicans later held a caucus and nominated Thomas Jefferson. Adams and Jefferson each received 73 electoral votes, whereupon the election was turned over to the House of Representatives which, after 37 ballots between February 11 and 17, 1801, elected Thomas Jefferson of Virginia as President and Aaron Burr of New York as Vice President. (*Theodore Wells Couzens—Politics and Political Organizations in America*)

Congressional caucus (open, not secret) was held February 29, 1804, by the Democratic-Republicans when Thomas Jefferson of Virginia was nominated for President. Jefferson was elected, receiving 162 of the 176 electoral votes. George Clinton was elected Vice President.

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CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY. See Cemetery

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY published by the United States Government was authorized by act of February 14, 1865 (13 Stat.L.568) and published in 1865 for the first session of the 39th Congress. It was compiled by Benjamin Perley Poore and contained, in addition to a roster of Congressmen, information about Washington banks, insurance companies, hotels, express offices, churches, railroads, steamboats, mails, etc. It contained fifty-seven pages. (*Benjamin Perley Poore—Perley's Reminiscences*)

CONGRESSIONAL HEARING WITNESS (woman). See Woman**CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL.** See Medal**CONGRESSMAN (UNITED STATES)**

Catholic congressman was Thomas Fitz-Simons of Pennsylvania who was elected as a Federalist to the First, Second and Third Congresses. He served from March 4, 1789 to March 3, 1795. Charles Carroll of Maryland who was a Catholic also served in the First Congress. (*American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia—Records 1889—Vol 2*)

Congressman who had been a President of the United States was John Quincy Adams. He served as President from March 4, 1825, to March 3, 1829, and represented the Plymouth, Mass., district in Congress as a Whig from March 4, 1831, to February 23, 1848, when he died. He served in the 22nd and the eight succeeding congresses, 17 years less 10 days. (*John Quincy Adams—The Diary of John Quincy Adams*)

Congressmen (brothers) to serve simultaneously were the Washburn brothers, each representing a different state: Israel Washburn, Jr., of Maine (Whig 32nd-33rd Congresses, Republican 34th-35th-36th Congresses, March 4, 1851, to Jan. 1, 1861); Elihu Benjamin Washburne of Illinois, (spelled with an "e") (Whig 33rd and eight succeeding Congresses, March 4, 1853, to March 6, 1869); and Cadwallader Colden Washburn of Wisconsin (Republican 34th-35th-36th Congresses, March 4, 1855, to March 3, 1861). The three brothers served simultaneously as Congressmen from March 4, 1855 to Jan. 1, 1861. Another brother, William Drew Washburn of Minnesota (Republican 46th-47th-48th Congresses) served from March 4, 1879 to March 3, 1885.

Congresswoman elected to the United States House of Representatives was Jeanette Rankin. She was elected as a Republican by Montana and served from March 4, 1917, to March 4, 1919, and from January 3, 1941, to January 3, 1943. She was the first Representative to vote twice against entry into war, on April 6, 1917 and December 8, 1941. (*Annabel Paxton—Women in Congress*)

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Congresswoman elected to serve in the place of her husband was Mae Ella Nolan of the Fifth District, California. She was a Republican and filled the vacancy in the House of Representatives caused by the death of her husband, John Ignatius Nolan. She served from January 23, 1923 to March 3, 1925.

Congresswoman to preside over the House of Representatives was Mrs. Alice Mary Robertson of Oklahoma. At a special session of the 67th Congress on June 20, 1921, Representative David Walsh of Massachusetts asked her to take the chair. She only announced the vote which was 209 yeas and 42 nays on an appropriation of \$15,000 for a commission to represent the United States at the Peruvian Centennial of Independence exhibition. (*Chronicles of Oklahoma—Vol. 10*)

Congresswoman to vote twice against the entry of the United States into war was Mrs. Jeannette Rankin of Montana whose votes were cast April 6, 1917 and December 8, 1941.

Duel between congressmen. See Duel

Jewish congressman was Israel Jacobs who was elected by Pennsylvania to sit in the Second Congress. He served from March 4, 1791, to March 3, 1793. As there were two Israel Jacobs of Pennsylvania, this statement may be open to contradiction. The next Jewish congressman was Lewis Charles Levin, representative from Pennsylvania, elected as a candidate of the American Party to the 29th, 30th and 31st Congresses. He served from March 4, 1845, to March 3, 1851.

Negro congressman in the House of Representatives was Joseph Hayne Rainey of Georgetown, S.C. He was sworn in December 12, 1870, to fill the vacancy caused by the action of the House of Representatives in declaring the seat of Benjamin Franklin Whittemore vacant, and served ten years including the 41st to the 45th Congresses, to March 3, 1879.

Socialist congressman was Victor Louis Berger of Wisconsin who served from March 4, 1911, to March 3, 1913, in the 62nd Congress. He was elected to the 66th and 67th Congresses but was not permitted to hold a seat therein. He was elected to the 68th, 69th and 70th Congresses and served from March 4, 1923, to March 3, 1929. (*Victor L. Berger—Voice and Pen of Victor L. Berger*)

CONGRESSMAN (STATE)

Negro congressman (state) to represent a constituency where the majority were white was Bishop Benjamin William Arnett of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Greene County, Ohio who served in the lower house of the Ohio State Legislature from 1885 to 1887. He served in the sixty-sixth session which convened January 6, 1885, and adjourned May 4, 1885, and the sixty-seventh which convened

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January 4, 1886, and adjourned May 19, 1886. (*Booker T. Washington—The Story of the Negro*)

Negro congressmen to sit in any state legislature were Edwin Garrison Walker and Charles Lewis Mitchell of Boston Mass., who in 1866 were elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Negro woman state legislator was Miss Crystal Bird Fauset of Philadelphia, Pa., elected November 8, 1938 to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. Her term of office commenced December 1, 1938 and she was sworn in and assumed her seat January 3, 1939.

Woman speaker of a state House of Representatives was Mrs. Minnie Davenport Craig of Esmond, N.D. On January 3, 1933, she was elected Speaker of the North Dakota House of Representatives. She was a Republican and served for one session from January 3, 1933, to March 31, 1933.

CONSCIENCE FUND was started in 1811 during President James Madison's administration by an unknown person who claimed to have defrauded the Government and the Treasury of \$5. Other deposits in that year increased the total to \$250. No further deposits were received until 1827 when \$6 was forwarded. Nothing was received in 1848. The largest amount received was in 1916 when \$54,923.15 was sent in. For statistical and accounting purposes, funds are listed as "Miscellaneous Receipts."

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR TO RECEIVE A MEDAL OF HONOR. See Medal

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS to refuse to aid the country in time of war were led by Ann Lee. She and eight of her sect of Shakers left Liverpool, England, on the "Mariah," May 19, 1774, arrived in New York City, August 6, 1774, and settled at Watervliet, N.Y., in 1776. Because of religious reasons, she and a group of Shakers refused to aid the colonies in the War for Independence with the result that they were accused of treason and imprisoned in the old Fort at Albany, N.Y. Her disciples were released from prison on December 20, 1780. They were placed in jail without the formality of a trial. Ann Lee was transferred to the Poughkeepsie, N.Y., jail and was released shortly thereafter. (*The Life and Gospel Experience of (Mother) Ann Lee. Canterbury, Md.*)

See also Shakers

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS' CAMP (class IV-3) was the Patapsco Camp-Civilian Public Service Camp, Relay Post Office, Md., opened May 15, 1941, when twenty-six men of various faiths and beliefs arrived. The director was Dr. Ernest Atkins Wildman, professor of chemistry, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. Members worked in the neighboring Patapsco

THE FIRST**CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS' CAMP***—Continued*

State Park and in the State Forestry Nursery. Similar camps were later opened by the National Service Board for Religious Objectors.

CONSCRIPTION

Conscription was authorized by the act of May 8, 1792 (1 Stat.L.270) "effectually to provide for the National Defense by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States." Every free able-bodied white male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five was required to be enrolled in the militia of the United States. . . and to supply himself with a gun and not less than twenty-four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket. There was no penalty for non-observance. This law left the militia in command of the states.

Peacetime conscription bill was passed September 14, 1940 (Senate 47 for, 35 against; House 232 for, 124 against) and called for a total of 900,000 selectees to be trained in any given year. Registration was required of all men who attained the age of 21 and who had not reached the age of 36 on October 16, 1940. The drawing of numbers was made October 29, 1940, at Washington, D.C. The call for the first 75,000 men was made November 15, 1940. Dr. Clarence Addison Dykstra was confirmed as director of the draft on October 15, 1940. The first number, No. 158, was drawn by Secretary of War Henry Lewis Stimson.

Wartime conscription bill was passed March 3, 1863 (12 Stat.L.731) "an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes." It required men 20 to 45 years of age to be enrolled April 1, 1863, by Provost Marshals. Exemptions could be bought for three hundred dollars. The first draft call was July 7, 1863. A conscription bill had been passed November 10, 1814, by the Senate and another on December 9, 1814, by the House, but no compromise bill was enacted as the Treaty of Peace at Ghent, Belgium, signed December 24, 1814, terminated the war.

CONSERVATION CORPS. See Civilian conservation corps (U.S.)

CONSTITUTION to state "the foundation of authority is in the free consent of the people" was the "fundamental orders," the first constitution of Connecticut, drawn by Roger Ludlow and adopted January 14, 1639, at Hartford, Conn., by representatives of Wethersfield, Windsor, and Hartford. Ludlow was influenced by a sermon delivered May 31, 1638, by Thomas Hooker at Center Church, Hartford, Conn. (*James Hammond Trumbull—Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut prior to the union with the New Haven Colony*)

State constitution. See State

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, adopted March 11, 1861, contained this preamble, "We, the people of the Confederate States, each

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State acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity—invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God—do ordain and establish this constitution for the Confederate States of America." It was adopted at Montgomery, Ala. (*Confederate States of America—The Statutes at Large of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America. . .*)

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Constitution of the United States was first published in a newspaper in the September 19, 1787, *Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser*, Philadelphia, Pa., published by [John] Dunlap and [David C.] Claypoole.

Printed copies of the Constitution of the United States of America, consisting of a preamble and seven articles, were printed from plates engraved by Jacob Shallus, assistant clerk of the Pennsylvania Assembly, who received \$30 for the work. Sixty proof sheets were printed August 1-3, 1787, and laid before the Constitutional Convention on August 6, 1787. The constitution was adopted September 17, 1787, and ratified by the necessary nine states by June 21, 1788, but was not declared in effect until March 4, 1789.

State to ratify the federal constitution. See State

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT (United States)

See also Declaration of rights

Constitutional amendment (U.S.) submitted to the states for repeal was offered by the Blaine repeal resolution to void the Eighteenth amendment. The bill was passed by the Senate, February 16, 1933, by a vote of 63 to 23 and by the House on February 20, 1933, which concurred by 289 to 121. The amendment was proposed to conventions of the states by the 72nd Congress on February 20, 1933. The first state to ratify was Michigan, April 10, 1933. The amendment was declared ratified December 5, 1933, by a proclamation of the Secretary of State, after the thirty-sixth state had ratified it.

Constitutional amendments, known as the "Bill of Rights," were drawn up by James Madison and were declared in force on December 15, 1791, having been passed by both Houses and ratified by the required number of states. Originally twelve amendments were passed by both houses, but two of them failed to secure the requisite number of state ratifications. The first of the ten amendments established religious freedom, freedom of speech and press, and the right to assemble and to petition. The amendments were submitted to the states by the first Congress on September 25, 1789. The first state to ratify was New Jersey which

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acted on November 20, 1789. (*Francis Newton Thorpe—Constitutional History of the American People*)

Income tax amendment to the constitution. *See Tax*

State to ratify the twentieth (lame duck) amendment. *See State*

Woman suffrage amendment. *See Woman suffrage*

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY was organized May 9, 1860, at a convention held at Baltimore, Md., when the party may be said to have been definitely organized. This was the first and only convention. The platform declared for "The Constitution of the Country, the Union of the States and the Enforcement of the Laws." They nominated John Bell of Tennessee as the presidential candidate and Edward Everett of Massachusetts for vice president. They received twelve electoral votes as compared to 180 cast for Abraham Lincoln, the Republican nominee, in the election of November 6, 1860.

CONSULAR SERVICE. *See Diplomatic service*

CONSUMERS' ADVISORY BOARD (U.S.) was authorized June 16, 1933 (48 Stat.L.195) under the National Industrial Recovery Act. It was organized June 26, 1933. The first chairman was Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey.

CONSUMERS COOPERATIVE SOCIETY. *See Cooperative*

CONSUMERS' COUNSEL (U.S.) was authorized June 16, 1933, under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Frederic Clemson Howe was appointed the first counsel

CONSUMPTIVES HOSPITAL. *See Hospital*

CONTACT LENS. *See Lens*

CONTEMPORARY NOVELS COURSE. *See Novel course*

CONTESTED ELECTION (Congress). *See Congress—House of Representatives; Congress—Senate*

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Continental Congress assembled at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, September 5, 1774, and consisted of forty-four delegates from eleven states. Delegates from Georgia and North Carolina did not attend until later sessions. (*Journals of the American Congress from 1744 to 1788*)

Continental Congress to be opened with prayer was held on September 7, 1774. The Rev. Jacob Duché, an Episcopalian, rector of Christ Church, appeared in his canonicals attended by his clerk. The morning service of

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the Episcopal Church was read, the clerk making the responses. The Psalter for the Seventh day of the month includes the 35th Psalm wherein David prays for protection against his enemies. "Plead my cause, O Lord, with them that strive with me; fight against them that fight against me." He concluded with an appeal so heartfelt that Congress gave him a vote of thanks. The session opened at 9 A.M. at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. (*Thatcher's Military Journal*)

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS LOTTERY. *See Lottery*

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS MEDAL. *See Medal*

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS PENSION ACT. *See Pension*

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS PRESIDENT. *See President of the Continental Congress*

CONTINENTAL MONEY. *See Money*

CONTINENTAL NAVY COMMANDER. *See Naval officer*

CONTINUATION SCHOOL

Apprentice continuation school supported by a board of education from public funds was established at Cincinnati, Ohio, on August 30, 1909. Classes were conducted in the third story of a building at Twelfth and Jackson Streets. Tool apprentices were given the opportunity of a technical education along practical lines.

Continuation school established by state law was the Racine Continuation School, Racine, Wis., which opened November 3, 1911, to offer instruction in evenings to adults and to children from fourteen to sixteen years of age who had permits to work. It was authorized under Chapter 616 approved July 7, 1911, "an act relating to education in industrial, commercial, continuation and evening schools."

CONTRACEPTIVE CLINIC. *See Medical clinic*

CONTRACT CARRIER LICENSE. *See Automobile license (federal)*

CONTRIBUTARY CHILD DELINQUENCY LAW. *See Child delinquency*

CONVENT permanently established was in New Orleans, La., in a two-story frame building, with six apartments on each floor, occupied August 6, 1727 by the Ursulines. On August 9, 1727, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered for the first time. The Superioress was Mother Marie (Tranchepain) of St. Augustine. (*Rev. Henry Churchill Semple—The Ursulines in New Orleans and Our Lady of Prompt Succor*)

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CONVENT—*Continued*

Catholic convent to admit colored women as sisters was the Sisters of Loretto, Loretto, Ky. The Rev. Charles Nerinck in May 1824 admitted five Negresses to the novitiate who followed the same community exercises as the other sisters, but they lived apart from the white sisters.

CONVENTION (political) BROADCAST. See Radio broadcast

CONVENTION (political) TELECAST. See Television

CONVEYOR SYSTEM. See Belt conveyor system

CONVICT LABOR LAW. See Labor law

COOK BOOK was *The Compleat Housewife: or Accomplish'd Gentlewoman's Companion. Being a collection of upwards of Five Hundred of the most approved Receipts fit either for private Families, or such Publick-Spirited Gentlewomen as would be beneficent to their poor Neighbours.* It was modeled after one printed by Mrs. E. Smith in England. It was published in 1742 at Williamsburg, Va., by William Parks. (*Lawrence Counselman Wroth—William Parks*)

Cook book of American authorship was Amelia Simmons' *American Cookery, or the Art of Dressing Viands, Fish, Poultry and Vegetables, and the Best Modes of Making Puff-Pastes, Pies, Tarts, Puddings, Custards and Preserves, and all Kinds of Cakes, From the Imperial Plumb to Plain Cake—Adapted to This Country, and All Grades of Life.* It was printed by Hudson and Goodwin at Hartford, Conn., in 1796 for the author and contained forty-six pages.

COOKING EXPERIMENT (electric). See Electric cooking experiment

COOKING SCHOOL was the New York Cooking School which was opened in November 1876 by Juliet Corson at her residence in St. Mark's Place, New York City. In 1875, she gave cooking instruction in the Ladies Cooking Class of the free Training School for Women, New York City.

COOPERATIVE

College Cooperative store was the Harvard Co-operative Society, Cambridge, Mass., whose constitution was presented February 28, 1882. On March 15, 1882, it had four hundred subscribers. The plan was proposed by Charles Hayden Kip. Frank Bolles was the first president. Merchandise was sold below prevailing retail prices to members. The store was managed by students of the university. (*Norman Scott Brien Gras—Harvard Co-operative Society—Past and Present 1892-1942*)

Consumers Cooperative society was organized in 1830 at New York City by William Bryan, treasurer of a cooperative at Brighton, England. He established a store in New York

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City which sold articles to members at prices generally below those prevailing at retail outlets.

Cooperative cheese factory. See Cheese factory

Cooperative entirely operated by women was the Montgomery Farm Women's Cooperative Market, Bethesda, Md., incorporated August 1932 by twenty-nine women. The following year, they built a market valued at about \$50,000, the mortgage on which was paid off in January 1945.

Cooperative state law was an "act to authorize the formation of mechanics' and laboring men's cooperative associations," Act No. 288 of Michigan, approved and effective March 20, 1865, which allowed "any ten or more persons, who shall be desirous of uniting as mechanics and laboring men, in any cooperative association" to incorporate.

Group hospital-medical cooperative. See Insurance

COOPERATIVES CONVENTION was held at Springfield, Ill., from September 25 to 27, 1918 under the auspices of the Co-operative League of America. Dr. James Peter Warbasse, president of the league, presided over the 185 delegates. (*Report of the Proceedings of the First American Co-operative Convention held at Springfield, Ill., September 25, 26, 27, 1918, under the auspices of the Co-operative League of America*)

COPLEY MEDAL. See Medal

COPPER COINS. See Money

COPPER MINE known to have been worked was the Simsbury mine at Granby, Conn., whose history dates back to 1705. A company to mine the ore was formed in 1709 by John Winthrop, the younger, and was the first mining company chartered. The mine was also known as the Granby mine and was worked for several years by convicts in the Newgate prison established there. In 1737 the copper obtained from this mine was used in the manufacture of the "Granby coppers," among the earliest colonial coins minted. The mine was worked spasmodically until 1773. (*Charles Burr Todd—In Olde Connecticut*)

COPPER REFINERY FURNACE (to operate by the use of gaseous fuel) was constructed in 1878 by William Franklin Durfee for the Wheeler and Wilson Company at Ansonia, Conn.

COPPER TUBE. See Brass and copper seamless tube

COPYRIGHT LAW securing benefit of copyright was passed May 15, 1672 by the General Court of Massachusetts assembled at Boston, Mass., which granted John Usher, a book seller, the privilege of publishing on his own account

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a revised edition of "The General Laws and Liberties of the Massachusetts Colony." It was ordered "that for at least seven years, unless he shall have sold them all before that time, there shall be no other or further impression made by any person thereof in this jurisdiction." The penalty for violation of the copyright was treble the whole charges of printing and paper.

Copyright law of the United States was (1 Stat.L.124) "an act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned." The bill was signed by the Speaker and the President of the Senate, May 25, 1790, and was laid before President George Washington on May 27, 1790, who signed it May 31, 1790. Rights were granted only to citizens of the United States, a policy which continued until 1891. Protection was extended over a fourteen-year period, renewal rights being granted only if the author were still alive.

Copyright law (state) was "an act for the encouragement of literature and genius," passed during the session of the General Court of Assembly of the Governor and Company of the State of Connecticut, held at Hartford, Conn., January 8th to February 7th, 1783. It gave authors sole right of publication for fourteen years with power of renewal. Massachusetts passed a law March 17, 1783, for a twenty-one year period. Both laws extended rights only to other states having reciprocal legislation. (*Richard Rogers Bowker—Copyright, Its History and Its Law*)

International copyright agreement was the Platt-Simonds Copyright Act passed March 4, 1891 (26 Stat.L.1107), effective July 1, 1891. Citizens of Switzerland, France, Belgium and Great Britain were thus enabled to obtain copyright protection in the United States. The United States was represented by Boyd Winchester at the Berne International Copyright Convention, September 9, 1886, but did not become a signatory to the convention. (*Thorvald Solberg—The United States and International Copyright*)

COPYRIGHTED BOOK. See Book

COPYRIGHTS REGISTRAR OF THE U.S. was Thorvald Solberg who served from July 1, 1897, to April 22, 1930.

CONDUIT. See Water conduit

CORAL REEF BARRIER of importance on exhibition was installed in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, under the direction of Dr. Roy Waldo Miner. Its construction occupied five years and the reef, weighing forty tons, was completed in July 1934.

CORD TIRE. See Automobile tire; Bicycle tire

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CORK for steam pipe covering was manufactured in the United States in 1894 by Stone & Duryea of Brooklyn, N.Y. They moved to Bridgeport, Conn., in 1896 and the following year produced cork covering for cold pipe lines. They were succeeded by the Nonpareil Cork Manufacturing Company which in turn was purchased by the Armstrong Cork Company in 1904.

CORK JACKET. See Life preserver

CORK manufacturer is claimed to be William King who opened a factory in Brooklyn, N.Y., where he produced cork products from 1850 to 1860.

CORKBOARD (IMPREGNATED) was made in 1900 by the Armstrong Cork Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. It was produced in a specially constructed plant at Beaver Falls, Pa. The business grew rapidly until the "composition" corkboard gave way entirely to pure corkboard insulation.

CORKBOARD PATENT to be issued on pure corkboard was No. 456,068 granted to John T. Smith of Brooklyn, N.Y., on July 14, 1891. Manufacture was begun in Brooklyn, in 1894 by Messrs Stone and Duryea. Cork covering was produced first, and then the manufacture of pure corkboard followed within a very few years. (*Pearl Edwin Thomas—Cork Insulation*)

CORKSCREW PATENT, No. 27,615, was granted on March 27, 1860, to M. L. Byrn of New York City. It covered a gimlet screw with a "T" handle.

CORN

Shipment of hybrid seed corn was sold to Samuel Ramsay, Jacobsburg, Ohio, on April 13, 1916, by Funk Brothers Seed Co., Bloomington, Ill. The price was \$15 a bushel.

CORN HUSKING CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST (National) was held December 1, 1924, on a farm near Alleman, Polk County, Iowa. There were six contestants. The winner was Fred Stanek of Webster County, Iowa, who husked 1,891 pounds, a net of 1,705 pounds, or 24.3 bushels, in 80 minutes

CORNCOB PIPE. See Pipe

CORNSTALK PAPER BOOK. See Book

CORNSTARCH

Starch made commercially from Indian corn was made by Thomas Kingsford who produced a small quantity in 1842 at Jersey City, N.J. In 1846, he and his son, Thomas, erected a small cornstarch plant at Bergen, N.J., and a larger one at Oswego, N.Y., in 1848.

Cornstarch patent was No. 2,000 issued March 22, 1841, to Orlando Jones of City Road, England, "for operating on farinaceous

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CORNSTARCH—*Continued*
matters to obtain starch and other products," especially flour or powder produced from rice.

CORNSTONE, or Maizolith, a product harder than the hardest wood and several times stronger than the strongest wood was first made at the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, in 1922. It is made principally from corncobs or cornstalks by means of specially designed machinery. It ranges in color from golden tan to ebony and is used principally as a structural material where great strength as compared to weight is desired, and where great abrasion and impact are desired. It has a specific gravity of 1.5 and modulus of rupture of about 35,000 pounds.

CORPORATION

Commercial corporation was the New York Fishing Company, which was chartered January 8, 1675 by the Governor and Council of New York acting for the Duke of York "for settling a fishery in these parts." Shares of the capital stock were £10 each. (*New York Council—Minutes III, part 2:10*)

Corporate body of more than temporary duration, excluding town incorporations, was the President and Fellows of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., chartered May 30, 1650. It consisted of seven persons, Henry Dunster, president; five fellows, Samuel Mather, Samuel Danford, Jonathan Michell, Comfort Starr and Samuel Eaton; and Thomas Danford, treasurer. (*Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff—Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. Vol. 4*)

CORPORATION COURSE

Industrial corporation course was entitled "Private Corporations; Origin, history and present status of joint stock concerns, including railroads." It was offered by Dr. Amos Griswold Warner, lecturer on Political and Economic Science, at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr., in 1888-89.

See also College

CORPORATION TAX. *See Tax*

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL to achieve distinction was started through the initiative of Thomas Jefferson Foster, proprietor and editor of the *Shenandoah Herald*, who issued a Course in Coal Mining as a means of educating workmen and safeguarding lives through a knowledge of the fundamentals of mine developing and operating. The first student of this organization, which is now known as the International Correspondence Schools with headquarters at Scranton, Pa., was enrolled October 16, 1891. Instruction is now offered in a great variety of subjects. (*International Correspondence Schools Field Staff Training Course—International Textbook Press*)

See also Forestry correspondence course; Home study courses; Blind correspondence school

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CORRUGATED LIFE BOAT. *See Life boat*

CORRUGATED PAPER. *See Paper*

CORRUPT ELECTION PRACTICES LAW. *See Election law*

CORSET manufactured by a factory as a health item rather than a fashion article was made July 1874 by Warner Brothers, McGraw, N.Y., a partnership of Dr. Ira DeVer Warner and Dr. Lucien Calvin Warner. The corset combined three garments in one, a corset, a skirt supporter and self-adjusting pads, and had shoulder straps. (*Lucien T. Warner—Always Starting Things Through Seventy Eventful Years*)

COSMIC RAY was discovered in 1925 by Robert Andrews Millikan at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif. The formal announcement of the discovery was made on November 11, 1925, before the National Academy of Sciences assembled in convention at Madison, Wis. (*Robert Andrews Millikan—Cosmic Rays*)

COSTUME MUSEUM. *See Museum*

COTTON

Cotton acreage reduction payment was made July 28, 1933, to William E. Morris of Nueces county, Tex., who was presented with a check of \$517 by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt for having plowed under forty-seven acres of his cotton crop. In addition, he was given an option on 23½ bales of cotton at six cents a pound.

Cotton crop commercially produced entirely by machinery, from planting to baling, with the exception of a few incidental hours of hand labor, was grown during the year 1944 on 28 acres owned by Hopson Planting Company of Clarksdale, Miss. The soil was prepared, crop seeded and cultivated by machines, weeds eradicated by flame, and the crop harvested with a mechanical picker.

Cotton exported to England consisted of eight bales from Charleston, S.C., which were seized by the custom house in England in 1764 on the grounds that the American colony could not have produced so much.

Cotton fabric used on a road. *See Road*

Cotton goods to be trade-marked were made by the Beverly Cotton Manufactory, Beverly, Mass. On June 6, 1788 it was enacted "that all goods which may be manufactured by the said corporation, shall have a label of lead affixed to one end thereof, which shall have the same impression as the seal of the corporation, and that if any person shall knowingly use a like seal or label with that used by said corporation, by annexing same to any cotton or cotton and linen goods, not manufactured by said corporation with a view of vending or distributing thereof, as the proper

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manufacture of said corporation, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay treble the value of said goods to be sued for and recovered for the use of said corporation, by action of debt, in any court of record proper to try the same."

COTTON-BALE METALLIC TIE was invented by Frederick Cook of New Orleans, La., who obtained patent No. 19,490, March 2, 1858, on "a friction clasp or buckle for attaching the ends of iron ties or hoops for fastening cotton bales and other packages so that the ties are prevented from slipping by the friction against a certain portion of the buckle."

COTTON-BOLL WEEVIL, which has been so destructive to cotton crops, was introduced into the United States from Central America about 1892, probably through Brownsville, Tex. The weevil is a species of beetle and because of its small size and immunity to most insecticides has become a serious problem.

COTTON GIN, which separated the seed from the cotton, was invented by Eli Whitney of Mulberry Grove, (near Savannah), Ga., in 1792 who applied for a patent on June 20, 1793. His model was stolen and was manufactured by dishonest interests, before Whitney received a patent on March 14, 1794, on "a machine for ginning cotton." Whitney formed a partnership with Phineas Miller and manufactured cotton gins. The invention was so valuable that redress was unobtainable, and his patent was not renewed due to the power exerted by those who had been enriched by his invention. (*Denison Olmsted—Memoir of Eli Whitney, Esq.*)

COTTON MILL (see rival claim—next paragraph) was established in Beverly, Mass., between August 1788 and July 1789 by a company of proprietors known as the Beverly Cotton Manufactory. The company was incorporated on February 3, 1789, and was visited the same year by George Washington. The spinning jenny spun sixty threads at one time and the carding machine carded forty pounds of cotton a day. (*Edwin Martin Stone—History of Beverly*)

Cotton mill was established on James Island, near Charleston, S.C. by Mrs. Frances Ramage, widow of a South Carolina planter, in 1789. It was used in the weaving and spinning of cotton or linen yarns. An account of the mill is contained in the *City Gazette or Daily Advertiser* of Charleston, S.C. of February 24, 1789. (*South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Vol. VIII and IX*)

Cotton mill in the world where the whole process of cotton manufacturing from spinning to weaving was carried on by power was that of the Boston Manufacturing Company, Waltham, Mass., incorporated February 23, 1813 with a capital of \$100,000. A mill was erected later the same year at Waltham, from whence it took its better known name, The

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Waltham Company. Labor was paid a fixed wage and various groups were departmentalized. Nathan Appleton, Francis Cabot Lowell and Patrick Tracy Jackson were the prime sponsors of this organization. The machinery was constructed by Paul Moody. (*Edmund Lincoln Sanderson—Waltham as a Precinct of Watertown and as a Town*)

Cotton mill to spin cotton yarn successfully was started on December 20, 1790 by Samuel Slater at Pawtucket, R.I. It was 40 feet long, 26 feet wide and two stories high with an attic. Power was obtained from the old fulling mill waterwheel in Ezekiel Carpenter's clothier shop on the east bank of the Blackstone River at the Southwest abutment of Pawtucket Bridge. Alexander Hamilton in his report as Secretary of the Treasury made on December 5, 1791 said, "The manufactory at Providence has the merit of being the first in introducing into the United States the celebrated cotton mill, which not only furnishes materials for the manufactory itself but for the supply of private families, for household manufacturing" (*Frederick Lewis Lewton—Samuel Slater and the Oldest Cotton Machinery in America*)

COTTON PICKER (mechanical) of importance was the Rust Cotton Picker, a horse-drawn picker, built by John Rust at Weatherford, Tex., in 1928. In 1929 it was rebuilt into a self-propelled model powered by a model "T" motor; in 1935, a tractor model was built and tested; and in 1937 an improved model picked thirteen bales of cotton in one day.

COTTON SPINNING JENNY was put into operation by Daniel Jackson, a copper-smith, of Providence, R.I., in 1786. At first it was set up in a private house, but was afterward removed to the upper room in the Market House where it was operated. (*Edward Field—History of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*)

COTTON THREAD was made in Pawtucket, R.I., in 1793 by Hannah Wilkinson (Mrs. Slater) who conceived the idea of twisting fine Surinam cotton yarn on spinning wheels. She manufactured No. 20 two-ply thread which proved superior to the linen thread then in use.

COTTON TWINE FACTORY was established in 1839 by Jacob Sloat of Sloatsburg, N.Y. The mill was opened in 1815 and produced cloth until 1839. Sloat invented a dressing and produced as much as 6,000 pounds a week of cotton twine in 1839.

COTTONSEED HULLING MACHINE was invented by John Lineback of Salem, N.C., and patented by him on March 31, 1814.

COTTONSEED OIL was produced in 1768 through the efforts of Dr. Otto, a Moravian, of Bethlehem, Pa. He was able to get nine pints of oil from a bushel and a half of cotton seed.

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COTTONSEED OIL MILL was established in Petersburg, Va., in 1829 by Francis Follet.

COUNCIL (Colonial). See Colonial government

COUNTESS

American woman to become a countess was Sarah Thompson whose father, Benjamin Thompson, an American physicist, born at North Woburn, Mass., was created a count of the Holy Roman Empire in 1791 by Charles Philip Frederick, Duke of Bavaria. The daughter was received as the Countess of Rumford with the privilege of residing in any country in which she might choose and receiving half of her father's pension of 2000 florins. (*George Edward Ellis—Memoir of Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, With Notices of His Daughter*)

COUNTRY CLUB

Country club to attain an age of sixty years was the Country Club of Brookline, Mass., organized September 13, 1882, and incorporated November 7, 1882. Its purpose was the encouragement of athletic exercise and the establishment and maintenance of places for reading rooms and social meetings. In 1882, Clyde Park, the estate of Francis E. Bacon, was leased for five years, and in 1887 it was purchased. In 1883, the Myopia Club, organized at Winchester in 1879, was absorbed by the Country Club. (*Frederic Haines Curtiss & John Heard—The Country Club, 1882-1932*)

COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL was the Country School for Boys of Baltimore, a private school (now the Gilman Country School for Boys, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.) which was opened September 1897. The first headmaster was Frederick Winsor.

COUNTY LIBRARY. See Library

COUPLER (Railroad). See Railroad coupler

COURT

Bicycle traffic court. See Bicycle traffic court

Commerce court (United States) was established by Act of Congress, June 18, 1910 (36 Stat.L. 539). A presiding judge and five associates were appointed by President William Howard Taft for terms that extended from one to five years. The court was organized February 8, 1911, and opened February 15, 1911, at Washington, D.C. Appeal of its decisions could only be made to the Supreme Court. Due to various abuses, the court was abolished December 31, 1913. (*Walker Downer Hines—United States Commerce Court*)

Conciliation tribunal for small claims was the Conciliation Branch of the Municipal Court of Cleveland established March 15, 1913, at Cleveland, Ohio. The first case was filed March 17, 1913, and was heard by Judge Dan B. Cull on March 24, 1913. The complainant

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cannot be represented by counsel, and must present his own case. Strict rules of evidence and procedure are waived. The judgment rendered has the same force and effect, and is as binding, as a judgment rendered in any court of record. (*American Judicature Society—Bulletin No. 8. April 1915*)

Court of claims was established by an act "to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the United States" (10 Stat.L. 612), signed February 24, 1855, by President Franklin Pierce. It required the appointment of three judges with life tenure by the President with the consent of the Senate. President Pierce appointed Isaac Blackford of Indiana and John James Gilchrist of New Hampshire on March 3, 1855, and George P. Scarborough of Virginia on May 8, 1855, who received \$4,000 annually. The court was organized May 11, 1855, with Judge Gilchrist as presiding judge. It was reorganized by act of March 3, 1863 (12 Stat.L. 765). Until March 3, 1887, it was the only court in which cases could be prosecuted against the government.

Domestic relations court was established in Buffalo, N.Y., in 1909 by the Hon. Simon Augustine Nash, Judge of Police Court, who privately heard domestic relations cases in his chambers instead of in open court. Chapter 570, Laws of New York State, approved May 29, 1909, established the City Court of Buffalo, and the domestic relations division was opened January 1, 1910. (*Station Probation Commission, Buffalo. 1928*)

Juvenile court in the world was the Juvenile Court of Cook County, known as the Chicago Juvenile Court, authorized April 21, 1899, opened July 1, 1899, with Richard Stanley Tutthill as judge. On March 3, 1913, cases involving girls were tried by a woman judge, Mary Margaret Bartelme. The first year about 2,300 children's cases were heard. (*Timothy David Hurlley—Origin of Illinois Court Law*)

Night court in the world was opened in New York City on September 1, 1907. The first night session of a magistrates' court, the Jefferson Market Court at Ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, was presided over by Hon. Charles Nathan Harris. Sessions were held from 8 p.m. to 3 a.m. until September 1, 1910, when cases against men were transferred to Yorkville Court, 153 East 57th Street. Cases against women were held in the same building as before. On June 28, 1911, the closing hour of both sessions was fixed at one o'clock in the morning. On April 21, 1919, the sessions of the Women's Court were changed to day sessions. (*Records in City Magistrates' Courts. New York City*)

Small debtors' court established by state law was authorized March 15, 1913, by Chapter 20, Laws of Kansas, to take effect April 30, 1913. Plaintiffs and defendants appeared without legal representation. Judges served without fee, pay or award and were

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not required to be lawyers. Appeals could be taken to the district court. Cases were tried involving not more than \$20. The first court was at Topeka, Kan., with W. H. Kemper as judge. (*William Franklin Willoughby—Principles of Judicial Administration*)

State Supreme Court composed entirely of women was the Special Supreme Court of Texas appointed by Governor Pat Morris Neff on January 8, 1925. When an application for writ of error in the case of W. T. Johnson, et al. vs. J. M. Darr, et al., from El Paso County (a Woodman of the World case) reached the Supreme Court of Texas, the three members thereof found themselves disqualified to consider it and immediately certified their disqualifications to the governor as required by law. Thereupon, the governor appointed Mrs. Hortense Ward of Houston, Special Chief Justice, and Miss Hattie L. Henenberg of Dallas and Miss Ruth Brazzil of Galveston as Special Associate Justices to hear and determine the cause of action. They were sworn in January 8, 1925. The case was finally decided by the Special Supreme Court on May 23, 1925, affirming the judgment of the Court of Civil Appeals.

Supreme court. See Supreme court of the United States

COURT MARTIAL TRIAL was held August 24, 1676, at Newport, R.I., by Governor Walter Clarke, Deputy Governor John Crayton, and assistants. Edmund Calverly was the Attorney General. Quanpen, an Indian sachem also known as Sowagonish, was found guilty and ordered shot on August 26th. Others who participated in King Phillip's War were sentenced to various penalties. (*Record of a Court Martial held at Newport, R.I., in August and September 1676 for the Trial of Indians charged with being engaged in Phillip's designs*)

Court martial trial at which enlisted men were allowed to sit as members of the court was convened at 8.30 A.M. on February 1, 1949, at Heidelberg, Germany. The first trial in the United States was convened February 3, 1949, at Fort Bragg, N.C. Governors Island, N.Y., also held a courtmartial on February 3, 1949. Article of War 4, as amended by Title II, Selective Service Act of 1948 (Public Law 759, 80th Congress), effective February 1, 1949, provided in pertinent part that enlisted men shall be eligible to sit as members of the court at the trials of enlisted men by special and general courts-martial when requested in writing by the accused at any time prior to the convening of the court.

Military court martial commenced January 20, 1778, at Cambridge, Mass., when Colonel David Henley, commanding officer of the American troops at Cambridge, Mass., was accused "of a general tenor of language and conduct heinously criminal as an officer, and unbecoming a man, of the most indecent, vio-

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lent, vindictive severity against unarmed men, and of intentional murder." The trial was concluded on February 25, 1778, when Henley was found not guilty. Brigadier General John Glover was the presiding officer at the trial. (*Proceedings of a General Court-Martial, held at Cambridge, on Tuesday the 20th of January and continued by several adjournments to Wednesday, the 25th of February 1778; upon the trial of Colonel David Henley*)

COURT TENNIS. See Tennis

COW. See Animals

COXWAIN (Woman). See Woman

C.Q.D. DANGER SIGNAL. See Radio danger signal

CRACKER (sweet) of American manufacture was introduced to the public in 1865 by Belcher & Larrabee of Albany, N.Y., in competition with the English varieties which were imported in increasing quantities. These crackers were of the sweetened variety. Soda crackers and salt crackers had been made previously.

Hard water crackers were made by hand in 1801 by Josiah Bent in his home in Milton, Mass. They were made from the best winter wheat and pure cold water and baked in ovens heated by bundles of hardwood fagots. Bent peddled them around the country and in 1827 sold his business which became Bent & Company. (*Albert Kendall Teele—The History of Milton, Mass.*)

CRACKER BAKERY was that of Theodore Pearson of Newburyport, Mass., which started in 1792. His products appealed chiefly because they kept better than bread.

CRAFT LABOR UNION. See Labor union

CRANBERRY CULTIVATION was attempted about 1820 by Captain Henry Hall of Dennis, Barnstable County, Mass. Cranberries grew wild and, most likely, were eaten by the Pilgrims.

CRANBERRY TREATISE was B. Eastwood's *A Complete Manual for the Culture of the Cranberry, with a description of the best varieties*, published in 1856 by C. M. Saxton & Co., New York City. It contained 120 pages and described the location of patches, preparation of soils, planting vines, diseases, picking, etc.

CRANE was manufactured by the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, Stamford, Conn., in 1833 for the Pittsburgh Bessemer Steel Company. This machine was a two-ton full-revolving, self-propelling steam crane mounted on a four-wheel standard gage truck.

Wrecking crane was built by the Industrial Brownhoist Corporation, Bay City, Mich., in 1883. It had a capacity of twenty tons, was mounted on a non-propelling car to operate on

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a standard gage track. In 1886, the adaption of the revolving crane was made. This was a fifteen-ton steam railway type crane in which the crane proper was mounted at one end of the car and the boiler at the other.

CRAPS was introduced at New Orleans, La., about 1813 by Bernard Xavier Philippe de Marigny de Mandeville who had seen the game played in France as "Hazards." As the nickname for a Creole was Johnny Crapaud, the game became known as Crapaud's game which later was abbreviated to Craps. Marigny lost a fortune playing the game. He owned considerable property through which he was obliged to cut a street and sell lots on both sides to obtain funds to pay his debts. Maps show this street named Craps Street, later changed to Burgundy Street. (*Edward Larocque Tinker—The Palingenesis of Craps*)

CREAM SEPARATOR

Centrifugal cream separator was made in 1879 by David M. Weston and Edward Burnett of Boston, Mass., whose experience was obtained with sugar centrifugals. The first machine was used on the Deerfoot Farm, Southboro, Mass. It made 1,600 revolutions a minute and had a 26-inch bowl. The machine had to be stopped to draw off the cream and skim milk after separation.

Centrifugal cream separator patent was No. 195,515 granted September 25, 1877, to Wilhelm C. L. Lefeldt and Carl G. O. Lentsch of Schoeningen, Germany, on an "improvement in centrifugal machines for creaming milk." It consisted of an electric rotator which forced the heavy milk to the base of the pan.

Continuous flow centrifugal cream separator was invented by Carl Gustaf Patrik de Laval of Stockholm, Sweden, who applied for a patent on July 31, 1879, which was granted October 4, 1881, No. 247,804. The first machine of this type used in the United States was put in operation in 1881 by Theodore Augustus Havemeyer, sugar refiner and Jersey stock breeder, on his farm at Mahwah, N.J.

CREAMERY was established by Alanson Slaughter at Wallkill, N.Y., in 1861.

CREDIT INSURANCE. See Insurance

CREDIT PROTECTIVE GROUP was the Merchant's Vigilance Association formed in 1842 by importers and commission houses in New York City. They distributed reports prepared by Sheldon P. Church. William C. Dusenbury, who later formed the Mercantile Agency of Woodward & Dusenbury, was the secretary.

CREDIT REPORT BOOK was prepared by Sheldon P. Church and published anonymously in 1844 at New York City. It was distributed to subscribers only and contained commercial information about merchants in southern and mid-western states.

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CREDIT UNION ACT. See Federal credit union act

CREDIT UNION ASSOCIATION was founded by Alphonse Desjardins at Manchester, N.H., on December 16, 1908. It was known as "La Caisse Populaire Ste. Maric" and was chartered April 6, 1909. Ninety-nine per cent of the depositors were French. (*Edson Leone Whitney—Cooperative Credit Societies, Credit Unions in American and Foreign Countries*)

CREDIT UNION LAW was sponsored by Pierre Jay, first bank commissioner of Massachusetts, and was passed by the Massachusetts legislature. It was approved May 21, 1909, by Governor Eben Sumner Draper. (*Chapter 419—Acts of 1909—Massachusetts*)

CREMATION was that of Henry Laurens who was born in Charleston, S.C., in 1724 and died on December 8, 1792. He was a staunch patriot, and after the Revolutionary War became one of the ministers to make arrangements for peace. His will read as follows: "I solemnly enjoin it upon my son as an indispensable duty that, as soon as he conveniently can after my decease, he cause my body to be wrapped in twelve yards of tow cloth, and burnt until it is entirely consumed, and then, collecting my ashes, deposit them wherever he may see proper." (*Cobb—Quarter Century of Cremation in North America*)

CREMATORY was erected by Francis Julius Le Moyne on his own grounds at Washington, Pa., in 1876. It was the first and the only crematory in the United States until 1884. The first incineration was of the body of Baron Joseph Henry Louis de Palm on December 6, 1876. Le Moyne died of diabetes on October 14, 1879, and two days later was cremated in his own crematory. (*Howard Atwood Kelly & Walter Lincoln Burrage—Dictionary of American Medical Biographies*)

Crematory (state) was authorized by Chapter 341 of New York State on May 21, 1888, when \$20,000 was appropriated to build and equip a crematory on Swinburne Island in New York harbor. It was built by Dr. Miles Lewis Davis of Lancaster, Pa. In 1889, those buried at the Quarantine cemetery (Sequine's Point) were disinterred and cremated. (*New York Quarantine Commissioners—Annual Report 1889*)

CREPE was produced in France in 1912 and was introduced into New York City in the same year by Haas Bros., who registered the name "Crepe Georgette" in the United States Patent Office on December 30th, 1913, and commenced its production in the United States.

CREPE PAPER. See Paper

CRICKET CLUB

Cricket club was the Boston Cricket Club founded in 1809 at Boston, Mass. The first president was Andrew Allen.

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Cricket club to own its own clubhouse was the Germantown Cricket Club which in 1854 occupied "Belfield," the home of William Wister, at Germantown, Pa. (*Site and Relic Society of Germantown—Reports*)

CRICKET TOURNAMENT

Cricket game played by a college team is claimed to have been at Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. The game was introduced in 1836 by William Carvill, the gardener. The bats and balls were of home manufacture.

Cricket match was held in New York City, on the site of Fulton Market, on May 1, 1751, between the Londoners and the New Yorkers. The New Yorkers made 80 and 86 and the Londoners 43 and 47. Cricket was played at the same site five years earlier between local teams. (*William Rotch Wister—Some Reminiscences of Cricket in Philadelphia Before 1861*)

International cricket tournament was held October 3, 4, 5, 1859 at Hoboken, N.J., between the All-England team, captained by George Parr, and the St. George's Cricket Club of New York, captained by J. Wisden. The American team was weak at bat and the English team won in one inning and sixty-four runs. A second game was played October 10, 1859, at Philadelphia, Pa., the English winning by seven wickets. The English team played two games in the United States and two in Canada. (*Henry Chadwick—American Cricket Manual*)

CRIME

Crime prevention commission for interstate cooperation was the New Jersey Commission on Interstate Cooperation established by Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 introduced and sponsored by Senator Joseph Gustave Wolber. The joint resolution was passed and signed March 12, 1935, by Governor Harold Giles Hoffman and the commission was immediately organized with Judge Richard Hartshorne as the first chairman. The commission consisted of fifteen members, five each appointed by the Senate, the Assembly, and the Governor. The commission was responsible for developing cooperation between states on various problems such as crime control, motor vehicles, conflicting taxation, labor problems, agriculture, etc.

Interstate crime pact was effected between New York and New Jersey and signed September 16, 1833, at New York City by Benjamin Franklin Butler, Peter Augustus Jay, Henry Seymour, Theodore Frelinghuysen, James Parker and Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Elmer. Article six related to criminal process for New Jersey and article seven for New York. The New Jersey legislature ratified the pact on February 26, 1834, and New York on February 5, 1834. The pact was ratified by act of Congress, June 28, 1834. (*U.S. Laws 1834—Chapter 126*)

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National conference on crime was held October 11-12, 1935, at Trenton, N.J., with a roster of official delegates from forty-one states and from the Federal Government. Its purpose was to develop reciprocal legislation and interstate compacts between states and to curb crime throughout the country. The conference developed a permanent organization composed of one official representative from each state in the union and one from the Federal Government for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of the conference.

CRIPPLES

Hospital for crippled children. See Hospital

Kindergarten for crippled children was opened at the Alta Settlement House, Cleveland, Ohio in 1900.

Orthopaedic hospital. See Hospital

Private school for cripples was planned in 1861 by Miss Cornelia and Dr. James Knight. It was opened May 1, 1863, at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, New York City, under the auspices of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, incorporated March 27, 1863. (*Fenwick Beckman—Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled*)

Public school for cripples was the Tilden School, Chicago, Ill., opened in 1900 with Mrs. Emma Haskell as teacher. A horsedrawn wagon was used to transport the children.

CROIX DE GUERRE. See Medal

CROPS. See Agriculture

CROQUET LEAGUE was the National Croquet League, organized February 12, 1880, at Philadelphia, Pa. The first president was George Washington Johnson of the Lemon Hill Croquet Club. David Evans of the Pennsylvania Croquet Club was elected secretary and treasurer. Representatives from eighteen clubs attended to standardize the game. Wickets were reduced in size and the balls reduced in diameter.

CROSSING GATE (railroad). See Railroad crossing gate patent

CROSSWORD PUZZLE was prepared by Arthur Winn and was published in the supplement of the New York (Sunday) *World* of December 21, 1913.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE BOOK was *The Plaza Cross Word Puzzle Book* published by Simon and Schuster, Inc., New York City, November 5, 1924. It was edited by Albert (Prosper) Buranelli and H. V. Crosby and contained fifty puzzles.

CROUP REPORT. See Medical book

CRUISE SHIP. See Ship

CRUSHER (stone). See Stone crusher

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CRYPTOGRAPHY BOOK. was *A Dictionary to enable any two persons to maintain a correspondence with a secrecy, which is impossible for any other person to discover*, a 48-page pamphlet published anonymously in 1805 at Hartford, Conn. (*James D. Volts and David Shulman—A Bibliography of Cryptography*)

CRYPTOGRAPHY CHART was P. R. Wouves' *A Syllabical and Steganographical Table*, a chart 27 x 19¼ inches, with a list of syllables and words in English and French intended for secret correspondence. It contained 62 alphabetical columns, 6138 two-letter combinations, numbered from 1 to 99 so that words could be converted into numerical figures. It had two title pages, one in English and one in French and was published in 1797 by Benjamin Franklin Bache at Philadelphia, Pa.

CRYSTAL CHANDELIER. See Glass crystal chandelier

CUMULATIVE BOOK INDEX MONTHLY. See Book index

CURB EXCHANGE. See Brokerage

CURFEW BELL was introduced by Wilhelm Kieft, the third governor of New Netherlands (New York). In 1638 he instituted the custom of ringing the church bell nightly at nine o'clock to announce the hour of resting; also every morning and evening to call persons to and from labor, and on Thursdays to summon prisoners to court. (*Edmund Bailey O'Callaghan—History of New Netherland, or New York Under the Dutch*)

CURLING CLUB was the Orchard Lake Curling Club organized in the winter of 1831-32, near the present site of Pontiac, Mich. Lacking genuine curling stones, improvised wooden blocks sawed from hickory and shaped with axe and chisel were used. (*T. Williamson—Curling in Detroit and Vicinity*)

CURLING RINK

Indoors curling rink devoted exclusively to curling was opened December 19, 1920, by the Country Club, Brookline, Mass. (*Frederic Curtiss and John Heard—The Country Club—1882-1932*)

CURRENCY COMPTROLLER. See Comptroller

CURRENCY LEGISLATION. See Money

CUSTOMHOUSE in colonial America was established in Yorktown, Va. It was built about 1706 by Richard Ambler who occupied it as "Collector of Ports for Yorktown in 1720." At this period Yorktown was the port of entry for New York, Philadelphia and other northern cities. A tombstone in Hampton, Va., badly obliterated but decipherable reads "Peter Heyman, Collector of his Majesty's custom, died April 29, 1700." He is presumed to have been one of the early collectors of customs at York-

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town. (*Records in Bureau of Customs. Treasury Dept. Wash. D.C.*)

CUSTOMS COURT JUDGE (Negro). See Judge

CUT GLASS. See Glass

CUTLERY FACTORY

Cutlery factory of importance was the Green River Works of John Russell and Company, Greenfield, Mass., established about 1833 for the manufacture of chisels and table cutlery. It developed into the J. Russell Cutlery Company and had a branch office in New York City in 1840. (*Francis McGee Thompson—History of Greenfield, Mass.*)

Cutlery factory for the manufacture of pocket cutlery was started at Lakeville, Conn., by the Holley Manufacturing Company in 1845.

CUTLERY SHEARS were made at Elizabethport, N.J. in 1825 by Rochus Heinisch

CYANAMIDE commercial production was undertaken by the American Cyanamid Company of New York City, at their factory at Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, on August 16, 1909

CYCLOTRON. See Physics

CYLINDER PAPER-MAKING MACHINE. See Paper machinery

CYLINDER PRINTING PRESS. See Printing press

CYSTOSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHS IN COLOR. See Photograph

CZECH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER. See Newspaper

DAGUERREOTYPE. See Photograph

DAILY NEWSPAPER. See Newspaper

DAIRY DIVISION OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY. See Animal industry bureau (U.S.)

DAIRY LEGISLATION (state) was enacted by Massachusetts, "an act to punish fraud by the sale of adulterated milk," chapter 222, signed May 30, 1856, by Governor Henry Joseph Gardner.

DAIRY SCHOOL of collegiate rank with an organized course was offered by the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., opened January 3, 1890, to supplement courses in testing milk and farm churning. The first instructor in charge of dairying was Professor John Wright Decker. The first year the organized course was attended by only two students, while the following year seventy registered from nine states and Canada. Dairy

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certificates were awarded to those who passed the full course and had been in practical charge of a creamery or cheese factory for two seasons of not less than seven months each, one of which must follow the period of completing the course.

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION. See Agricultural society

DAM

Needle-type dam was constructed in 1900 under the supervision of B. F. Thomas at Louisa, Ky. It is located on the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River, just below the junction of Tug River. This needle dam was built from the West Virginia side to the Kentucky side and creates a pool some forty miles long.

Rock-filled dam was built at Castlewood, Colo., for the Denver Land and Water Company, and opened in November 1890. The upstream and downstream faces of the dam were built of dry or mortar rubble masonry. The core of the dam consisted of loosely dumped rock. The maximum height of the dam above the valley floor was about 70 feet, and the length about 600 feet. There was a spillway, located near the center of the dam, consisting of an opening 4 feet deep and 100 feet long. The outlets through the structure consisted of 8 twelve-inch castiron pipes, placed in pairs, at four different elevations, with valves in a chamber built inside the dam. The reservoir capacity was about 3,400 acre feet.

Steel dam was the Ash Fork Dam in John-son Canyon, four miles east of Ash Fork, Ariz., built in 1898 by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company. It is built of steel with masonry abutments. The west abutment is 84 feet long, 16 feet high. The steel portion is 184 feet long. Height of the spillway crest above present reservoir bottom is 30 feet; lowest bedrock to spillway crest is 46 feet; width of canyon at stream bed is 40 feet; top of dam (exclusive of spillway) is 300 feet. Water spills over the crest of the dam are designed as an overflow weir. The capacity of this reservoir at spillway crest is 96.7 acre feet. Area of surface at spillway crest is 7.1 acres. This canyon drains about thirty square miles, water flow is intermittent in the stream bed. (*Edward Wegmann—The Design and Construction of Dams*)

DANCE COURSE with collegiate credit was approved November 11, 1926, by the Board of Regents, and offered in the Department of Physical Education of Women, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. Miss Margaret Newell H'Doubler (Mrs. Wayne Claxton) was appointed chairman of the course known as the dance major. The department offered work in the dance in the summer of 1917 without collegiate credit.

DANGER SIGNAL (C.Q.D.). See Radio danger signal

DAVIS CUP TENNIS MATCH. See Tennis match

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DAYLIGHT SAVING, sponsored by the National Daylight Saving Association, was put into operation in the United States on Easter Sunday, March 31, 1918, when clocks were set one hour ahead. The measure was introduced by Senator William Musgrave Calder of New York on April 17, 1917 but was defeated. It was later passed without a roll call on June 27, 1917.

"DEAD LETTER" OFFICE. See Postal service

DEAF ASSOCIATION

National social organization for the hard of hearing was the American Association for the Hard of Hearing formed February 27, 1919, at New York City. The first annual meeting was held at New York City March 12, 1920. The name was changed to the American Society for the Hard of Hearing on June 5, 1935, at a meeting held in Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEAF—CHURCH SERVICE

Church services for the deaf were held by Reverend Thomas Gallaudet, an Episcopal priest, October 3, 1852, in the small chapel of New York University, New York City. Oral services were held in the morning, sign services in the afternoon. On September 11, 1854, St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes was incorporated and property purchased in 1859. The first services in the new church building were held August 7, 1859. (*Thomas Gallaudet—Sermon preached at the 25th Anniversary—Oct. 7, 1879*)

Ordained deaf clergyman was the Reverend Henry Winter Syle, a deacon in 1876 and a priest in 1883. He founded All Soul's Church for the Deaf, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1885.

Prayers in the sign language of the deaf were offered in 1817 at the American Institution for the Deaf, Hartford, Conn., by Reverend Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, a Congregational clergyman

DEAF—HEARING AID

Electrical hearing aid produced commercially was the Acousticon, invented by Miller Reese Hutchinson of New York City in 1901. On April 27, 1880, Francis D. Clarke and M. G. Foster secured patent No. 226,902 on a "device for aiding the deaf to hear" which made its own electricity and operated by bone conduction.

Hearing aid of interest other than ear trumpets was the Audiphone, a fan-like device held against the teeth, patented September 23, 1879, by Richard S. Rhodes of River Park, Ill. (No. 219,828).

DEAF (LIP READING TOURNAMENT). See Lip reading tournament

DEAF—SCHOOL

Institution in the world for the higher education of the deaf was the National Deaf Mute College, Washington, D.C., a department

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DEAF—SCHOOL—Continued

of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, incorporated February 16, 1857 (11 Stat.L.161). On April 8, 1864 (13 Stat.L.45) the Columbia Institution for the Deaf was authorized by a special act of Congress to confer degrees. The first degree was an honorary Master of Arts conferred June 1864. The first graduate received his diploma in 1866. The name of the institution was changed to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, as the education of the blind was transferred elsewhere. The name of the advanced department was changed in 1894 to Gallaudet College in honor of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, who was the first principal of the first school for the deaf in America. Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet served as president of Gallaudet College from 1864 to 1910. (*Henry Winter Syle—a Biographical Sketch of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet*)

Instruction for the deaf was given by the Rev. John Stanford, Chaplain to the Humane and Criminal Institutions, in 1807 in the Almshouse, New York City. This continued for about a year. Ten years later a meeting was held at his home to organize the New York Institution for the Deaf, now the New York School for the Deaf, which opened in 1818. (*Fred de Land—The Story of Lip Reading*)

Lip reading instruction for the deaf was given by Sarah Warren Keeler, a teacher at the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, at New York City, who advertised lip-reading lessons for adults in 1882. She lectured on the subject in 1884 and published her method in 1894.

Lip reading school for adults (successful) was established by Lillie Eginton Warren in 1890 at New York City. In 1895, she published *Defective Speech and Deafness*, a 116-page book, and on April 28, 1903, obtained patent No. 726,484 on a "means for teaching of the facial expressions which occur in speaking."

Lip reading tournament. See Lip reading tournament

Lip reading was first referred to in print in Dr. William Thornton's essay *On the Mode of Teaching the Deaf, or Surd, and Consequently Dumb, to Speak* which appeared in the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, Philadelphia, 1793.

Oral instruction for the deaf (known as Visible Speech) was used by the Horace Mann School in Boston, Mass., in 1871. Alexander Graham Bell instructed the teachers of this school in the system which his father Alexander Melville Bell, was advocating. Visible speech was phonetic writing invented by Alexander Melville Bell to show graphically any sound made by the human voice, and used to facilitate pronunciation of foreign languages. Oral instruction was used in England in the eighteenth century. In appreciation of his

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services the Boston School Committee provided a fund of \$500 to pay for the services of Alexander Graham Bell during the spring of 1871.

Oral school for the deaf (still existing) was the Clarke School for the Deaf which was founded in 1867 at Northampton, Mass. The nucleus of this school was a small experimental school at Chelmsford, Mass., founded by Miss Harriet Rogers in 1865. Miss Rogers was appointed principal. John Clarke, philanthropist gave \$50,000. An oral school was started at Cobbs, Chesterfield County, Va., in 1815 by Colonel William Bolling with John Braidwood as instructor, but it lasted only two years.

School for the deaf (permanent) was the Connecticut Asylum for the Education and Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Persons, Hartford, Conn., which opened April 15, 1817, with seven pupils. It was incorporated May 1816. A grant of \$5,000 was made by the Connecticut legislature October 1816. On May 5, 1819, the name was changed to the American Asylum. The school was financed through the generosity of a few men, one of whom, Dr. Mason Fitch Cogswell, had a deaf daughter, Alice. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, the first principal, inaugurated the system of teaching with the collaboration of the Frenchman, Laurent Clerc. The sign language and finger spelling were the only means of communication. (*Henry Winter Syle—a Biographical Sketch of Rev Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet*)

DEAF—STUDENTS' MAGAZINE

Magazine for deaf students was the *Deaf Mute Casket*, a four-page monthly printed in a school for the deaf by the deaf and edited by William D. Cooke. It was published in 1851 by the State School for the Blind and the Deaf at Raleigh, N.C.

DEAF—TRANSMISSION

Visible and oral communication by the deaf over distance was accomplished October 13, 1940, when Miss Bertha O'Donnell and Miss Adele Costa conversed in sign language through two-way television sets at W2USA, World's Fair Amateur Television Booth and W2HID, 220 East 42nd Street, New York City, eight miles away.

DEAN OF MEN. See College

DEAN OF THE FACULTY. See College

DEAN (woman) OF A GRADUATE SCHOOL. See College

DEATH PENALTY. See Capital punishment

DEATH PENALTY FOR KIDNAPING. See Kidnapping

DEBATE (radio). See Radio broadcast

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DEBT

Public debt of the United States to exceed \$100,000,000 was \$127,334,933.74 on January 1, 1816. The first to exceed \$500,000,000 was \$524,176,412.13 on July 1, 1862. The first to exceed \$1,000,000,000 was \$1,119,772,138.63 on July 1, 1863. (*Treasury Department-Bureau of Statistics-Public Debt of the United States 1791-1896*)

DEBT LEGISLATION (FEDERAL) exempting debtors from prison on processes issuing from a United States court amounting to less than thirty dollars was "an act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt" passed May 28, 1796 (1 Stat.L.482). On February 28, 1839 (5 Stat.L.321), an act of Congress prohibited imprisonment for debt by a United States court in states where imprisonment for debt had been abolished.

DEBTORS COURT. See Court

DEBTORS PRISON to be abolished by law was in Kentucky which passed "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt" passed December 17, 1821 by Kentucky. It repealed all laws authorizing *capias ad satisfaciendum*. (*Chapter 229—Acts passed at first session thirtieth General Assembly, Frankfort, Ky.*)

DECALCOMANIAS or transfer papers were imported in 1862 and used as playthings. The first commercial production for decorating buggies, sleighs, bicycles, sewing machines, etc. was undertaken at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1890 by Thomas Burke who established the National Decalcomania Company. The company was incorporated in 1922 and is still manufacturing on the original site.

DECIMAL SYSTEM OF MONEY. See Money

DECKED SHIP. See Ship

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE (AMERICAN)

Declaration of Independence by a colony was made on April 12, 1776, when the Provincial Congress in session at Halifax, N.C., by unanimous action empowered the delegates to the Continental Congress to concur with delegates of other provinces to declare independence from Great Britain. The Mecklenburg (N.C.) Declaration of Independence had been previously adopted on May 20, 1775 at Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N.C., by citizens who formally declared independence from Great Britain. Less drastic actions of similar nature were advocated by Patrick Henry and others. (*William Henry Hoyt—The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Also see conflicting statement by James Hall Moore—Defense of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence*)

Declaration of Independence was formally made on July 12, 1774, in the First Presbyterian Church at Carlisle, Pa., at a meeting of freeholders and freemen from the several townships. Various resolutions were passed.

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Rev. John Montgomery presided. (*Conway Phelps Wing—History of the First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle*)

Declaration of Independence was first ordered "to be fairly engrossed on parchment" on July 19, 1776, and was signed in Philadelphia on August 2, 1776, by fifty members of the original fifty-six who voted for its adoption. The other six signed at various later times. The last signer was Thomas McKean, who originally voted for it, but had left Philadelphia to join the army and was permitted to sign as late as 1781.

Declaration of independence was first published in a newspaper on July 6, 1776. It was reprinted in Vol. II, no.228, of the *Pennsylvania Evening Post* of Philadelphia, Pa.

Declaration of Independence was first read publicly on July 8, 1776, when Colonel John Nixon, delegated by the High Sheriff of Philadelphia, read it in the old State House yard (Independence Square). The "Liberty Bell" with the prophetic inscription "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof" was rung to call the citizens together to hear the reading. (*Harold Donaldson Eberlein and Cortland Van Dyke Hubbard—Diary of Independence Hall*)

Declaration of Independence was signed first by John Hancock of Massachusetts, President of the Continental Congress, on July 4, 1776, in Philadelphia, Pa. It was also signed by Charles Thomson, secretary. (*John Sanderson—Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence*)

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS was passed on October 14, 1774, and was known as the "Declaration and Resolves of the First Continental Congress." It agreed, "That they are entitled to life, liberty and property; and they have never ceded to any foreign power whatsoever a right to dispose of either without their consent." It was enacted at Philadelphia, Pa. (*Journals of the Continental Congress—1774-1789*)

DECORATION. See Medal

DECORATION DAY. See Holiday

DEEP FREEZE LOCKER. See Locker

DEFENSE COMMAND (U.S.) See Air defense command (U.S.)

DEGREES (ACADEMIC AND HONORARY)

American awarded honorary degrees from three of England's leading universities was Ambassador Robert Worth Bingham, recipient of an honorary LL.D. (Doctor of Laws) from London University on November 25, 1933, and from Cambridge University on October 22, 1934; and an honorary Litt D. (Doctor of Literature) from Oxford University on November 21, 1936.

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DEGREES—Academic and Honorary—
Continued

Bachelor of Music degree was granted June 7, 1876 by Boston University, Boston, Mass., to Charles Henry Morse who completed a course designed to "afford to graduates of existing musical conservatories and schools, the advantages of higher courses of instruction and training extending thru periods of from three to five years." (*Boston University—Fourth Annual Report*)

Degree awarded a dummy was conferred August 28, 1938, by the School of Speech of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., on Charlie McCarthy during the regular Edgar Bergen-Charlie McCarthy hour in the Chicago studios of the National Broadcasting Company. The degree of "Master of Innuendo and Snappy Comeback" was conferred by the dean, Ralph Dennis.

Degree conferred by radio was granted June 9, 1925, by the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, to Clifford L. Lideen of Burlington, Iowa, which broadcast the conferring of his B.A. degree. He was forced to leave the university in 1922 because of illness and completed his work through broadcasts given by Station WOI, Ames, Iowa.

Doctor of Laws honorary degree was awarded July 21, 1773, by Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., to John Winthrop, Doctor of Laws pro meritis (*Henry Herbert Edes—John Winthrop, the first recipient from Harvard College of the Degree of Doctor of Laws*)

Doctor of Medicine. See Physician

Doctor of Military Science degree was created by New York University, New York City, and conferred upon General John Joseph Pershing, April 11, 1930, the first recipient of such a degree in the United States.

Doctor of Music degree was conferred July 24, 1849 by Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., on Professor Henry Dielman of Mount St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, Md. The degree was awarded "Honoris Causa" at exercises attended by President Zachary Taylor. (*John Gilmary Shea—Memorial of the First Centenary of the Georgetown College*)

Doctor of Philosophy degree was awarded in 1861 by Yale University, New Haven, Conn., to three graduates, Eugene Schuyler, James Morris Whiton and Arthur Williams Wright. (*Paul Monroe—Cyclopedia of Education*)

Doctor of Philosophy degree awarded to a Negro was granted to Edward Alexander Bouchet by Yale University, New Haven, Conn., in 1876. He was also the first Negro to be elected to Phi Beta Kappa, the national scholastic fraternity. He was graduated from Yale in 1874. His thesis was *Measuring Refractive Indices*

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Doctor of Philosophy degree awarded to a woman was granted by Boston University, Boston, Mass., in 1877 to Helen Magill (Mrs. Andrew Jackson White). She received her A.B. degree in 1875 from Swarthmore. (*Institute of Women's Professional Relations. Greensboro, N.C.*)

Doctor of Philosophy in Accounting degree was conferred June 12, 1939, on John Wood McMahan at the annual commencement of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Doctor of Sacred Theology degree was granted to Increase Mather in 1692 by Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. Two tutors were awarded the Bachelor of Sacred Theology degree.

Honorary degree awarded a Negress by a southern white college was a Doctor of Humanities awarded Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune on February 21, 1949, by Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.

Honorary degree granted George Washington was "Doctor of Laws, the Law of Nature and Nations, and the Civil Law" conferred by the Governing Board of Harvard College, April 3, 1776, at Cambridge, Mass. (*Publications. Colonial Society of Massachusetts. Vol. 7*)

Husband and wife awarded honorary degrees by an American university were Mr. and Mrs. John Nance Garner, recipients of Doctor of Laws degrees from Baylor University, Waco, Tex., on November 21, 1936.

Law degree of LL.M. was conferred June 29, 1864, at the 110th annual commencement of Columbia University, held at the Academy of Music, New York City. It was also granted in 1865, but not again (by Columbia University) until 1894 after which it was conferred at intervals. During the last few years, however, it has been conferred regularly. (*Alfred Zantlinger Reed—Training for the Public Profession of Law*)

Master of Hebrew Literature degree awarded a woman was granted May 28, 1939, by the Jewish Institute of Religion, New York City, to Helen Hadassah Levinthal, the first Jewish woman to graduate from a recognized theological college, having completed the full rabbinical course.

DELINQUENCY LAW. See Child delinquency

DELIVERY TUNNEL (FREIGHT). See Tunnel

DEMAND NOTE. See Money

DEMOCRATIC CARTOON. See Cartoon

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION was held in May 1832 at Baltimore, Md., under the name, "Republican Delegates from the Several States." While the present

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Democratic Party was officially known at that time as the "Republican Party"—a name which had come down from the time of Jefferson—it was becoming popularly known as the Democratic Republican Party. In the early national conventions "Democrat" and "Republican" were often used interchangeably but in 1840 the word "Republican" was dropped entirely and the official title became the "Democratic National Convention," although even then speakers employed the name "Republican" when referring to what is now the Democratic Party. (Frank Richardson Kent—*The Democratic Party*)

Woman state committee chairman. See Woman—woman state committee chairman

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER. See Newspaper

De MOLAY, ORDER OF. See Freemasons

DEMOUNTABLE TIRE - CARRYING RIM. See Automobile tire

DENTAL BOOK

Book for dental hygienists (text) was *Mouth Hygiene* compiled and edited by Dr. Alfred Cvilion Fones and associate editors, Robert Hallock Wright Strang and Edward Cameron Kirk. It was a course of instruction for dental hygienists and consisted of 530 pages with 278 illustrations and 7 plates. It was published by Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia and New York, in 1916

Book on dental surgery was Dr. James Edmund Garretson's, *A Treatise on the Diseases and Surgery of the Mouth, Jaw and Associate Parts*, a 700-page book published in 1869 by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Book on dental technic of value was *The Manual of Operative Technics—A Practical Treatise On the Elements of Operative Dentistry* published in Chicago, Ill., in 1894 by Thomas Edwin Weeks, Professor of Operative Dentistry and Dental Anatomy in the College of Dentistry, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Book on dentistry strictly American, was Richard Cort Skinner's *A Treatise on the Human Teeth, concisely explaining their structure and cause of disease and decay*, published in 1801 by Johnson and Stryker, New York City. It contained twenty-six pages and sold for thirty cents. (Fielding Hudson Garrison—*An Introduction to the History of Medicine*)

Book on dentistry to become popular was Josiah Foster Flagg's *The Family Dentist; containing a Brief Description of the structure, formation, diseases and treatment of the human teeth*, printed and published in 1822 at Boston, Mass., by Joseph W. Ingraham. It contained 82 pages.

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Dental textbook was *The Dental Art, A Practical Treatise on Dental Surgery*, 384 pages, by Chapin Aaron Harris published in 1839 by Armstrong and Berry, Baltimore, Md. It was "revised, modified and greatly enlarged" and published in 1845 by Lindsay and Blakiston, Philadelphia, Pa., as *Principles and Practice of Dentistry*. Many editions were later published.

Orthodontia treatise to be printed was *An Essay On The Importance of Regulating the Teeth of Children Before the Fourteenth Year; or the Period of Life when the Second Set of Teeth Become Perfectly Developed* by Solyman Brown, M.D. which was printed in 1841 in New York City. (Bernhard Wolf Weinberger—*Orthodontics*)

DENTAL CHAIR which provided such necessary conveniences as a head rest, changes in height and position of the seat and back, was designed by M. Waldo Hanchett of Syracuse, N.Y., who received patent No. 5, 711, on August 15, 1848. (*History of Dental and Oral Science in America*)

DENTAL CODE OF ETHICS was proposed July 28, 1865 by Dr. John Allen at the Fifth Annual Convention of the American Dental Association held at Chicago, Ill.

DENTAL CORPS (Military)

Admiral in the Dental Corps (U.S. Navy) was Dr. Alexander Gordon Lyle appointed a rear admiral on March 13, 1943.

Army Dental Corps Major General was Major General Robert H. Mills, Director of the Dental Division, whose appointment was made possible by War Department, Special Orders No 280, October 7, 1943. The date of his rank was September 17, 1943.

Dental Corps of the U.S. Army was authorized by the Army Reorganization Act, February 2, 1901 (31 Stat.L.752), "an act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishments of the United States". It authorized the employment of contract dental surgeons "not to exceed one to every 30,000 of said army, and not to exceed 30 in all." The first three contract dental surgeons were Drs. John Sayre Marshall, Robert T. Oliver and Robert W. Morgan, named by the Surgeon General on February 11, 1901.

Dental corps commissions were authorized by act of Congress of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L.1054) which limited commissions to first lieutenant. The act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. L.173) permitted the ranks of captain and major; the act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat.L. 397) the rank of lieutenant-colonel and colonel; the act of January 29, 1938 (52 Stat.L.8) the rank of brigadier general for the Director of the Dental Division, one of the assistants to the Surgeon General.

Dentist officially employed in the U.S. Army was Dr. W. H. Ware, an enlisted man

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DENTAL CORPS (Military)—*Continued* in the Medical Department, who was utilized as a dental surgeon by the U.S. Army in the Philippine Islands in 1898.

DENTAL DISPENSARY

Dental Dispensary was the City Dispensary for the Medical Relief of the Poor, New York City, which opened February 1, 1791. It was incorporated April 8, 1795. Isaac Roosevelt was the first president. From February 1, 1791, to November 23, 1791, three hundred and ten patients were admitted. The fee for extractions, filling cavities with silver or lead foil was fifty cents; filling cavities with gold or a good set of front teeth cost a dollar.

DENTAL LEGISLATION

Legislation (state) regarding dental hygienists was the Public Acts of the State of Connecticut passed by the January 1915 session, Chapter 316, Section 12, and approved May 19, 1915. The first examination for dental hygienists was given by the State Board in June 1918 as no hygienists had applied for license prior to that date.

Legislation (state) regarding dental surgery was passed December 31, 1841 by Alabama. It provided that from and after the first Monday of December 1842, there should be "medical boards of the state to examine and to issue a license to applicants to practice dental surgery under the same rules and regulations, and subject to the same restrictions as those who apply for license to practice medicine."

DENTAL MAGAZINE

Dental journal to be published was *The American Journal of Dental Science*, devoted to original articles, reviews of dental publications, etc., 24 pages, which made its appearance July 1839. The publishing committee consisted of Dr. Eleazar Parmly, Dr. Elisha Baker and Dr. Solyman Brown. Dr. Chapin Aaron Harris was the first editor. It was published in New York City.

Orthodontia magazine was the *International Journal of Orthodontia* edited by Dr. Martin Dewey. The first issue was published January 1915 at St. Louis, Mo., and contained forty-four pages. The title was changed to the *American Journal of Orthodontics and Oral Surgery* on January 1938.

DENTAL SCHOOL

Dental assistants and nurses course was held by the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, Cincinnati, Ohio, from October 3, 1910 to May 1, 1911. The tuition fee was \$75. The course was introduced by Henry Tomlinson Smith, the dean. (*Ohio College of Dental Surgery, 1911-1912 Annual Announcement*)

Dental college was the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, organized at Baltimore, Md., 1839 with Chapin Aaron Harris, Horace Henry Hayden, Henry Willis Baxley, and

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others on the faculty. The college was incorporated February 1, 1840, and the first degrees were conferred March 9, 1841 on Robert Arthur and R. Covington Mackall.

Dental hygienists course was inaugurated by Dr. Alfred Civilion Fones who established the Fones Clinic, Bridgeport, Conn. The course started November 17, 1913, with 33 women, 27 of whom graduated June 5, 1914.

Dental school permanently established by a university, and the first associated with a medical school, was the Harvard School of Dental Medicine, Boston, Mass., established July 17, 1867. The first commencement exercises were held March 10, 1869. Dr. Nathan Cooley Keep was the first dean.

DENTAL SOCIETY

Dental society of importance was the American Society of Dental Surgeons organized August 18, 1840 at a meeting held at the American Hotel, New York City. The first officers were Dr. Horace Henry Hayden of Baltimore, Md., president; Dr. Josiah Foster Flagg of Boston, Mass., Dr. Eleazar Parmly of New York City and Dr. Emile B. Gardette, vice presidents. The society disbanded in 1856. (*Journal American Dental Assn. Vol. 27. March 1940*)

Dental society (local) was the Society of Surgeon-Dentists of the City and State of New York, which was formed December 3, 1834 with Dr. Eleazar Parmly as the first president and Dr. Solyman Brown as the first corresponding secretary. This was a local society as was the Dental Association of Western New York. (*American Journal of Dental Science. Vol. 1*)

Orthodontists society was the American Society of Orthodontists founded June 1900 at St. Louis, Mo. The first annual meeting was held June 11, 12, 13, 1901 at St. Louis, Mo. The constitution was adopted June 15, 1901. The first president was Dr. Edward Hartley Angle of St. Louis, Mo. The society was incorporated February 23, 1917 in Pennsylvania and the name changed April 21, 1937 to the American Association of Orthodontists.

DENTIST

Dentist who was a native-born American was Josiah Flagg who, at the age of eighteen, practiced dentistry in 1782 in Boston, Mass. In 1785 he advertised as follows, "Dr. Flagg transplants teeth, cures ulcers and eases them from pain without drawing; fastens those that are loose; mends teeth with foil or gold to be as lasting and useful as the sound teeth . . . sells, by wholesale and retail, dentifrices, tinctures, chew-sticks, mastics, teeth and gum brushes, suitable for every age, complaint and climate, with directions for their use." (*Charles Rudolph Edward Koch—History of Dental Surgery*)

Woman dentist to maintain a dental office independently was Dr. Emeline Roberts Jones who commenced practice in Danielsonville

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(now Danielson), Conn., in May 1855 as an assistant to her husband, Dr. Daniel Albion Jones. In 1859, she became his partner and in 1864 carried on independently when her husband died. (*James McManus—Record of Connecticut Dentists*)

Woman dentist to obtain a D.D.S. degree from a dental college was Lucy B. Hobbs (Taylor) who graduated February 21, 1866, from the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, Cincinnati, Ohio. She was only required to attend one college session because of credits allowed for previous practice. (Licenses to practice dentistry were not compulsory). She was elected a member of the Iowa State Dental Society on July 1865, the first woman member of a dental society. (*Dental Cosmos—November 1910*).

DENTISTRY

Amalgam for filling teeth was introduced by Messrs. Crawcour and Sons who advertised it in the August 12, 1834, *New York Commercial Advertiser* as "Royal Mineral Succedaneum for filling decayed teeth without the slightest pain, heat or pressure." They paid little attention to caries and filled all cavities without treatment. Their work was unsatisfactory and they were obliged to flee the country.

Anaesthetics in dentistry. See Anaesthesia

Dental assistants and nurses course. See Dental school

Dental association. See Dental Society

Dental hygienists book. See Dental book

Dental hygienists course. See Dental school

Gold crown tooth was made by Dr. William Newton Morrison, corresponding secretary of the Missouri State Dental Association, who described his process in the May 1869 issue of the *Missouri Dental Journal*.

Gold inlay was described by William H. Taggart, a Chicago dentist, before the New York Odontological Society, January 15, 1907. He invented the method of casting gold inlays by the inverted pattern procedure using the ancient principle of the "disappearing core." (*Dental Cosmos November 1907*)

Gold used for the filling of dental cavities was advocated by Dr. Robert Arthur. In 1855 he discovered the cohesive property of annealed gold foil which practically revolutionized the dental profession. He described it in an article "Sponge Gold" in the *Dental News Letter* of October 1854 published at Philadelphia, Pa., and in an 86-page book, *A Treatise on the Use of Adhesive Gold Foil*, published in 1857 at Philadelphia.

Patent for a gold crown was No. 144,182 granted November 4, 1873, to Dr. John B. Beers of San Francisco, Calif., on "artificial

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crowns for teeth." The technique of preparing the hollow metal crown or shell is described in the September 1880, *Dental Cosmos* published by S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Patent for artificial teeth was granted on March 9, 1822 to Charles M. Graham of New York.

Porcelain teeth were introduced about 1785, due principally to the efforts of Dr. John Greenwood of New York City. He advertised "artificial teeth set in so firm (without drawing stumps or causing the least pain) as to eat with them, and so exact as not to be distinguished from natural." Greenwood also invented the foot-power drill. One of his patients was George Washington. (*Dental Items of Interest—Nov. 1943*)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. See Education department

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. See State department (U.S.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. See Justice department

DEPARTMENT STORE. See Business

DEPARTMENTAL POSTAGE STAMPS. See Postage stamp

DEPORTATION was effected by the Plymouth Colony. Thomas Morton, residing at Mare Mount, Mass., with a licentious group, was deported to England, June 9, 1628, in the custody of John Oldham. In addition to a general disapproval of his actions, he was accused of trading guns to the Indians. (*Massachusetts Historical Collections. III. Governor Bradford's Letter Book*)

DEPOSIT GUARANTY ACT. See Bank legislation

DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION. See Federal deposit insurance corporation

DEPRESSED TROUGH ROAD. See Road

DERBY HAT. See Hat

DERMATOLOGY CHAIR. See Medical instruction

DERMATOLOGY TREATISE. See Medical book

DESK with roll top was invented about 1850 by Abner Cutler who formed the Cutler Desk Company of Buffalo, N.Y. The original patent showed the top very similar to the roll top of today. Flexible wooden curtains had been used previously. Cutler improved upon their manufacture by using a strong fabric held between an outer row of mouldings and an inner row of soft wood slats, which made it possible to operate rolls six feet long and four feet wide.

THE FIRST**DESK TELEPHONE.** See Telephone**DESIGN PATENT.** See Patent**DETECTIVE.** See Police**DETECTIVE STORY** to achieve popularity was Edgar Allan Poe's "The Murders in the Rue Morgue" published April 1841 in *Graham's Magazine*, Philadelphia, Pa. (*Graham's Magazine*. Vol. 18. No. 4)**DETONATING FUSE.** See Fuse**DEUTERIUM.** See Water—heavy water**DIAGNOSTIC BACTERIOLOGY LABORATORY.** See Bacteriology laboratory**DIAL TIME RECORDER.** See Time Recorder**DIAMOND**

Diamonds in a meteorite were found in June 1891 by Dr. George Augustus Koenig, professor of mineralogy and geology at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., while cutting a meteorite found at Canon Diablo, Arizona. In various cavities, he found small black diamonds of little commercial value which cut through polished corundum. (*Science*. July 8, 1892)

Diamonds in actual rock, peridotite, were found in the United States in the matrix at Murfreesboro, Pike County, Ark., in 1906. (*American Institute of Mining Engineers—Transactions* 1909—Vol. 39. George Frederick Kunz—*Diamonds in Arkansas*)

DIATHERMY MACHINE for medical use, that was practical, was constructed by Dr. Willis Rodney Whitney, director of research for the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., in December 1928. Albert B. Page first used the set February 19, 1929, at the Ellis Hospital, Schenectady, N.Y., and the first patient was treated February 23, 1929, by Dr. Charles Milton Carpenter. (*Science*. May 2, 1930)

DICE. See Craps**DICTATOR (BASEBALL).** See Baseball dictator**DICTIONARY**

Bohemian-American dictionary was the *Dictionary of Bohemian and English Languages*, compiled by Karel Jonas and published at Racine, Wis., in 1876. It contained 626 pages. (Fanny S. Stone—*Racine, Belle City of the Lakes*)

Dictionary compiled by a woman was *The Language of Fashion*, edited by Mary Brooks Picken, published February 2, 1940, in New York City. It contained 8,000 terms and 600 illustrations relating to wearing apparel.

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Dictionary published in the United States was *The Royal Standard English Dictionary; The First American Dictionary, Carefully Revised and Corrected, from the Fourth British Edition*, by William Perry, lecturer in the Academy at Edinburgh which was printed in 1788 at Worcester, Mass., by and for Isaiah Thomas. It sold for seven shillings and contained 596 pages of which p.73-359 contained the dictionary proper and an appendix of "Scripture Proper Names." There were 38 lines to a page, double column, and the definitions usually consisted of only one line, the same line as the word itself. It was dedicated to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. (*The Worcester Magazine*. February 1788)

Hebrew dictionary was Clement Clarke Moore's *A Compendious Lexicon of the Hebrew Language in two volumes; volume 1, containing an explanation of every word which occurs in the Psalms with notes; volume 2, being a lexicon and grammar of the whole language*, printed and sold in 1809 by [Isaac] Collins and Perkins, New York City.

Indian-English dictionary *A Key into the Language of America, or an help to the language of the natives in that part of America called New England; together with briefe observations of the customes, manners and worships, etc., of the aforesaid natives*, by "Roger Williams of Providence in New England." He prepared it on shipboard en route to Southampton, England, and it was published by Gregory Dexter, London, England, in 1643. (James Ernst-Roger Williams)

Law dictionary. See Law dictionary

Military dictionary was *A Military Dictionary, or explanation of the several systems of Discipline of different kinds of troops, infantry, artillery and cavalry, the principles of fortification and all the modern improvements in the science of tactics . . .*, by William Duane, a retired Lieutenant Colonel, published in 1810 at Philadelphia, Pa. It contained 748 pages.

Phonetic dictionary was the *Phonetic Dictionary of the English Language adapted to the present state of literature and science, with pronouncing vocabularies of classical, scriptural and geographical names*, 776 pages, compiled by Daniel S. Smalley and published by Longley Brothers, phonetic publishers, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1855.

Rhyming dictionary was *A Rhyming Dictionary, containing all the perfect rhymes of a different orthography, and allowable rhymes of a different sound, throughout the language, with authorities for the usage of them from our best poets*, published in 1823 by F. & R. Lockwood, New York City. It was an American edition of John Walker's *A Dictionary of the English language answering at once the*

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purposes of rhyming, spelling and pronouncing on a plan not hitherto attempted, first published in London, England, in 1775.

DIDACTICS COURSE

Didactics course in a college was offered in 1853 as an elective to the sophomore course at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. The college was opened October 5, 1853. Professor Rebecca Mann Pennell, in charge of the course, was elected to professorship September 15, 1852.

DIES FOR COINS. See Money

DIESEL ELECTRIC FREIGHT LOCOMOTIVE. See Locomotive

DIESEL ELECTRIC TOWBOAT. See Ship

DIESEL ENGINE

See also

Aviation	Locomotive
Engine	Railroad

Diesel engine automobile trip was made by Clessie Lyle Cummins of the Cummins Engine Company, Columbus, Ind., with a stock model engine weighing 1,200 pounds, delivering 50 h.p. at 1000 r.p.m. with four cylinders of $4\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ inch bore, installed in a seven-passenger Packard sedan. He left Indianapolis, Ind., January 3, 1930, and arrived at New York City January 6, 1930, covering 792 miles at a total fuel cost of \$1.38.

Diesel engine speed record (official) was made March 20, 1930, by Clessie Lyle Cummins of the Cummins Engine Company, Columbus, Ind., in a Packard roadster chassis equipped with a four-cylinder marine-type Diesel engine with a bore and stroke of $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 inches and piston displacement of 381.5 cubic inches. The car was stripped of fenders, windshield and spare tires and fitted with a fabric cover over the driver's compartment. Cummins averaged 80.398 miles per hour in the test at Daytona Beach, Fla.

DIESEL ENGINE TRACTOR. See Automobile tractor

DIME. See Money—silver coins

DINING CAR. See Car

DIOCESE (Catholic). See Catholic diocese

DIRECT-LIFT AIRCRAFT. See Helicopter

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Ambassador, according to the records of the Department of State, was Thomas Francis Bayard, who was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Great Britain on March 30, 1893. His letter of credence was dated April 14, 1893, and he arrived at his post on June 10, 1893 and presented his cre-

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dentials on June 22, 1893. He left his post on March 17, 1897, and his letter of recall dated March 31, 1897 was presented by his successor on April 22, 1897. (*Charles Callan Tansill—The Foreign Policy of Thomas F. Bayard*)

Ambassador to England was John Adams who on June 1, 1785, was introduced by the Marquis of Carmarthen to the King of England as ambassador extraordinary from the United States of America to the Court of London. The first minister plenipotentiary to England was Thomas Pinckney of South Carolina who was appointed on January 12, 1792. (*Samuel Willard—John Adams, A Character Sketch*)

Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was William Christian Bullitt who served from November 21, 1933 until August 25, 1936. The first Soviet representative to the United States was Alexander Antonovich Troyanovsky who was accredited as Russian ambassador from January 8, 1934 to June 22, 1938. Recognition of the U.S.S.R. was effected November 16, 1933 between President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Maksim Maksimovich Litvinov, the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

American legation in which a woman assumed charge was the American Legation at Stockholm, Sweden. Miss Frances Elizabeth Willis, Third Secretary of the American Legation at Stockholm, assumed charge while Minister John Motley Morehead was on furlough. She became *ex-officio* American Chargé d' Affaires *ad interim* October 12, 1932, until October 29, 1932. Edwin S. Crocker, 2d, Second Secretary of the Legation, who had also been absent from Stockholm, returned on October 29, 1932, and succeeded Miss Willis as Chargé d' Affaires *ad interim*.

Chief executive-elect of a foreign country to serve in a diplomatic position at Washington, D.C., was Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera who arrived April 20, 1930. He was sworn in August 7, 1930 as President of Colombia. Previously, he had served as Colombian Ambassador to the United States.

Consul general was appointed by authority of the Act of August 18, 1856 (11 Stat.L.57), which passed the House on August 15th and the Senate on August 16th. The act went into effect August 18, 1856.

Consul to California was Thomas Oliver Larkin who was appointed consul to Monterey, Calif., on May 1, 1843 and was appointed special agent on October 17, 1845. His resignation from the position of consul was dated August 17, 1846. His successor as special agent was appointed on August 2, 1849. (*Reuben Lukens Underhill—From Cowhides to Golden Fleece*)

Consul under the Department of State was Major Samuel Shaw of Massachusetts.

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DIPLOMATIC SERVICE—Continued

Having been appointed Consul to Canton, China on January 1, 1786, prior to the ratification of the Constitution, he was nominated on February 9, 1790, and confirmed the following day as consul of the United States of America at Canton, China. (*Tracy Hollingsworth Lay—The Foreign Service of the U.S.*)

Consul to die in service was Colonel William Palfrey, Paymaster General of the Continental Armies, who was elected consul at Paris, France, on November 4, 1780, by the Continental Congress at a salary of \$1,500 a year. He received his commission November 9, 1780. He sailed for his post in France on the "Shillala," an armed ship of sixteen guns, which stopped en route at the port of Wilmington, Del., on December 23, 1780, and was lost at sea after it passed the Delaware capes. (*Jared Sparks—The Library of American Biography, Vol. 7—2nd Series*)

Consular officer detailed for duty in the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Continental government was Thomas Barclay of Pennsylvania who was appointed vice consul to Paris, France, on January 21, 1781, at a salary of \$1,000 a year. Upon the formation of the United States government, President George Washington appointed him consul to Morocco on March 31, 1791. (*American Foreign Service Journal—April 1929*)

Consuls of the United States appointed after the adoption of the constitution were Joseph Fenwick of Maryland; Nathaniel Barrett, Sylvanus Bourne, Burrell Carnes and William Knox of Massachusetts; John Marsden Pintard of New York; and James Maury and Fulwar Skipwith of Virginia, all of whom were appointed June 7, 1790.

Foreign service committee was formed November 29, 1775, when the Continental Congress voted "that a committee of five be appointed for the sole purpose of corresponding with our friends in Great Britain, Ireland and other parts of the world." The members of this secret Committee of Correspondence were William Samuel Johnson of Connecticut, John Jay of New York, John Dickinson of Pennsylvania, Benjamin Harrison of Virginia and Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, who was the chairman. (*Secret Journals of the Acts and Proceedings of Congress—Vol. 2*)

Foreign Service of the United States was created on July 1, 1924, by the Rogers bill approved May 24, 1924 (43 Stat.L.140), when the diplomatic and consular services were merged into one under the Department of State.

Jewish ambassador was Oscar Solomon Straus who was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Turkey on March 24, 1887. He presented his letter of recall, June 16, 1889. He was reappointed

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June 3, 1898, left on leave of absence, December 20, 1899, and his letter of recall was presented by his successor March 29, 1901. On May 17, 1909, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Turkey and left the post in September 1910. His successor presented his letter of recall on August 28, 1911. (*William Willard Howards—Oscar S. Straus in Turkey*)

Jewish diplomatic representative was Manuel Mordecai Noah who represented the United States as Consul to Tunis from 1813 to 1816. He was a consul with diplomatic powers. *Isaac Goldberg—Major Noah, American-Jewish Pioneer*

Minister plenipotentiary was Dr. Benjamin Franklin who was elected by the Continental Congress on September 14, 1778, to the court of France. The Department of State accredits Thomas Jefferson of Virginia who was appointed on March 10, 1785, as the first minister plenipotentiary after the Revolutionary War. He sailed July 5, 1785, on the "Ceres" and served until October 1789. He left Yarmouth, England, October 22, 1789, and arrived at Norfolk, Va., November 23, 1789. (*Journals of the Continental Congress—Vol. 12*)

Ministers plenipotentiary to South and Central America were appointed on January 27, 1823, by President James Monroe. His appointments were Caesar Augustus Rodney of Delaware to Argentina, Herman Allen of Vermont to Chile, and Richard Clough Anderson of Kentucky to Colombia. (*Records in Dept. of State. Wash. D.C.*)

Naval attaché. See Naval officer

Negro consul was Ebenezer Don Carlos Bassett who was made Consul General to Haiti where he served from April 16, 1869, to November 27, 1877.

Pan American delegates (American) were Caesar Augustus Rodney, Theodore Bland and John Graham who were appointed in July 1817 by President James Monroe "to obtain information of the actual condition and political prospects of the Spanish provinces which were contending for independence." They served at Buenos Aires, Argentina, from February 1818 until April 30, 1818. (*House Document 2, 15th Congress—2nd Session*)

Representative of a foreign country to the United States was Conrad Alexandre Gérard of France who arrived in July 1778. He was styled Minister Plenipotentiary and also bore a commission as Consul General. (*Maryland Historical Magazine—1920—Vol. 15*)

Woman ambassador from a foreign country was Her Excellency Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, ambassador of India, who presented her Letter of Credence to President Harry S. Truman on May 12, 1949.

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Woman diplomat to represent the United States in the capacity of a Minister was Ruth Bryan Owen who was appointed by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on April 12, 1933, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Denmark and Iceland. Her nomination was confirmed by the Senate on April 12, 1933, without even the customary formality of reference to a committee. Mrs. Owen is the eldest daughter of the late William Jennings Bryan. (*Ruth Bryan Owen—Leaves from a Greenland Diary*)

Woman legation secretary was Miss Lucille Atcherson of Columbus, Ohio. She was appointed on December 4, 1922, and was re-commissioned as Foreign Service Officer of Class 8 on July 1, 1924, serving thereafter as Secretary of Legation at Berne, Switzerland, and at Panama, R.P. On May 24, 1924, the diplomatic and consular services were amalgamated into the American Foreign Service.

Woman vice consul in the American Foreign Service was Miss Pattie Hockaday Field of Denver, Colo. She was appointed Foreign Service Officer unclassified on March 20, 1925 and as American Vice Consul. She was assigned to Amsterdam, Holland, September 2, 1925. She resigned June 27, 1929

DIRECTORY (city) was *Macpherson's Directory For The City and Suburbs of Philadelphia Extending to Prime Street, Southward; and Maiden Street, Northward; and From the River Delaware to Tenth Street Westward*, published October 1, 1785, by John Macpherson. It was printed by Francis Bailey at Loick's Head, 65 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and contained 6,250 names of which 686 were subscribers. William Bradford of Philadelphia also published a directory of that city the same year. It contained 83 pages, 43 names to the page, making a total of 3,569 names. (*Americana Collector. August 1926*)

See also Congressional directory; Postal directory; Telephone directory

DIRIGIBLE. See Aviation—airship

DIRIGIBLE BALLOON RACE. See Balloon race

DISBARRED LAWYER. See Lawyer

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST (church) were organized August 17, 1809, at Washington, Pa., when a group of Presbyterians headed by Thomas Campbell formed themselves into a religious association, The Christian Association of Washington. On May 4, 1811, a church was established at Brush Run, Pa., with Thomas Campbell as elder. Alexander Campbell, his son, was licensed to preach the gospel. John Dawson, George Sharp, John Foster and William Gilchrist were chosen as deacons. No attempt at forming a separate and distinct denomination was made until 1823 when Alexander Campbell and several members of the Brush Run Church founded a church at Wells-

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burg, W.Va. The first convention of the Disciples of Christ was August 1827, when the Mahoning Association met at New Lisbon, Ohio, and appointed Walter Scott as the general evangelist to go into Ohio to preach and establish churches. The first general convention was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 24, 1849, at which time the American Christian Missionary Society was organized. (*Walter Wilson Jennings—Origin and Early History of the Disciples of Christ*)

DISCOVERY

Discovery of Antarctica was made November 18, 1820 by Captain Nathaniel Brown Palmer in the "Hero," a sloop of 44 tons, with a crew of six men including the captain and the mate. He sailed from Stonington, Conn., July 25, 1820, and returned May 8, 1821. His discovery was made at a point near latitude 64° S and longitude 60° W. (*John Randolph Spears—Captain Nathaniel Brown Palmer. An Old Time Sailor of the Sea*)

Discovery of land on the United States Pacific Coast by actual contact with it, was made by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo who landed September 28, 1542, at what is now known as Ballast Point, San Diego, Calif. He left Navidad, Mexico, on June 27, 1542. The Pacific Ocean had been discovered by Europeans previously, however—Balboa and Magellan, among others. (*George Montague Wheeler—Report upon U.S. Geographical Surveys West of the 100th Meridian*)

Discovery of New England by an Englishman was made by Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, who with his crew of 31, landed at South Dartmouth, near New Bedford, Mass., on May 15, 1602. Gosnold township, Mass. comprising the Elizabeth Islands, was named in his honor. Gosnold left Falmouth, England, on March 26, 1602 in the "Concord" and landed on the southern Maine coast, near Cape Porpoise. (*Massachusetts Historical Society—Collections. Vol. VIII. 1843*)

Discovery of the Mississippi River by a European was made by Hernando De Soto who in May 1541 with his crew of adventurous Spaniards, arrived at a village called Chisca, where they erected a huge cross. Shortly afterwards De Soto died and was buried in the "Father of Waters," the first European to be buried in the Mississippi. [Alonso] Alvarcz de Pineda who was sent out by Francisco de Garay, governor of Jamaica, entered the mouth of the river in 1519 which he called the Rio de Espiritu Santo. (*John Dawson Gilmary Shea—Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley*)

Discovery of the North Pole was made on April 6, 1909, by Robert Edwin Peary accompanied by Matthew Alexander Henson, a Negro assistant, and four Eskimos who reached 90° N.

DISCRIMINATION LAW. See Army exclusion law

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DISCRIMINATION LAW (Labor). *See* Labor law

DISCRIMINATORY LAW. *See* Labor union

DISCRIMINATORY LAW (Alien). *See* Alien discriminatory law

DISCUS THROWING as a competitive event was revived in 1896 at the Olympic Games at Athens, Greece. Robert Garrett of Princeton University, representing the United States, won with a record throw of 95 feet 7½ inches. (*The Olympic Games 776 B.C.-1896 A.D.—Official Report*)

DISEASE (distinctly American) was tularemia, an epizootic of wild rabbits and other animals, which was recognized in 1910 in ground squirrels of Tulare County, Calif., by Dr. George Walter McCoy. He and Dr. Charles Willard Chapin named the organism *Bacterium tularense*. Dr. Edward Francis of the U.S. Public Health Service was awarded a gold medal by the American Medical Association for his research in this disease. (*Journal of American Medical Association*, April 25, 1925)

DISHES. *See* China ware

DISPENSARY. *See* Hospital

DISPENSARY (Dental). *See* Dental dispensary

DISPENSATORY. *See* Medical book

DISSECTION ESSAY. *See* Medical book

DISTILLING BOOK was Michael August Krafft's *American Distiller, or The Theory and Practice of Distilling, according to the latest discoveries and improvements, including its most important methods of constructing stills and of rectification*, dedicated to Thomas Jefferson. It contained 219 pages and 6 plates and was printed in 1804 by Thomas Dobson, Philadelphia, Pa. The preface was dated May 25, 1804, Bristol, Pa.

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS. *See* Medal

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS. *See* Medal

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL. *See* Medal

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE NAVY MEDAL. *See* Medal

DISTRESS SIGNAL. *See* Radio danger signal

DISTRICT ATTORNEY (Woman). *See* Woman

DISTRICT NURSE. *See* Nurse

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DIVING SUIT (practical) for submarine diving was invented by Leonard Norcross of Dixfield, Me., who obtained a United States patent on June 14, 1834 on a "water-dress." It embraced an airtight rubber dress to which was attached a brass cap or helmet resting on the shoulders. The cap was connected to an air pump on the boat by means of a rubber hose. The feet were weighted with heavy lead shot. (*Niles Register*, September 27, 1834)

DIVINITY DEGREE. *See* Degrees

DIVINITY PROFESSOR was Edward Wigglesworth appointed January 24, 1722 to the Thomas Hollis Professorship of Divinity at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. He served until his death, January 16, 1765.

DIVINITY SCHOOL. *See* Theological school

"DIXIE," one of the Confederate war songs, was composed and sung for the first time on September 19, 1859, by Daniel Decatur Emmett, a black-face minstrel actor, at the theatre of Bryant's Minstrels, 472 Broadway, New York City. The song was sung at the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as President of the Confederate States on February 18, 1861, at Montgomery, Ala. It is claimed that Emmett did not write the song, but introduced it and made it popular.

DOCK

State-owned docks were acquired by California by act approved April 24, 1863, chapter 306, "an act to provide for the improvement and protection of the wharves, docks and water front in the city and county of San Francisco." Three commissioners, one elected by the state, one by San Francisco and one by the Senate and Assembly at a joint session, formed the Board of State Harbor Commissioners "to construct new wharves, to keep in good repair sea-walls, embankments, wharves, piers, landings and thoroughfares for the advancement of commerce." The first meeting was November 4, 1863, at San Francisco, Calif. Robert E. C. Stearns was the first secretary.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE. *See* Physician

DOCTOR (Navy). *See* Naval officer

DOCTOR'S DEGREES. *See* Degrees

DOCUMENT (Printed). *See* Printing

DOCUMENTS CATALOG. *See* Index of government publications

DOG LICENSE

Dog license law (state) was "an act for the better protection of lost and strayed animals and for securing the rights of the owners thereof," passed March 8, 1894 by New York State, Chapter 115. It authorized the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to carry out the provisions of the law and collect a \$2 annual fee for dogs in cities with populations over 1,200,000. Unlicensed

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dogs were to be destroyed if not redeemed within forty-eight hours. Nonresidents and exhibitors were not required to obtain licenses for their dogs.

DOG RACE

See also Greyhound racing association

Dog-sled race on an Olympic demonstration program was held February 6-7, 1932, when the United States and Canada entered thirteen teams. Contestants were required to cover the course of 25.1 miles on two consecutive days. First place was won by Emile St. Goddard of Canada, but the United States teams won seven of the twelve points. The race was held at Lake Placid, N.Y.

DOG RACE TRACK on which an imitation rabbit was used was erected by Owen P. Smith at Emeryville, Calif., and opened February 22, 1920. It was about 300 yards around and was designed by R. S. Hawley. A car was run through a housing which covered the trolley and track with a slot on the track side through which the arm carrying the rabbit extended.

DOG SHOW of importance was held at the Hippodrome (Gilmore's Garden), 26th Street and Madison Avenue, New York City, May 8, 1877, under the auspices of the Westminster Kennel Bench Show. It was known as the New York Bench Show of Dogs. Charles Lincoln was superintendent of this show; there were 1191 entries. Dog shows were often held as features at fairs and circuses. A successful dog show was held May 12, 1862 at Barnum's American Museum, New York City.

DOG SLED MAIL. *See* Postal service

DOGS TRAINED TO GUIDE THE BLIND. *See* Animals

DOLLAR. *See* Money

DOLLAR MARKS to be made in type were cast in 1797 by [Archibald] Binny & [James] Ronaldson, type-founders of Philadelphia, who started in business on November 1, 1796. (*Daniel Berkeley Updike—Printing Types*)

DOMESTIC AIR MAIL CONTRACTOR. *See* Air mail service

DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT. *See* Court

DOOR (revolving) was invented by Theophilus Van Kannel of Philadelphia, Pa., who obtained patent No. 387,571 on August 7, 1888, on a "storm door structure."

DOUBLE-DECK BRIDGE. *See* Bridge

DOUBLE-DECK ELEVATOR. *See* Elevator

DOUBLE-DECK CAR. *See* Car

DOUBLE-DECK STEAMBOAT. *See* Ship

DOUBLE EAGLE COINAGE. *See* Money

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DOUGHNUT CUTTER was invented by John F. Blondel of Thomaston, Me., who obtained patent No. 128,783 on July 9, 1872. A spring pushed the dough out of a center tube to provide the hole.

DRAFT LEGISLATION. *See* Conscription

DRAGOON REGIMENT. *See* Army

DRAMA. *See* Play; Theatre

DRAMATIC CRITICISM COURSE. *See* Theatrical school

DRAWBACK LEGISLATION was Sections 3 and 4 of the Tariff Act of July 4, 1789 (1 Stat.L.26) which became effective August 1, 1789. Dutiable merchandise imported into the United States which was re-exported within a year was entitled to a refund of 99 per cent of the duty paid. In lieu of a drawback of the duties imposed on the importation of salt employed and expended in the fish industry, an allowance of five cents was granted on the exportation of every quintal of dried fish, and on every barrel of pickled fish or salted provision. From August 1, 1789, to December 31, 1790, drawback to the amount of \$10,582 was allowed on dried and pickled fish.

DREDGE. *See* Ship

DRESS (spun glass). *See* Glass dress

DRIED BLOOD SERUM. *See* Blood bank

DRIED MILK. *See* Milk

DRILL (percussion rock drill) was patented March 27, 1849, by Joseph James Couch who received patent No. 6,237 on "improved machinery for drilling rocks." The drill was driven by steam-power and acted independently of gravity. The machine was stationary and the drill was thrown against the rock, the tool being seized at the end of the blow by means of friction-grips.

DRILL MANUAL. *See* Military drill manual

DRINKING STRAW. *See* Straws

DRIVE-IN THEATRE. *See* Moving picture theater

DRIVING COURSE. *See* Automobile driving course

DROUGHT recorded occurred in New England in 1727. After the first week of April, with the exception of two showers in May, rain did not fall until June. (*Sidney Perley—Historic Storms of New England*)

DRUG LEGISLATION. *See* Pure food law

DRUG MILL was established in 1812 at Philadelphia, Pa., by Charles V. Hagner who used water power for grinding, performing in

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one day work which previously would have required months of hand powdering in mortars. His first task of importance was the grinding of several tons of cream of tartar for which Dr. Haral, a druggist, paid him three cents a pound. (*Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science—The First Century of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy*)

DRUGGIST to fill prescriptions other than his own was Jonathan Roberts who served from May 1754 to May 19, 1755, as apothecary in the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. Previously apothecaries made up their own remedies only. (*Benjamin Franklin—Some Account of the Pennsylvania Hospital From Its First Beginning of the Fifth Month, called May, 1754*)

DRY GAS METER. See Gas (dry gas) meter

DRY ICE. See Ice

DRY LAUNDRY SERVICE. See Laundry

DRYDOCK was constructed by Robert Fulton in 1805 in front of his foundry on the corner of Green and Morgan Streets, at Jersey City, N.J. He managed it until his death, February 24, 1815. A block of ground was sold to him by the Associates of the Jersey Company for \$1,000 allowing him five years on the purchase money without interest. The deed was dated November 3, 1804. A drydock had been authorized by Charlestown, Mass., October 30, 1677, to be constructed by James Russell, John Heyman, Samuel Ballard and John Phillips. On May 30, 1679, it was voted that it "shall be rate free from all country rates for thirty years" and that no other drydock would be authorized for the same period provided it was kept in "good repair." It was never built. (*Alexander McClean—History of Jersey City*)

Drydock authorized for the United States Government was approved February 25, 1799 (1 Stat.L. 622) and provided that "two docks, for the convenience of repairing the public ships and vessels, be erected in suitable places, under direction of the President of the United States, and that the sum of \$50,000 be appropriated towards effecting this object, to be paid out of the monies in the Treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated." On December 15, 1802, an appropriation of \$100,000 was made, but drydocks were not constructed as the amount was insufficient.

Federal drydocks were constructed at Boston, Mass., and Norfolk, Va., under authority of act of Congress of March 28, 1827 (4 Stat.L. 243). They were designed by Colonel Loammi Baldwin of Boston, Mass., who was hired by Secretary of the Navy Samuel Southard. The drydocks were founded upon piles and were built entirely of stone faced with cut granite.

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The Boston drydock was commenced June 1827, cornerstone laid May 21, 1829, and was turned over to the commandant September 9, 1833. It cost \$677,089.98. The Norfolk drydock was commenced November 1827, completed March 15, 1834, and cost \$943,676.73. (*American Society of Civil Engineers—Transactions Vol. XLI June 1899*)

National ship in a federal drydock was the "Delaware" which docked June 17, 1833, at the Norfolk Dry Dock, Portsmouth, Va. The "Constitution" was received at the Boston Dry Dock, June 24, 1833. Both ships docked before the drydocks were completed. (*Charles Beebe Stuart—Naval Dry Docks of the United States*)

Timber dry dock was erected at Buffalo, N.Y., in 1840 for Great Lakes ships. The excavation was lined entirely with wood secured to poles driven in the bottom and upon the slopes of the sides, and faced with longitudinal timbers forming steps or altars upon the sides. The first timber drydock on the Atlantic coast was erected in 1854 at Boston, Mass., by J. E. Simpson and Co. The first construction cost for these drydocks was small, but they did not prove practical for long periods as they deteriorated rapidly. (*American Society of Civil Engineers Transactions Vol. 41 June 1899*)

DRYDOCK PATENT was issued on December 13, 1816, to John Adamson of Boston, Mass. A floating drydock was erected a few years later in Weehawken Cove, Hoboken, N.J., for the drydocking and repairing of canal boats. The patent was extended fourteen years by act of Congress, March 2, 1831 (6 Stat.L.458) (*Sven Anderson—Floating Drydocks*)

DUAL ELEVATOR. See Elevator

DUAL SEWAGE SYSTEM. See Sewerage

DUDE RANCHING COURSE. See Recreational ranching course

DUEL

Duel of which there is any record took place on June 18, 1621, between two serving-men, Edward Leister and Edward Dotey, both servants of Stephen Hopkins, one of the leaders of the Plymouth Colony. Governor William Bradford's decision was rendered as follows: "The Second Offence is the first Duel fought in New England, upon a Challenge at Single Combat with Sword and Dagger between Edward Dotey and Edward Leister, Servants of Mr. Hopkins; Both being wounded, the one in the Hand, the other in the Thigh; they are adjudg'd by the whole Company to have their Head and Feet tied together, and so to lie for 24 hours, without Meat or Drink; which is begun to be inflicted, but within an Hour, because of their great Pains, at their own and their Master's humble request, upon Promise of better Carriage, they are Released by the Governor."

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Duel between congressmen was held on the famous Bladensburg, Md., duelling field in 1808, when George Washington Campbell of Tennessee (October 17, 1803, to March 3, 1809) shot Barent Gardenier of New York (March 4, 1807, to March 3, 1811) through the body. Gardenier had accused Congress of being under the influence of France, which Campbell denied, at the same time assailing Gardenier with a torrent of personal abuse. Gardenier challenged him to a duel, was wounded, and after his recovery returned to his attacks with more animosity than before. (*Edward L. Merritt—Barent Gardenier*)

Duel in which a future president of the United States participated took place on May 30, 1806, at Harrison's Mills on the Red River, Logan County, Ky. Andrew Jackson shot and killed Charles Dickinson in a duel, one of a hundred duels and brawls in which Jackson is said to have participated. They stood twenty-four feet apart, pistols downward. Dickinson fired first and the shot broke a couple of Jackson's ribs and grazed his breastbone. Despite the injury, Jackson fired and killed Dickinson. Jackson served as President of the United States from March 4, 1829, to March 3, 1837.

DUELING LEGISLATION (state) was an "act to prevent the evil practice of duelling" passed by the Fourth General Assembly held at Knoxville, Tenn., and signed November 10, 1801, by Governor Archibald Roane. (*Chapter 32—Act of Tennessee—1801*)

DUMMY (Football). See Football dummy

DUMMY AWARDED A DEGREE. See Degrees

DUNKARD. See Baptist church (German Baptist)

DUPLEX COMPOUND LOCOMOTIVE. See Locomotive

DUPLEX TELEGRAPH. See Telegraph

DUPLICATE AUCTION BRIDGE CHAMPIONSHIP. See Auction bridge championship (duplicate)

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH. See Reformed Church (Dutch)

DWARF exhibited was a man, 53 years of age, 22 inches high, who was shown at the house of Widow Bignall, next door to King's Head Tavern, a little above Mr. Hancock's wharf at Boston, Mass. Admission was one shilling. His appearance was advertised in the *Massachusetts Spy*, August 22, 1771.

DYNAMITE was manufactured in San Francisco, Calif., in 1866, in what is now Golden Gate Park, at the approximate location of "Portals of the Past," by Julius Bandmann, using the Nobel patents, under the name of Bandmann Neilson & Company. In 1867 the Giant Powder Company grew out of this con-

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cern. (*Arthur Pine Van Gelder and Hugo Schlatter—History of the Explosives Industry in America*)

DYNAMO that was successful was "Jumbo No. 1," a direct current steam dynamo, which was built in 1881 at the Edison Machine Works, Goerck Street, New York City. It weighed 27 tons, of which the armature weighed 6 tons. Its capacity was 700 sixteen-candlepower lamps when the armature was air-cooled. (*Eric Hodgins and Frederick Alexander Magoun—Behemoth, The Story of Power*)

Dynamo for a direct-current outdoor lighting system was built in 1875 at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., by Professor William Arnold Anthony and a graduate student, George S. Moler. It was exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876 and was made from designs of the original Gramme machine. It was used to supply the current to light up the Cornell campus in 1875.

"E PLURIBUS UNUM." See Money

EARMUFF was invented in 1873 by Chester Greenwood of Farmington, Me., who commenced manufacturing them commercially the following year. He obtained patent No. 188,292, March 13, 1877, on his "ear muffers."

EARTHQUAKE of consequence was felt on August 31, 1886, throughout the eastern part of the United States. In Charleston, S.C., forty-one lives were lost and property to the extent of \$5,000,000 damaged. The epicenter was fifteen miles northwest of Charleston. The loss of lives in the entire area was about a hundred. In Charleston, 90 per cent of 6,956 brick buildings were damaged and about 95 per cent of 14,000 chimneys were broken off at the roof. (*Clarence Edward Dutton—Ninth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey*)

Earthquake description is contained in Governor William Bradford's *History of the Plymouth Plantation*. The earthquake occurred Friday, June 1, 1638, at 2 P.M. at Plymouth, Mass., and is described in part as follows, "However, it was very terrible for ye time; and as ye men were set talking in ye house, some women and others were without ye doors, and ye earth shooke with ye violence as they could not stand without catching hold of ye posts and pails yt stood next them, but ye violence lasted not long. And about halfe an hower, or less, came an other noyse & shaking, but neither so loud nor strong as ye former, but quickly passed over, and so it ceased." In 1638 several Indians described to Roger Williams an earthquake which occurred in 1558 at Providence. No accurate record exists prior to this date, although it is evident that there must have been many earthquakes before this date. (*U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey—Earthquake History of the U.S.*)

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ECLIPSE OF THE SUN MOTION PICTURE. See Moving picture

ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION was the American Economic Association, founded September, 9, 1885, at Saratoga, N.Y. The purpose of the association was to encourage "economic research and freedom of economic discussion." The first president was Francis Amasa Walker. (*American Economic Association—Publication No. 1*)

ECONOMICS COURSE. See Business economics course

ECONOMICS MAGAZINE devoted exclusively to economics was the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* published in Boston, Mass., for Harvard University. The first number appeared in October 1886.

EDITOR (NEWSPAPER WOMAN). See Woman

EDITORIAL APOLOGY (Newspaper). See Newspaper editorial apology

EDUCATION

Chair in education permanently established was created by the University of Iowa, Iowa City, in 1873 and was called "Philosophy and Education." The Normal Department, established 1855, was absorbed by the Collegiate Department of Education in 1873. A temporary department was created by New York University in New York City in 1832.

Compulsory education law was passed by Massachusetts June 14, 1642. It stated: "This Court, taking into consideration the great neglect of many parents and masters in training up their children in learning and labor and other impl(o)yments which may be profitable to the common wealth, so hereupon order and decree, that in every towne the chosen men appointed for managing the prudentiall affayers of the same shall henceforth stand charged with the care of the redresse of this evil . . . and for this end . . . they shall have power to take account from time to time of all parents and masters, and of their children, concerning their calling and impl(o)yment of their children." (*Records of the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay. Vol. 2*)

Compulsory school attendance law (state) was Chapter 240, Acts of 1852 approved May 18, 1852, by Governor George Sewall Boutwell of Massachusetts. It prescribed that children must attend school "between the ages of eight and fourteen years" for twelve weeks in the year, six of which must be consecutive.

State board of education was established by Massachusetts on April 30, 1837 (Chapter 241, Section 1, Laws of Massachusetts, 1837). The first secretary of the board, later desig-

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nated as commissioner, was Horace Mann. He was appointed June 29, 1837, and received \$1,000 a year. (*Massachusetts Statutes. General Laws and Resolves Relating to Public Instruction*)

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (U.S.)

Department of Education (U.S.) was created on March 2, 1867 (14 Stat.L.434) "act to establish a Department of Education." It established an agency "for the purpose of collecting such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress of education in the several states and territories, and of diffusing such information respecting the organization and management of school systems and methods of teaching as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems and otherwise promote the cause of education." The first commissioner of education was Henry Barnard, appointed March 14, 1867, by President Andrew Johnson. He served until March 17, 1870. The Act of July 28, 1868 (15 Stat.L.106), effective June 30, 1869, abolished the Department of Education and established the Office of Education in the Department of the Interior. (*Darrell Hevenor Smith—Bureau of Education*)

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Educational association (local) was the Middlesex County Association for the Improvement of Common Schools organized May 1799 at Middletown, Conn., by the Rev. William Woodbridge who served as its first president. (*American Journal of Education—July 1856*)

Educational association (national) was the American Institute of Instruction formed at a preliminary meeting March 15-19, 1830, and organized August 19-21, 1830, at a convention at Boston, Mass., attended by delegates from fifteen states. A constitution was adopted August 24, 1830, and the association was incorporated March 4, 1831. The first president was Francis Wayland, Jr., president of Brown University. (*The Introductory Discourse and Lectures Delivered in Boston Before the Convention of Teachers and Other Friends of Education*)

EDUCATIONAL BOOK was Rev. Samuel Read Hall's *Lectures to Teachers on School Keeping* which was published in 1829 in Boston, Mass. Ten thousand copies were purchased by the State of New York. (*David Brainard Hall—The Halls of New England*)

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENT in America was made by Benjamin Syms (or Symmes), "Founder of the first Free School in the American Colonies" in 1634. He donated "two hundred acres of land on Poquoson River with the milk and increase of eight cows for the maintenance of a learned and honest man to keep upon the said grounds a free school." The school became known as the Syms-Eaton

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Academy, located at Hampton, Va. In 1805 the name was changed to the Hampton Academy. (*James Luther Kibler—Historic Virginia Landmarks*)

EDUCATIONAL MAGAZINE

Educational magazine was the *Juvenile Mirror or Educational Magazine* published at New York City. It was edited by Albert Pickett and John W. Pickett. The first issue appeared August 1811. It lasted less than a year.

Educational magazine to achieve success was the *Academician*, a sixteen-page semi-monthly published from February 7, 1818, to January 29, 1820, at New York City. It was edited by Albert and John W. Pickett, president and corresponding secretary, respectively, of the Incorporated Society of Teachers which published the magazine. It offered advice and comments on teaching, and cost \$3 a year.

EDUCATIONAL TRUST FUND established by a municipality was created by Burlington, N.J., in 1682. The Assembly provided that a valuable tract of land situated in the Delaware River above Burlington, and known as Matinicum Island "remain to and for the use of the town of Burlington . . . for the maintaining of a school for the education of youth." (*Francis Basley Lee—New Jersey as a Colony and a State*)

EGG INCUBATOR PATENT. See Incubator (eggs) patent

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES COLLECTION was imported in 1835 by Colonel Mendes I. Cohen of Baltimore, Md. It was not publicly displayed until 1884 when it was bequeathed to Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. (*New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin. April 1920*)

EIGHT-DAY WATCH. See Clock

EIGHT-HOUR DAY LAW. See Labor law

ELASTIC WEBBING was produced by power machinery in the plant of the Russell Manufacturing Company of Middletown, Conn., in 1841, due to the efforts of Henry Griswold Hubbard. The concern was incorporated in 1834 with a capital stock of \$40,000, nine tenths of which was owned by Samuel Russell and Samuel D. Hubbard. Originally they manufactured non-elastic webbing which was not a profitable venture. The elastic proved a very successful undertaking. (*Middletown, Conn.—Mercantile Publishing Co.*)

ELECTION

See also
Election law
Suffrage
Voting machine

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Accredited colonial election in America was held on May 18, 1631, when John Winthrop was elected Governor of Massachusetts. It is believed that in 1619 the Virginia Assembly had been selected by means of votes.

Election day uniformly observed was authorized January 23, 1845 (5 Stat.L.721), "an act to establish a uniform time for holding elections for electors of President and Vice President in all the states of the Union." "The Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November of the year in which they are to be appointed" was selected. The first such election day fell on November 4, 1845.

Election contested in the House of Representatives. See Congress of the United States—House of Representatives

Election contested in the Senate. See Congress of the United States—Senate

Election in defiance of the Royal Courts was held April 11, 1640, at Wethersfield, Conn. Matthew Mitchell was elected recorder. The King's Court at Hartford refused to recognize the election and penalized Wethersfield five pounds and the recorder forty nobles, both refusing to pay.

Federal election in the United States was authorized on Saturday, September 13, 1788, by the Constitutional Convention which "Resolved that the first Wednesday in January next (January 7, 1789) be the day for appointing electors in the several states, which, before the said day, shall have ratified the said Constitution, that the first Wednesday in February (February 4) next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective states, and vote for a President; and that the first Wednesday in March next (March 4) be the time, and the present seat of Congress (New York City) the place for commencing the proceedings under the said Constitution."

Negro to vote. See Election law

Presidential election. See President

Printed ballot was authorized by the "act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth" enacted February 15, 1799 by Pennsylvania. Section ten provided that "every elector may deliver written or printed tickets." The ballots were prepared by political parties and were known as "vest pocket tickets." They contained only the names of the issuing party's candidates. (*Eldon Cobb Evans—History of the Australian Ballot System in the United States*)

Woman whose vote was recorded. See Woman

ELECTION LAW

Absentee voting law (state) was enacted by Vermont on November 24, 1896. It provided that a person, by showing a certificate that he was qualified to vote in the state, could vote for state officers at any election booth

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ELECTION LAW—*Continued*

in the state. (*Helen Mitchell Rocca—A Brief Digest of the Laws Relating to Absentee Voting and Registration*)

Absentee voting law for military personnel. See Army vote

Australian ballot system was adopted by Kentucky in February 1888 and approved by Governor Simon Bolivar Buckner on February 24, 1888. It applied only to the city of Louisville. The first state to adopt the Australian ballot was Massachusetts which enacted legislation May 30, 1888. Allen Thorndike Rice advocated this system of voting in 1886. (*Eldon Cobb Evans—History of the Australian Ballot System in the U.S.*)

Corrupt election practices law (federal) was passed January 26, 1907 (34 Stat.L.864). It prohibited corporations from contributing toward campaign funds in national elections of president, vice president, senators and congressmen. An act passed March 4, 1909 (35 Stat.L.1088), effective January 1, 1910, further prohibited national banks and corporations from making financial contributions to campaign funds in connection with any election to any political office.

Corrupt election practices law (state) was passed by New York State and signed by Governor Theodore Roosevelt on April 4, 1890 (Chapter 94, New York State Corrupt Practices Act of 1899). "an act to amend title five of the Penal Code Relating to Crimes Against the Elective Franchise." Candidates were required to file itemized expense accounts of campaign expenditures under penalty of imprisonment and loss of office. (*James Kern Pollock, Jr.—Party Campaign Funds*)

Fraudulent election law (colonial) was passed May 22, 1649, by the General Court at Warwick, R.I., and provided that "no one should bring in any votes that he did not receive from the voters' own hands, and that all votes should be filed by the Recorder in the presence of the Assembly." A committee of four freemen were authorized to determine violations of the law and "to examine parties and present to this court what they find in the case." (*Samuel Greene Arnold—History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*)

Fraudulent election law (state) was passed by the legislature of California and signed by Governor Frederick Low on March 26, 1866. It was an "act to protect the elections of voluntary political associations, and to punish frauds therein" (Chapter 359—Statutes of California—16th Session). (*Charles Edwin Merriam and Louisa Overacker—Primary Elections*)

Negro to vote under authority of the Fifteenth Amendment (March 30, 1870) was Thomas Peterson-Mundy of Perth Amboy, N.J., who voted March 31, 1870, at Perth

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Amboy, N.J., in a special election for ratification or rejection of a city charter. The charter was adopted and he was appointed on the committee to revise the charter.

Preferential ballot system originated in the city of Grand Junction, Colo. The charter which contained the preferential ballot provision was adopted September 14, 1909, and the first election held thereunder was on November 2, 1909. Opposite the names of each candidate were three columns headed "First Choice," "Second Choice," and "Third Choice." Any person receiving more than half of all the votes cast for first choice was elected, otherwise the lowest candidate was dropped and first and second choices were added together. If any remaining candidate received a majority of the combined votes, he was elected, but if not, then the lowest candidate was again dropped, and all choices for each candidate then added together, and the person receiving the largest total votes was elected. In case of a tie, priority in choice determined election.

Primary election law was passed by Minnesota April 20, 1899 (Chapter 349). It applied to candidates for city and county offices, judges and elective members of school, library and park boards in counties having a population of 200,000 or more. Hennepin County was the only one that had the required population when the law went into effect. (*William Watts Folwell—History of Minnesota*)

Primary election (state-wide) was held September 4, 1906, in Wisconsin. The law was passed in 1903, Chapter No.451, and published June 3, 1903. The first governor nominated and elected under the primary system was James Ole Davidson. The Minnesota primary law of 1899 antedated the Wisconsin primary law, but was limited in its application to counties of 200,000 population or over.

Proportional representation was held November 2, 1915, at Ashtabula, Ohio. On August 10, 1915, the Hare system was authorized under Ashtabula's manager-plan charter adopted November 3, 1914. As seven council members were to be elected, the votes were so counted that each group consisting of one-seventh of all the voters secured a representative. (*National Municipal Review. January 1916*)

Registration law (state) was enacted by Massachusetts (Chapter 74) and signed March 7, 1801, by Governor Caleb Strong. (*Joseph Pratt Harris—Registration of Voters in the United States*)

ELECTIVE SYSTEM OF STUDY. See College

ELECTORAL COLLEGE. See Presidential electoral college

ELECTRIC ALTERNATOR in parallel successfully operated was installed in 1896 by the Hartford Electric Light Company in their station at Hartford, Conn. It was used in connection with a water-power unit.

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ELECTRIC ARC LIGHTS. *See* Electric lighting

ELECTRIC ATTACHMENT PLUG (separable) was invented by Harvey Hubbell of Bridgeport, Conn., who obtained patent No. 774,250, November 8, 1904. They were first manufactured by Harvey Hubbell, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.

ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILE. *See* Automobile

ELECTRIC BELL was invented by Joseph Henry in 1831. He was the first to insulate iron for the magnetic coil and the first to work out the differing functions of two entirely different kinds of electro-magnets, the one surrounded by numerous coils of no great length, the other surrounded by a continuous coil of very great length. Joseph Henry's invention of 1831 increased the lifting power of the magnet from 9 pounds to 3,500 pounds. Every electrical dynamo or motor uses the electro-magnet in practically the same form in which Henry left it. (*William Bower Taylor—Historical Sketch of Henry's Contribution to the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph*)

ELECTRIC BLANKET. *See* Blanket

ELECTRIC BLOCK SYSTEM. *See* Rail-road signal system

ELECTRIC BRIDGE TABLE to shuffle and deal the cards by electricity was patented November 29, 1932, by Laurens Hammond of Chicago, Ill., who obtained patent No. 1,889,729 for a "card table with an automatic dealing device." The unshuffled cards are placed in a sliding drawer which starts the mechanism and delivers thirteen cards to each player. The entire mechanism is concealed in the table. The table was manufactured by the Hammond Clock Company of Chicago, Ill., which marketed in 1932

ELECTRIC CAR. *See* Streetcar

ELECTRIC CELL. *See* Photoelectric cell

ELECTRIC COMPANY was the Edison Electric Light Company, 65 Fifth Avenue, New York City, incorporated October 15, 1878, and organized October 24, 1878. Three thousand shares with a par value of one hundred dollars each were issued for the express purpose of financing Mr. Edison in his efforts to invent the incandescent lamp. The Edison Electric Illuminating Company was incorporated December 17, 1880, with a capitalization of one million dollars for the purpose of furnishing electric light in New York City. The first president of the company was Dr. Norvin Green who was chosen December 20, 1880.

Electric company organized to produce and sell electricity was the California Electric Light Company, Inc., San Francisco, Calif., organized June 30, 1879. In September 1879, it furnished current from a central generating station for lighting Brush arc light lamps.

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Electric station to supply light and power was the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of 257 Pearl Street, New York City, which opened on Saturday evening, September 4, 1882. It had one engine which generated power for 800 electric light bulbs. Within fourteen months, the service had 508 subscribers and 12,732 bulbs. (*Francis Trevelyan Miller—T. A. Edison*)

Three-phase alternating high frequency current transmission for any considerable distance by a utility company was operated in March 1893 from the Rainbow Hydroelectric Station on the Farmington River to the State Street station of the Hartford Electric Light Company, Hartford, Conn. The power transmitted was 300kw. between 4,000 and 5,000 volts.

Three-wire central station incandescent electric lighting plant was the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Sunbury, Pa., incorporated April 30, 1883. Operations were commenced July 4, 1883. Two 110-volt direct current generators were connected in series raising the distribution voltage to 220 volts. This increase in voltage allows more current (amperes) to be transported over a given size of wire for a given distance, or allows an equal amount of current to be transported over a given size of wire for a greater distance than is possible where lower voltages are used. It was constructed by Thomas Alva Edison who served in the triple capacity of chief electrical engineer, mechanical expert and superintendent of construction.

ELECTRIC COOKING EXPERIMENT was performed by Benjamin Franklin, on the banks of the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, in 1749. In a letter sent to Peter Collinson he stated, "A turkey is to be killed for our dinner by the electrical shock and roasted by the electrical jack, before a fire kindled by the electrified bottle; when the healths of all the famous electricians in England, Holland, France and Germany are to be drank in electrified bumpers, under the discharge of guns from the electrical battery." The letter was dated April 29, 1749. (*I. Bernard Cohen—Benjamin Franklin's Experiments*)

ELECTRIC DYNAMO. *See* Dynamo

ELECTRIC ELEVATED RAILROAD. *See* Elevated railroad

ELECTRIC ELEVATOR. *See* Elevator

ELECTRIC EXECUTION. *See* Execution

ELECTRIC EYE FOR HIGH JUMPING STANDARDS. *See* High jumping standards

ELECTRIC FAN was invented by Dr. Schuyler Skaats Wheeler who in 1882 placed a fan or propeller on the shaft of an electric motor. In 1904 the Franklin Institute awarded him the John Scott medal for this invention.

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ELECTRIC FLATIRON was invented by Henry W. Seely of New York City who received patent No. 259,054, on June 6, 1882.

ELECTRIC FREIGHT LOCOMOTIVE.
See Locomotive

ELECTRIC GENERATOR

Hydrogen-cooled turbine generator was built by the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., and installed in the Millers Ford station of the Dayton Power and Light Company, Ohio. The generator was put into commercial operation October 12, 1937, and had a capacity of 25,000 kilowatts.

Hydrogen-cooled turbine generator for outdoor installation was built by the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y. for the City of Glendale, Calif., at a cost of \$391,669. It went into operation April 11, 1941. The normal rating of the turbo-generator was 20,000 kilowatts. The generator unit was located upon an open deck and served with a traveling gantry crane.

Mercury boiler turbine was installed at the Dutch Point Station of the Hartford Electric Light Company, Hartford, Conn., and placed in service September 7, 1923. It generated about 1500 kilowatts.

ELECTRIC HOME AND FARM AUTHORITY, INC., was authorized by Executive order No. 6,514, December 19, 1933. It was incorporated January 17, 1934, under the laws of the State of Delaware with a capital of \$1,000,000 "to encourage the fullest possible utilization of the present productive capacity of industries—to avoid undue restriction of production." The directors of the corporation named in the executive order were Dr. Arthur Ernest Morgan, chairman, Dr. Harcourt Alexander Morgan and David Eli Lillenthal. The first sale of electric ranges, refrigerators and water heaters, financed by the Electric Home and Farm Authority, Inc., was held at Tupelo, Miss., May 21, 1934. The corporation was dissolved and a new one incorporated August 1, 1935, under the laws of the District of Columbia.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT MUNICIPALLY OWNED. *See Electric power plant*

ELECTRIC LIGHT SOCKET with pull chain was patented August 11, 1896 No. 565,451 by Harvey Hubbell of Bridgeport, Conn. The sockets were manufactured by Harvey Hubbell, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING

Electric arc lights for public street lighting were made by Charles Francis Brush and were used in the Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio, April 29, 1879. Twelve lamps of the carbon variety, two carbon points slightly separated, were used. The current jumped from carbon to carbon giving off "a dazzling white light." The women complained about these lamps because they lighted their complexions

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to disadvantage. (*Thomas Commerford Martin and Stephen Leidy Coles—Story of Electricity*)

Electric incandescent lamp of practical value was invented on October 21, 1879, by Thomas Alva Edison of Menlo Park, N.J. After thirteen months of experimenting, he discovered carbonized cotton filaments and produced a light bulb which would burn forty hours in a vacuum inside a glass bulb. The first demonstration was held on December 20, 1879. Patent papers on this invention were applied for on November 4, 1879 and were granted January 27, 1880, No. 223,898. The first public demonstration was held December 31, 1879. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company ran special trains to Menlo Park, N.J., to enable the public to view the demonstration. (*William Andrew Durgin—Electricity in Its Development*)

Electric incandescent lamp factory was the Edison Lamp Works, Menlo Park, N.J., opened October 1, 1880. More than 130,000 bulbs were manufactured by April 1, 1882, when the factory moved to Harrison, N.J.

Electric indirect lighting demonstration was made in Chicago, Ill., on October 1908 by Augustus Darwin Curtis before the Illuminating Engineering Society and the Ophthalmological Society. (*Jacob L. Stair—The Lighting Book*)

Electric lamp bulb frosted on the inside of sufficient strength for commercial handling was invented by Marvin Pipkin of the Incandescent Lamp Department of the General Electric Company at Nela Park, Ohio. He applied for a patent June 29, 1925, which was granted October 16, 1928, No. 1,687,510. Inside-frosted bulbs have a number of distinct advantages over outside-frosted bulbs among which are less absorption of light and less collection of dust. He found that bulbs frosted by previous methods were weak because the etched surface was made up of minute sharp-angled pits or depressions, and that he could strengthen the bulb by changing these into rounded pits by treating the bulb with a weaker etching solution, or by using the strong solution for a shorter period of time.

Electric light for household illumination was probably used by Professor Moses Gerrish Farmer at 11 Pearl Street, Salem, Mass. In July 1859 he arranged a series of lamps in his parlor, the current for which was generated by a galvanic battery of some three dozen six-gallon jars in his cellar. He invented an incandescent lamp which consisted of a strip of sheet platinum operating in air. (*John White Howell and Henry Schroeder—The History of the Incandescent Lamp*)

Electric light from a power plant in a residence was generated by an independent plant installed in the home of J. Hood Wright at Fort Washington, N.Y., before December, 1881. Other residences which were equipped

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with local generating power plants were those of William Henry Vanderbilt and John Pierpont Morgan of New York City.

Electric light in a store was installed in the Philadelphia, Pa., establishment of John Wanamaker on December 26, 1878, in the "Grand Depot." Twenty-eight arc lamps were used, eight dynamos supplying the current.

Electric sterilamp was introduced in March 1938 by the Lamp Division of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Bloomfield, N.J. By bactericidal ultraviolet radiation, it is intended to reduce the germ population of the air.

Electrically lighted elevator. See Elevator

Electrically lighted train. See Railroad

Glass light bulb machine was invented by Benjamin D. Chamberlin of Washington, D.C., who received patent No. 1,551,935, September 1, 1925, for an "apparatus for gathering glass and the treatment thereof on blowpipes" assigned to the Hartford-Empire Company, Hartford, Conn. He filed his application on April 23, 1909, serial No. 491,812. The first commercial machine was the result of several individuals' work and went into regular use about 1914 at the main plant of the Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y.

Hotel to install electric lights. See Hotel

Klieglight lighting unit for the motion picture industry was invented by John Hugh Kliegl and Anton Tiberius Kliegl and placed in use in 1911. Two 35-ampere arcs operating in series were equipped with an automatic arc-feed arrangement, using the new white flame carbons. It gave four times as much light as other available sources. They were first used by the Carlton Motion Picture Laboratory, Coney Island, N.Y.; the Lubin Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and the Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Decatur Avenue Studio, New York City. The name was not adopted until later.

Mercury vapor lamp was invented by Peter Cooper Hewitt of New York City who received eight patents on September 17, 1901. It consisted of an elongated vacuum glass tube having a mercury electrode at one end and an iron electrode at the other end, the light being obtained from the gas or vapor of the mercury, through which an electric current passed. The lamps lack red rays. The lamps were manufactured by the Cooper Hewitt Electric Company in New York City in December 1902. (*Electrical World and Engineer*—April 27, 1901)

Photograph taken by incandescent electric light. See Photograph

School completely irradiated with germicidal lamps. See School

School to have all classroom lights controlled by electric eyes. See School

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Sewing machine lamp holder. See Sewing machine

Ship (steamboat) with electric lights. See Ship—Steamboat to employ electric lights

Sodium vapor lamps were installed June 13, 1933, on the Balltown Road, near Schenectady, N.Y., by the General Electric Company and the New York Power and Light Corporation. The lamps were monochromatic and glowed in one color giving two and a half times the light output of the same wattage incandescent lamps. The lamp wattage is about 80 to 90 watts and the light output about 4,000 lumens, which is the equivalent of the 400 candle-power Mazda lamp consuming 215 watts.

Theater lighted by electric lights. See Theater

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE. See Locomotive

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE HEADLIGHT. See Locomotive headlight

ELECTRIC MAGNET was invented by Joseph Henry who, in June 1828, exhibited one closely wound with silk-covered wire about one thirtieth of an inch in diameter, before the Albany Institute, Albany, N.Y. (*Ellis H. Crapper—Electric and Magnetic Circuits*)

ELECTRIC METER, indicating the amount of electrical energy dispensed or applied, was invented by Oliver B. Shallenberger, of Rochester, Pa., who obtained patent No. 388,003 on August 14, 1888. Commercial production of the meters was started in August 1888, by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ELECTRIC MOTOR

Electric motor (single-phase alternating current) of variable speed was first used in 1901 in interurban service. In 1907 the first steam railroad adopted it.

ELECTRIC POWER LINE COMMERCIAL CARRIER. See Electric transmission

ELECTRIC POWER PLANT

Alternating current power plant was placed in operation at Great Barrington, Mass., on March 6, 1886, and commercially operated on March 20, 1886. The transformers were built by William Stanley in the Great Barrington laboratory and were successfully operated for a considerable time, but an accident disabled the generators and the plant was discontinued. (*Charles James Taylor—History of Great Barrington*)

Alternating current power plant commercially successful was built at Buffalo, N.Y., in November 1886, by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. The station, located on Wilkeson Street,

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ELECTRIC POWER PLANT—*Continued*
Buffalo, N.Y., was placed in operation on November 30, 1886, by the Brush Electric Light Company. (Edward Dean Adams—*Niagara Power*)

Hydro-electric power plant was opened September 30, 1882 at Appleton, Wis. A single dynamo of 180 lights, each of ten candle power, was erected. Incandescent lighting was furnished. (Thomas Commerford Martin—*Forty Years of Edison Service*)

Hydro-electric power plant (commercial) to furnish arc lighting service was the Grand Rapids Electric Light and Power Co., Grand Rapids Mich., organized March 22, 1880, incorporated March 30, 1880 and placed in operation July 23, 1880. The first president and organizer was William T. Powers. The first generating equipment was a 16-arc light Brush generator installed in the factory of the Wolverine Chair Company which was driven by a waterwheel to supply power to the factory. Seven organizations were supplied with electric light. In September 1880, a larger generator was installed at a different site and on August 1, 1881, a new building was occupied from which current was generated to supply street lighting. This plant furnished arc lighting service for the first four years of its operations. (*Michigan History Magazine*—1939)

Hydro-electric power plant (county-owned) was placed in operation by the people of Crisp County, Ga., on August 1, 1930. The plant is fourteen miles southwest of Cordele on the Flint River and was built under government license. Emmet Stephen Killebrew was the Chief Engineer. It has a capacity of 14,000 horsepower and produces 47,000,000 kilowatt hours per annum. (*America's First County-owned Hydro-electric Power Plant*—Crisp County Power Commission)

Hydro-electric power plant to use a storage battery making it possible to supply the peak load requirements from waterpower that would otherwise have gone to waste during the periods of relatively small demands was installed by the Hartford Electric Light Company, Hartford, Conn., in 1896.

Hydro-electric power plant to use water pumped into a reservoir was constructed in 1927 by the Connecticut Light and Power Company, Waterbury, Conn., at Rocky River, Conn. The first pumping commenced February 1928. Two 8,100-horsepower centrifugal pumps delivered water into a reservoir, ten miles long and one and three quarter miles wide at its widest point, which was stored and then used for generating electricity as needed in a 33,000-horsepower turbine. (*Transactions American Institute of Electrical Engineers*—October 1928)

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Mobile electric power plant was delivered January 10, 1944, by the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., to the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. It consisted of six specially built railway cars housing a complete steam-turbine generating plant as well as the switchgear and transformer apparatus for controlling and distributing the 10,000 kilowatts of electric power it is capable of generating. The boilers are fired by oil. The unit has no motive power of its own but can be hauled over the rails at speeds up to forty miles an hour and can be placed in operation within twenty-four hours.

Municipally owned electric power plant was purchased in 1882 by Fairfield, Iowa. It supplied thirteen street lights and six Brush arc lamps of two thousand candle-power situated on a 185-foot tower. City operation was in charge of Al Robb and James McQuiston. The illumination cost \$70 annually per arc. A windstorm blew the tower down May 9, 1883.

Rotary converter power plant was operated by the Chicago Edison Company, Chicago, Ill., on May 16, 1896, for the purpose of inaugurating a 2,500-volt alternating transmission from their station at Harrison Street at the river, to their station at 27th Street and Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Warship propelled by electricity. *See* Ship

Wind turbine to generate energy for an alternating current central power system was placed in service October 19, 1941, at Grandpa's Knob, Vt., when it was phased into the Central Vermont Public Service Corporation's system. Synchronized operation continued for two hours during which a maximum output of 800 kilowatts was delivered. The wind velocity indicated by the anemometers at this load was twenty-six miles an hour. Palmer Cosslet Putnam was the inventor. (*Power*—June 1941)

ELECTRIC PRINTING PRESS. *See* Printing press

ELECTRIC PROCESS WELDING. *See* Welding

ELECTRIC SAWMILL. *See* Sawmill

ELECTRIC SELF-STARTER. *See* Automobile electric self-starter

ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINE. *See* Sewing machine

ELECTRIC SHAVER. *See* Razor

ELECTRIC SIGN

Animated-cartoon electric sign was displayed April 28, 1937, by Douglas Leigh on the front of a building on Broadway, New

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York City. It contained two thousand bulbs and presented a four-minute show depicting a cavorting horse, ball-tossing cats, etc.

Electric sign flasher installed was the "Motogram" placed in service November 6, 1928 on the four sides of the New York "Times" building, New York City when election returns were flashed. It was invented by Francis E. J. Wilde of Meadowmere Park, N.Y., who obtained patent No. 1,626,900 on May 3, 1927 on an "electric sign control" designed "to permit changing of sign without interruption." It was installed by the Motogram Corporation, New York City and was 360 feet long and 5 feet high. It had 14,800 lamps, 88,000 soldered connections, 1,386,000 feet of wire and 39,000 contact brushes which created 21,925,664 lamp flashes an hour.

Neon tube advertising sign was installed on a marquee at the Cosmopolitan Theatre, Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Circle, New York City, in July 1923. This sign advertised the theatrical production "Little Old New York" in which Marion Davies played the leading role. A United States patent on this tube was granted to George Claude of Paris. It was applied for on November 9, 1911 and issued on January 19, 1915, No. 1,125,476.

ELECTRIC STARTING GATE (race track) was invented by Clay Puett who installed a two-stall working model on May 8, 1939, at Hollywood Park, Inglewood, Calif. The first full-size gate was used at Bay Meadows Race Track, San Francisco, Calif., October 7, 1939. The gates were equipped with a bomb release type of lock operated by solenoids. The front doors when closed formed a "V" and opened outward by means of springs.

ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY AUTOMOBILE *See* Automobile

ELECTRIC STOVE was a one-ring spiral coiled conductor invented by William S. Hadaway, Jr. of New York City who obtained patent No. 563,032 June 30, 1896. It provided a uniform surface distribution of heat.

See also Electric cooking experiment

ELECTRIC TATTOO MACHINE. *See* Tattoo

ELECTRIC TAXICAB. *See* Automobile

ELECTRIC THIRD RAIL SYSTEM. *See* Railroad

ELECTRIC TORPEDO. *See* Torpedo

ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION

Alternating current power transmission installation was made in 1890 at Telluride, Colo., by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. A 100-horsepower, 88½ cycle, single phase, 3,000 volt generator was

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driven by water-power. A three-mile transmission line was erected and a single-phase synchronous motor was installed at the end of the line. The motor lacked a starting torque, and a necessary adjunct was a starting motor to bring the unloaded synchronized motor to its normal speed. (*Francis Ellington Leupp—George Westinghouse*)

Electric power line commercial carrier was placed in operation December 6, 1922, by the Utica Gas and Electric Company, Utica, N.Y. The plant was built by the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., and consisted of the transmitters, the power lines and the associated receivers. The transmission lines carry both voices and power. A single power line can carry several different carrier frequencies simultaneously making possible distant supervisory control of various types of electric equipment.

ELECTRIC TROLLEY. *See* Street car

ELECTRIC TURNSTILE. *See* Turnstile

ELECTRIC VOTE RECORDER. *See* Voting machine

ELECTRIC WASHING MACHINE. *See* Washing machine

ELECTRIC WELDING. *See* Welding

ELECTRICAL CONTRACT, by a city with the Federal government, for electrical power was signed by J. P. Nanney, Mayor of Tupelo, Miss., and Arthur Ernest Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority on November 11, 1933, and went into effect February 7, 1934. The contract was for twenty years, and by it the city agreed to purchase electricity from TVA and to sell it to its customers at rates agreed upon with the Tennessee Valley Authority. The electricity costs the City of Tupelo about 5½ mills per kilowatt hour.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COURSE. *See* Engineering college

ELECTRICAL HEARING AID. *See* Deaf—Hearing aid

ELECTRICAL JOURNAL. *See* Periodical

ELECTRICAL SHOW was held at Philadelphia, Pa., September 2-October 11, 1884 and was known as the Electrical Exhibition and National Conference of Electricians. It was sponsored by the Franklin Institute and was held in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, 32d and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. There were 216 exhibitors and 282,779 paid admissions. (*Official Catalogue of the International Electrical Exhibition—1884*)

ELECTRICALLY PROPELLED SHIP. *See* Ship

ELECTRICALLY WOUND WATCH. *See* Clock

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ELECTROBASOGRAPH was invented by Dr Russell Plato Schwartz of the University of Rochester Medical School, Rochester, N.Y., who exhibited it June 12, 1933, at the American Medical Association convention, Milwaukee, Wis. It was designed "to record the walking gait of individuals, to distinguish between actual and spurious limps in damage claims for injuries."

ELECTROCUTION EXPERIMENT. See Execution

ELECTROCUTOR (INSECT). See Insect electrocutor patent

ELECTROMAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. See Telegraph

ELECTRON MICROSCOPE. See Microscope

ELECTRON TUBE to enable man to see in the dark was invented by Dr. Vladimir Kosma Zworykin and Dr. George Arthur Morton and described January 2, 1936, at the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting, St. Louis, Mo. The device was sensitive to ultra-violet and infra-red rays. Light rays from moving pictures were converted into electrons.

ELECTRONIC BLANKET. See Blanket

ELECTRONIC TELEVISION SYSTEM. See Television

ELECTROPHOTOGRAPHY. See Radio facsimile transmission

ELECTROTYPE was produced from a wood engraving in 1839 in New York City by Joseph A. Adams. The electrotype was made by an impression taken in an alloy of soft metal, bismuth probably being the chief ingredient. Electrotypes were first published in 1840 in *Mapes Magazine*. (Robert Francis Salade—*Handbook of Electrotyping and Stereotyping*)

Electrotype manufacturing for commercial purposes was started in 1846 by John W. Wilcox at Boston, Mass. (Robert Francis Salade—*Handbook of Electroplating and Stereotyping*)

ELEPHANT. See Animals

ELEVATED RAILROAD was opened for traffic on July 2, 1867, in New York City. Charles T. Harvey received authority for its construction and built the first half-mile test section on single columns along the curb line of Greenwich Street, between Battery Place and Dey Street. The speed of the cars was from 12 to 15 miles an hour. The line was unsuccessful and was sold at a sheriff's sale. It was reorganized February 14, 1870, and service was extended as far north as the New York Central Railroad Passenger station at 29th Street and 9th Avenue, and placed in

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operation with steam power. (*The Industrial Museum of New York. Vol. 1-2—Museum of the Peaceful Arts*)

Electric elevated railroad, and the first commercial electric line, was operated at the Chicago Railway Exposition in June 1883 by the Electric Railway Company of the United States. "The Judge," a fifteen-horsepower electric locomotive hauled the trains on a three-foot gauge track around the outer edge of a gallery of the main exhibition building, curving sharply at either end on a radius of 56 feet. The total length of the track was 1,553 feet. The trial trip was made June 2, 1883, but the line was not permitted to operate until June 9th. It ceased operating June 23d having run 118¾ hours. It made 1588 trips, carried 26,805 passengers, and ran 446.24 miles. (Thomas Commerford Martin and Joseph Wetzler—*The Electric Motor and Its Application*)

ELEVATOR

Double deck elevator was installed January 1932 by the Otis Elevator Company in the Sixty Wall Tower, Inc., building New York City. It serves thirty floors and travels at a speed of 1,000 feet a minute.

Dual elevator where two cars are operated separately in the same shaftway, was made and placed in regular service by the Westinghouse Company in its main office building at East Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1931. (*Westinghouse News Service*)

Electric elevator successfully operated was installed in 1889 by Otis Brothers & Company for the Demarest Building, Fifth Avenue and 33d Street, New York City.

Electronic signal control elevator commercial installation was completed by Otis Elevator Company during April 1948 at the Universal Pictures Building, New York City, after several years of experiment and development. Eight elevators, four local and four express, serve the building's twenty-two stories. When a passenger touches a landing button, the call is registered by an electronic tube, the light of which indicates that the call is registered. The stopping of the cars in response to these calls, the cancelling of the calls as they are answered and the operation of the cars are all controlled by means of electronic circuits.

Elevator was a platform type elevator which was made by Henry Waterman in 1850 in his shop on Duane Street, New York City. The elevator was installed in a building owned by Hecker and Brother, millers, 203 Cherry Street, New York City, who used it to hoist barrels upstairs in their mill.

Elevator in a hotel was installed in the six-story Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City on August 23, 1859. It was viewed and inspected by Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, upon his visit there in 1860.

THE FIRST

Elevator in an office building was installed in the original Equitable Life Assurance Society building located on lower Broadway, New York City, in 1868.

Elevator in which an electric light was placed was installed in the Blue Mountain House, Blue Mountain Lake, N.Y., on July 12, 1882. The hotel was operated by M. T. Merwin.

Elevator patent, for a vertical-g geared hydraulic electric elevator, was No. 123,761, granted February 20, 1872 to Cyrus W. Baldwin of Boston, Mass. The elevator was installed in the Stephens Hotel at 11th Street, near Broadway, New York City.

Elevator (suspended) was a steam hoist which was installed in 1866 in the St. James Hotel, New York City.

Elevator with completely enclosed car for conveying passengers to the upper floor of a building was installed in 1857 by Elisha Graves Otis in the store of E. V. Haughwout, at the corner of Broadway and Broome Streets, New York City.

Elevator with safety devices to prevent falling of the car in case the ropes should break was made by Elisha Graves Otis in 1853 and exhibited by him the same year at the Crystal Palace Exposition in New York City.

Grain elevator operated by steam in the transfer and storage of grain for commercial purposes was designed by Robert Dunbar and made by Jewett & Root for Joseph Dart, Buffalo, N.Y., in 1842. The first cargo of corn was unloaded June 22, 1843, from the "South America." (*Publications Buffalo Historical Society—1879*)

ELKS. See Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks

EMANCIPATION ACT (state) was passed July 2, 1777, by Vermont, which embodied the following provision in its constitution, "No male person, born in this country, or brought here from over sea, ought to be holden by law, to serve any person as a servant, slave or apprentice, after he arrives to the age of twenty-one years, nor female, in like manner, after she arrives and to the age of eighteen years, unless they are bound by their own consent, after they arrive at such age, or bound by law, for the payment of debts, damages, fines, costs, or the like."

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION (preliminary) was made by President Abraham Lincoln on September 22, 1862. He issued a further proclamation on January 1, 1863, freeing the slaves in all states then in rebellion except in certain districts in Louisiana and Virginia occupied by Federal troops. (*Henry Watson Wilbur—President Lincoln's Attitude Toward Slavery and Emancipation*)

THE FIRST

EMBALMING BOOK was Professor Auguste Renouard's *The Undertakers Manual, a Treatise of Useful and Reliable Information; embracing complete and detailed instructions for the preservation of bodies, also the most approved embalming methods*, a 230-page book published in 1878 by A. H. Nirdlinger & Co., Rochester, N.Y.

EMBARGO ACT was passed December 22, 1807 (2 Stat.L.451) by vote of 82 to 44. The act, "laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States" required all American ships to refrain from international commerce and was approved December 22, 1807, by President Thomas Jefferson. The act was repealed March 1, 1809. A later act substituted non-intercourse with England and France. (*Annals of Congress. 10 Cong. 1 Session*)

EMBASSY (Chinese). See Chinese embassy

EMBOSSSED BIBLE. See Bible

EMBOSSSED INLAID LINOLEUM. See Linoleum

EMERGENCY COUNCIL (U.S.) See National emergency council (U.S.)

EMERGENCY HOUSING CORPORATION (U.S.) was authorized October 28, 1933, through the powers delegated to the Administrator under the Act of June 16, 1933, which created the Public Works Administration. The corporation was organized November 18, 1933, under Delaware laws and was composed of five officers and five directors. The president of the corporation was Harold L. Ickes, Administrator of Public Works. The Federal Housing Administration was created by the National Housing Act approved June 27, 1934 (48 Stat.L.1246) "to encourage improvement in housing standards and conditions, to provide a system of mutual mortgage insurance." Its first administrator was James Andrew Moffett appointed for the four-year term at an annual salary of \$10,000.

EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION. See Federal emergency relief administration

EMPLOYEE'S TIME RECORDER. See Time recorder

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY ACT (FEDERAL). See Insurance

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Employment service (U.S.) as a distinct and separate unit of the Department of Labor was inaugurated under an order promulgated January 3, 1918, by the Secretary of Labor in pursuance of an act approved October 6, 1917 (40 Stat.L.376). Previous thereto the employment service functioned

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EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—*Continued*
under authority of an act to establish a Division of Information in the Bureau of Immigration (sec. 40 Immigration Act of Feb. 20, 1907) (34 Stat.L.909) and by the provisions of the organic act creating the Department of Labor (March 4, 1913) (37 Stat.L.783).

Employment service (U.S.E.S.) was created June 6, 1933 (48 Stat.L.113), "to provide for the establishment of a national employment system and for cooperation with the states in the promotion of such a system." The first director was William Frank Persons who received \$8,500 annually. Within ten weeks, 3,220 local offices opened which registered nine million people. It was, in turn, under the Department of Labor, the Social Security Board, and the War Manpower Commission.

Municipal employment office was authorized by Seattle, Wash., on March 5, 1894, by a vote of 2,058 for and 523 against. John Lamb, the first labor commissioner, opened an office April 1, 1894, in a rough board shanty containing one small room. The following year larger quarters were obtained in the City Hall. (*Seventh Annual Report of Labor Commissioner—Seattle, Wash.*)

State employment service was created April 28, 1890, in Ohio by act of legislature amending section 308 of the Revised Statutes. Authorization was given to establish public employment offices in cities of the first and second class, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton and Toledo. The first office was opened June 4, 1890, in Toledo, with Charles W. Murphy as superintendent. The Commissioner of Labor Statistics, under whom the system of five offices was set up during the year 1890, was John McBride. (*Ohio Bureau of Labor Statistics—1890—Fourteenth Annual Report*)

ENCLAVE was established at Fairhope, Baldwin County, Ala., by the Fairhope Industrial Association, Inc., composed of seven men who purchased 135 acres in the town for \$771 on January 5, 1895, and an additional 200 acres for \$250 at a later date. The association was succeeded by the Fairhope Single Tax Corporation, incorporated August 9, 1904, which owns about 4,000 acres, three fourths of which is under lease. The association pays all taxes, and leaseholders only pay rent for the land.

Municipal enclave of economic ground rent was authorized by the Collierville Enclave Act passed by Collierville, Shelby County, Tenn. Governor Hill McAlister signed the bill April 21, 1933 which took effect immediately. The bill was drawn up by Abe D. Waldauer, City Attorney for Collierville, and approved by Mayor J. T. Patrick. (*Chapter 523 Private Acts of the General Assembly of Tennessee for 1933.*)

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ENCLOSED CABIN AIRSHIP. See Aviation—Airship

ENCLOSED CAR (ELEVATOR). See Elevator

ENCLOSURE FOR ANIMALS (POUND)
See Pound (enclosure for animals)

ENCYCLOPEDIA

Agricultural encyclopedia. See Agricultural encyclopedia

American encyclopedia was the *Encyclopedia Americana* edited by Francis Lieber. The set consisted of thirteen volumes, the first of which was issued in 1829 and the thirteenth in 1833. It was published in Philadelphia, Pa.

Encyclopedia printed in the United States was a reproduction of the third edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, originally published in Edinburgh between the years 1788 and 1797. The American reprint, however, was not called "Encyclopaedia Britannica," but "Encyclopaedia; or a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature." It consisted of eighteen volumes and was completed in 1798 by Thomas Dobson at Philadelphia, Pa. The first volume appeared in 1790 and contained 799 pages and 31 plates.

ENDLESS CHAIN TRACTOR. See Automobile tractor

ENDOWED LECTURE SERIES. See Lecture series endowed

ENDOWED SCHOOL. See School

ENDOWMENT (EDUCATIONAL). See Educational endowment

ENDOWMENT (SOCIAL SERVICE). See Social service endowment

ENDURANCE RUN (Motorcycle). See Motorcycle

ENGINE

See also

Diesel engine	Locomotive
Electric motor	Motor
Fire engine	Steam engine
Gas engine	

Diesel engine built for commercial service was a two-cylinder 60 horsepower unit built in September 1898 in the plant of the St. Louis Iron and Machine Works, St. Louis, Mo. The engine, which drove a direct-current generator, was erected and operated in the Second Street plant of the Anheuser Busch, Inc., brewery and was the first diesel engine in the world to be placed in commercial service. Adolphus Busch bought Dr. Rudolf Diesel's American patent rights in 1897 for a sum of approximately \$250,000. The next engines were built for the Diesel Motor Company of America, which was formed by Mr. Busch. These engines were built in the plant of the Hewes and Phillips

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Iron Works, Newark, N.J., about 1900, and were of one size. They had an 11 x 20 inch cylinder which when running 200 revolutions per minute was intended to develop 20 horsepower. (*Lacey Harvey Morrison—Diesel Engines*)

Diesel engine in a submarine was the Vickers air injection type, four cycle, four cylinder, non-air starting and non-reversing units, which were placed in the Submarines E-1 and E-2, built by the New London Ship and Engine Company of Groton, Conn., and commissioned on February 14, 1912. (*American Society of Naval Engineers Journal. Vol. 37. August 1925*)

Internal combustion engine was invented by Captain Samuel Morey of Orford, N.H., who received a patent April 1, 1826 "on a gas or vapor engine." His engine had two cylinders, 180-degree cranks, poppet valves, carburetor, electric spark and water cooling device. He employed the vapor of spirits of turpentine and common air. A small tin dish contained the spirits, and the only heat he used was from a common table lamp. By means of a crank and flywheel, a rotary movement was obtained, as in the steam engine. (*Katherine Goodwin and Charles Edgar Duryea—Captain Samuel Morey*)

Multi-engine hydroplane. See Aviation

Outboard motor (commercially successful) was developed in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1909 by Ole Evinrude. It was a single cylinder two-port two-cycle battery-ignited engine, developing one and a half horsepower at about one thousand revolutions per minute, and weighed forty-six pounds. (*Journal of the Society of Automotive Engineers—January 1931*)

Outboard twin-cylinder motor (light) was developed in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1921 by Ole Evinrude. This was the two-port two-cycle Elto, which developed two and a half horsepower at fourteen hundred revolutions per minute. It weighed forty-seven pounds.

ENGINEER (ARMY). See Army officer

ENGINEER (NAVY) See Naval officer

ENGINEER CORPS. See Army

ENGINEERING BOOK was a translation of Louis André de la Manie de Clairac's *L'Ingenieur de Campagne; or Field Engineer*. It contained 256 pages and a variety of copperplates. It was translated by Major Lewis Nicola and was published in 1776 by R[obert] Aitken, Philadelphia, Pa.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Aeronautical engineering. See Aviation—School

Civil engineering course in a college was given in 1819 at Norwich University, now located at Northfield, Vt. The university was founded August 6, 1819, as the American Lit-

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erary, Scientific and Military Academy by Captain Alden Partridge, in Norwich, Vt. Courses in civil engineering included the construction of roads, canals, locks, bridges, and architecture. The name was changed November 6, 1834, to Norwich University. In March 1866 the buildings were destroyed by fire and the college was moved to Northfield, Vt.

Electrical engineering course in a college was established September 21, 1883, by the College of Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. A four-year course was given leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. Instruction was given in the theory of electricity, the construction and testing of telegraph lines, cables and instruments, dynamo machines, civil and mechanical engineering, etc. Dr. Andrew White pledged his own resources for the school.

Engineering college was the College of Science and Engineering established by the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute which was founded at Troy, N.Y., October 3, 1824. Amos Eaton was senior professor and the first director. The school opened January 25, 1825, in the Farmers' Bank Building. (*Ray Palmer Baker—A Chapter in American Education*)

ENGINEERING LABORATORY (MECHANICAL). See Mechanical engineering laboratory

ENGINEERING SOCIETY

Civil engineering national society was the American Society of Civil Engineers founded as the American Society of Civil Engineers and Architects, November 5, 1852 at New York City for "the advancement of the sciences of engineering and architecture in their several branches, the professional improvement of its members, the encouragement of intercourse between men of practical science, and the establishment of a central point of reference and union for its members." The title was shortened later. The first president was James Laurie and the first secretary was Robert Bennett Gorsuch.

Engineering society of importance was the Boston Society of Civil Engineers organized at an informal meeting April 26, 1848, at the United States Hotel, Boston, Mass. The first regular meeting was July 3, 1848. It was incorporated April 24, 1851, for "promoting science and instruction in the department of civil engineering." The first officers were James Fowle Baldwin, president; George Dexter Minot, vice president; John Harrison Blake, secretary; and William Pearce Parrott, treasurer. Attempts were made to form engineering societies in 1836 by engineers of the Cincinnati & Charleston Railroad, in 1839 by engineers at Baltimore, Md., and in 1841 at Albany, N.Y., but these sporadic attempts were not successful.

Mechanical engineering national society was the American Society of Mechanical Engineers founded February 16, 1880, by forty men from eight states who met at the office of

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ENGINEERING SOCIETY—*Continued*
the *American Machinist*, New York City and elected Alexander Lyman Holley chairman. An organization meeting was held April 7, 1880 at the Assembly Hall of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.J. The first president was Robert Henry Thurston. The first annual meeting was Nov. 4-5, 1880 at New York City. (*William Frederick Durand—Robert Henry Thurston, A Biography*)

Woman elected to the American Society of Civil Engineers was Nora Stanton Blatch as a Junior on March 6, 1906. The grade of Junior was a temporary one, and the first woman elected as an Associate Member (which is one of the two grades of Corporate Membership) was Elsie Eaves on March 14, 1927.

ENGLISH ACTOR OF NOTE. See Actor

ENGLISH BIBLE. See Bible

ENGLISH CHANNEL SWIMMER (AMERICAN WOMAN). See Woman

ENGLISH GRAMMAR. See Grammar

ENGLISH GRAND OPERA. See Opera

ENGLISH NOVEL COURSE. See Novel course

ENGLISH PARLIAMENT MEMBER (AMERICAN WOMAN). See Woman

ENGLISH SETTLEMENT. See Colonist

ENGLISH STEAM PACKET TO ARRIVE IN THE U.S. See Ship

ENGRAVER of record to practice his art in the American colonies was Peter Pelham. In 1727 he produced the first mezzotint engraving, a picture of Cotton Mather. (*David McNeely Stauffer—American Engravers upon Copper and Steel*)

ENGRAVING was a woodcut made about April 22, 1669 by John Foster, of the Rev. Richard Mather prior to his death. He cut away from the surface of a flat wooden block those parts which were to appear white in the print, leaving the actual design in raised outline on the block. The print was five by six inches. (*Carl W. Drepperd—Early American Prints*)

Engraving of any artistic merit was a copperplate portrait of Increase Mather, made in 1701 by Thomas Emmes, which was used as a frontispiece to a sermon "The Blessed Hope," published at Boston, Mass., in 1701 by Timothy Green for Nicholas Boone. (*Arthur Mayger Hind—History of Engraving and Etching*)

Half-tone engraving was made by Stephen Henry Horgan and appeared in the *New York Daily Graphic*, March 4, 1880. It depicted a "Scene in Shantytown, N.Y." A screen

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gradated from transparency to opacity was the basis of the invention. (*Inland Printer—March-April 1924*)

Historical print engraved in America was *A Prospective Plan of the Battle Fought Near Lake George*, which presented a bird's-eye view of the march of troops shown at the left, the camp and battle at the right, and Forts William Henry and Edward in the upper right hand corner. It was an engraving in line, colored by hand, by Thomas Johnston after Samuel Blodget, and printed by Richard Draper, at Boston, Mass., in 1755.

Wood engraving made with an engraving tool, the burin, making use of the intaglio "white line" was a tobacco stamp made by Alexander Anderson in June 1793 in New York City. The following year, he made a wood engraving for a book, *The Looking Glass for the Mind; or Intellectual Mirror* by William Durell translated from Arnaud Berquin's *L'ami des Enfants*. A woodcut is made with a knife. *Everet Augustus Duyckinck—A Brief Catalogue of Books illustrated with engravings by Dr. Alexander Anderson with a Biographical sketch of the Artist*)

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING BUREAU (U.S.) began operations August 28, 1862. Signatures were to be engraved in facsimile and the seal of the treasury imprinted on the notes after they had been delivered to the engravers. Certain stamps, notes and bills were printed by individuals under contract. The act of February 25, 1862 (12 Stat.L.346) authorized the Bureau. (*Laurence Frederick Schmeckebier—The Bureau of Engraving and Printing*)

ENTOMOLOGIST

Federal entomologist was Townsend Glover commissioned June 14, 1854. He was the "expert for collecting statistics and other information on seeds, fruits and insects of the United States." His first report, which appeared under the imprint of the Patent Office, was *Insects Injurious and Beneficial to Vegetation* printed in 1854 (*Charles Richards Dodge—The Life and Entomological Work of the Late Townsend Glover*)

State entomologist (not official, but so designated) to be appointed was Asa Fitch. The New York State Legislature on April 15, 1854, made an appropriation of \$1,000 to pay for making an examination and description of the insects of New York State, particularly those injurious to vegetation. The New York State Agricultural Society, through its executive committee, meeting at the Astor House, New York City, on May 4, 1854, appointed Asa Fitch to do this work and instructed him at that time to make his first report relative to injurious insects affecting fruits, which appeared in the *Agricultural Society Report* for 1855. (*Journal of the N.Y. State Agricultural Society. 1854-1855*)

THE FIRST

ENTOMOLOGY MAGAZINE devoted to applied entomology was the *Practical Entomologist*, the first issue of which was published at Philadelphia, Pa., in October 1865 by the Entomological Society of Philadelphia. The original editors were Ezra Townsend Cresson, Augustus Radcliffe Grote and James W. McAllister. The magazine existed only two years. The Entomological Society was founded in 1859, incorporated in 1862 and changed its name to the American Entomological Society on February 23, 1867.

ENTOMOLOGY PROFESSOR was Hermann August Hagen who served at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., from 1870 to 1893.

ENVELOPE

Envelope folding and gumming machine was patented on February 8, 1898, No. 598,716, by John Ames Sherman of Worcester, Mass., on a "mechanism for folding and sealing envelopes." It reduced the cost of a completely gummed envelop ready for market from sixty cents to eight cents a thousand.

Envelope folding machine that proved practical commercially was patented on January 21, 1853, No. 9812, by Dr. Russell L. Hawes of Worcester, Mass. It was not self-gumming but nevertheless it enabled three girls to produce a finished product of about 25,000 envelopes in ten hours. (*U. S. Envelope Co.—An Early History of the Envelope*)

Envelope machine patent was No. 6,055 granted on January 23, 1849, to Jesse K. Park and Cornelius S. Watson of New York City on "an improvement in machines for making envelopes." Other patents upon improved machines were granted shortly thereafter with the result that this patent had but little value.

Envelope with an outlook or window was patented by Americus F. Callahan of Chicago, Ill., who obtained patent No. 701,839 on June 10, 1902. It was first manufactured in July 1902 by the U.S. Envelope Company of Springfield, Mass., to whom the patent was leased.

Stamped envelope (U.S.) See Postage stamp

ENVELOPE MANUFACTURER was a Mr. Pierson of New York City who manufactured them in a little store on Fulton Street in 1839. Prior to their manufacture, letters were folded and the name and address written on the blank side.

EPIDEMIC

Cholera epidemic occurred in 1832. Individual cases are claimed to have developed in several cities, but the real force of the epidemic was manifested in the larger cities like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc. The first case in New York City appeared June 28, 1832, and from July 5, 1832, to August 29, 1832,

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5,835 cases developed of which 2,251 resulted in death. On July 21, 1832, New York City reported 311 cases and 100 deaths. (*Edward Warren—Sketch of the Progress of the Malignant or Epidemic Cholera*)

Influenza epidemic occurred in 1733 and was most serious in Philadelphia and New York City. About three fourths of the entire population was affected. (*James Thacher—American Medical Biography. 1828*)

Poliomyelitis epidemic occurred at Rutland, Vt., when 123 cases appeared at Rutland and Wallingford, Vt., between June 17, 1894 and September 1, 1894. (*New York Medical Record—December 1, 1894*)

Smallpox epidemic of importance occurred in 1616-1617 and almost swept away the New England Indians from the Penobscot to Narragansett Bay. Smallpox broke out about May 26, 1721 principally affecting Boston, Mass., and the larger cities. The death rate varied from 12 per cent to 24 per cent of the population. (*Reginald Heber Fitz—Zabdiel Boylston, Inoculator and The Epidemic of Small Pox in Boston in 1721*)

EPIDEMIOLOGIST was Noah Webster. In 1796, he published *A Collection of Papers on the Subject of Bilious Fevers, Prevalent in the United States for a Few Years Past*, which was printed in New York City by Hopkins, Webb & Co., and, in 1799, a two-volume work, *A Brief History of Epidemics and Pestilential Diseases; with the Principal Phenomena of the Physical World, which Precede and Accompany Them, and Observations Deduced from the Facts Stated*, which was published by Hudson and Goodwin, Hartford, Conn.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH. See Church of England; Protestant Episcopal church

EQUAL RIGHTS PARTY was formed in San Francisco, Calif., September 20, 1884, by the Woman's Rights Party or Female Suffragettes at which convention Belva Ann Bennett Lockwood of the District of Columbia was nominated as the presidential candidate and Marietta Lizzie Bell Stow of California as the vice presidential candidate.

EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION in America was given by John Sharp in Boston, Mass., in 1771. He gave other exhibitions at Salem, Mass., and other cities. A Mr. Pool was the first rider to introduce a clown to the American public. He advertised in the *Pennsylvania Packet* on August 15, 1785, that he would mount three horses and while standing on the saddles would leap a hurdle at full speed.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE (BRONZE). See Monument

ERASER ATTACHED TO A PENCIL. See Pencil

THE FIRST

ESCALATOR was manufactured by the Otis Elevator Company of New York City in 1900 and placed on exhibit at the Paris Exposition the same year. It was returned to the United States and installed in 1901 in the Eighth Street Building of Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. The trade-mark "Escalator" was registered May 29, 1900 and was renewed by the Otis Elevator Company in 1930.

ESKIMO CHICKEN. See Birds

ESKIMO PIE, a confection containing a normally liquid material frozen to a substantially hard state encased in a chocolate covering to maintain its original form during handling, was invented by Christian K. Nelson of Onawa, Iowa, who obtained patent No. 1,404,539 on January 24, 1922. Subsequent patents have also been issued which are controlled by the Eskimo Pie Corporation of New York City.

ESPERANTO, a new universal language, was proposed by Dr. Lazaro Ludovico Zamenhof, a Russian physician, in 1887. An attempt was made to introduce it into the United States but it received little favor.

Talking picture in Esperanto. See Moving picture

ESPERANTO CLUB was the Esperanto Association organized February 16, 1905, at Boston, Mass. John Fogg Twombly was the first secretary.

Esperanto club (national organization) was the Esperanto Association of North America organized September 7, 1908, at Chautauqua Lake, N.Y. George Brinton McClellan Harvey was the first president.

Esperanto Congress in the United States was the Sixth International Congress of Esperantists, held August 14th to 20th, 1910 at Washington, D.C. It was attended by about three hundred delegates from thirty-five nations.

ESPERANTO COURSE carrying college credit was offered by Clark University, Worcester, Mass., on September 16, 1908. Dr. Robert Mowry Bell taught the course which offered "a brief outline of the grammar, and some practice in reading the new universal language."

ESPERANTO MAGAZINE was *L'Amerika Esperantisto*, "a monthly journal of Esperanto, the international language," published October 1906 at Oklahoma City, Okla. It contained sixteen pages and cover. Subscription was one dollar a year.

ETHER FOR CHILDBIRTH. See Anaesthesia

ETCHER of skill was William Dunlap whose success in 1830 inspired others to practice this art. (*William Dunlap—History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the U.S.*)

THE FIRST

ETHICAL CULTURE SOCIETY was The New York Society for Ethical Culture founded at New York City in May 1876 by Dr. Felix Adler. Additional groups were formed and in 1886 the American Ethical Union was organized. (*Horace James Bridges—Aspects of Ethical Religion, Essays In Honor of Felix Adler On the Fiftieth Anniversary Of His Founding Of The Ethical Movement 1876, By His Colleagues*)

EUTHANASIA SOCIETY was the National Society for the Legalization of Euthanasia formed January 14, 1938, at New York City with Reverend Charles Francis Potter as president, Dr. Harold Hays, secretary, and Charles Edward Nixdorff, treasurer. The society was incorporated as the Euthanasia Society of America on November 30, 1938.

ETHYL GASOLINE. See Gasoline

EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS (INTERNATIONAL). See International eucharistic congress

EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED CHURCH was organized June 26, 1934 at Cleveland, Ohio, by merging the Reformed Church in the United States, organized by John Philip Boehm, October 15, 1725, at Falkner Swamp, Montgomery County, Pa., and the Evangelical Synod of North America organized October 15, 1840, at Mehlville, St. Louis County, Mo. The first president of the new group was Dr. George Warren Richards, president of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, Lancaster, Pa.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION COUNCIL met at the house of John Walter, Bucks County, Pa., November 3, 1803, to found a separate ecclesiastical organization. The fourteen representatives present ordained Jacob Albright.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH was founded in 1800 by Jacob Albright. The first annual conference was held in Lebanon County, Pa., in November 1807 at which Albright was elected bishop. (*Ammon Stapleton—Flashlights on Evangelical History*)

EVANGELICAL CHURCH BUILDING was the Evangelical Church erected in 1816 at New Berlin, Pa. It was dedicated March 2, 1817. Reverend John Dreisbach preached the dedicatory sermon. The church was 34 by 38 feet.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH GENERAL CONFERENCE convened on the property of Abraham Eyer, at the house of Martin Dreisbach, at Buffalo Valley in Union County, Pa., on October 14-17, 1816, at which time the denomination took the name Evangelical Association. Twelve delegates attended.

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EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE was held at the house of Samuel Becker, November 15, 1807, at Mühlbach, Dauphin County, now Kleinfeltersville, Lebanon County, Pa. It was attended by all the officers of the church, five itinerant ministers, three local preachers and twenty class leaders and exhorters. Jacob Albright was elected Bishop and George Miller an elder.

EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH was formed November 16, 1946 at Johnstown, Pa., by approximately 500 delegates representing 4832 churches who united the Church of the United Brethren in Christ and the Evangelical Church. There were nine active bishops. Bishop Arthur Raymond Clippinger of Dayton, Ohio was the senior bishop.

EVENING SCHOOL. See School

EVOLUTION anti-instruction state law was proposed by John Washington Butler, passed by the Tennessee legislature, and signed March 23, 1925, by Governor Austin Peay. It provided that "It shall be unlawful for any teacher in any of the universities, normal and all other public schools of the state which are supported in whole or in part by the public school funds of the state to teach any theory that denies the story of the Divine creation of man as taught in the Bible, and to teach instead that man has descended from a lower order of animals." The first conviction under the act was that of John Thomas Scopes, who appealed the decision of the court. The Attorney General entered a *nolle prosequere* which ended the proceedings. (*John Thomas Scopes vs. State of Tennessee, 154—Tenn.105 (1926)*)

EXCHANGE AND SECURITIES COMMISSION. See Securities and exchange commission (U.S.)

EXCESS PROFITS TAX. See Tax

EXCHANGE. See Brokerage

EXCLUSION LAW. See Army exclusion law

EXCURSION RATE. See Railroad excursion

EXECUTION

Army execution. See Army Execution

Electrocution experiment was performed by Benjamin Franklin at Philadelphia, Pa., who described his findings in 1773 in a letter to Barbeau Dubourg and Thomas Francois Dalibard. Current from six Leyden jars was used to electrocute chickens, a ten-pound turkey and a lamb.

Electrocution of a human being was that of William Kemmler, alias John Hart, on August 6, 1890, at Auburn Prison, Auburn, N.Y. This execution was in accordance with the law for conviction of first degree murder

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of Matilda Ziegler. The crime was committed March 29, 1889. The electric chair was invented by Dr. Alphonse David Rockwell. An autopsy was performed three hours after the execution under the direction of Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald. (*Report of Carlos F. Macdonald, M.D. on the Execution by Electricity of William Kemmler, alias John Hart*)

Execution for treason. See Treason

Execution in America was that of John Billington, one of the signers of the Pilgrim's compact, who was hanged at Plymouth, Mass., September 30, 1630. He was "arraigned, and both by grand and petie jurie found guilty of willful murder, by plaine and notorious evidence, and was for the same accordingly executed. This, as it was ye first execution amongst them, so was it a matter of great sadness unto them. He way-laid a young man, one John New-comin (about a former quarele), and shote him with a gune, whereof he dyed." (*Joseph Dillaway Sawyer—History of Pilgrims and Puritans*)

Lethal gas execution was that of a Chinese, Gee Jon, on February 8, 1924, at Carson City, Nev., convicted of killing a rival tong man. Lethal gas as a means of execution was adopted by Nevada on March 28, 1921.

Witchcraft execution. See Witchcraft execution

EXECUTIVE COMMERCIAL POLICY COMMITTEE. See Commercial policy executive committee

EXECUTIVE ORDER (PRESIDENTIAL). See Presidential executive order

EXHIBITION. See Fair

EXPEDITION

See also Discovery

Arctic expedition was made by Elisha Kent Kane and crew who left New York City, May 31, 1853, in the "Advance." They arrived at Cape Constitution where they remained for twenty-one months, being unable to free the boat which had become frozen in the ice pack. As disease broke out on board, the crew made a thousand-mile trek to the nearest Eskimo village. (*William Elder—Biography of Elisha Kent Kane*)

Arctic expedition to seek the northwest passage, for the £20,000 reward offered by Parliament for proofs of its existence, sailed March 1753 from Philadelphia, Pa. Captain Charles Swaine made a voyage in the "Argo," a sixty-ton schooner. He encountered ice off Cape Farwell, and entered Hudson's Strait in the latter part of June 1753. He returned in November 1753. He made a second voyage the following year. (*Justin Winsor—A Narrative and Critical History of America*)

Astronomical expedition. See Astronomical expedition

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EXPEDITION—Continued

Botanic scientific expedition. See Botanic scientific expedition

Expedition of Englishmen to cross the Alleghany Mountains began August 27, 1650, from Fort Henry at the falls of the Appomattox River, Va., and returned September 4, 1650. The party consisted of Captain Abraham Wood and his servant Henry Newcombe; Edward Bland, merchant, and his servant Robert Farmer; Elias Pennant and Sackford Brewster; and two guides, Oyeocker, a Nottaway Werrowance, and Pyancha, an Appamattuck war captain. (*Clarence Walworth Alvord and Lee Bidgwood—First Explorations of the Trans-Alleghany Region by the Virginians*)

Expedition across the continent to the Pacific coast was undertaken by Captain Meriwether Lewis and William Clark who left St. Louis, Mo., May 14, 1804, reached the mouth of the Columbia river November 8, 1805, and returned to St. Louis in September 23, 1806. The expedition consisted of 9 Kentucky men, 14 Army men, 2 French voyageurs and a Negro servant. (*Elliot Coues—History of the Expedition Under the Command of Lewis and Clark*)

Exploration of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado by a white man was made by Major John Wesley Powell who left Green River City, above the head of the Colorado proper on May 24, 1869, and emerged from the lower end of the Grand Canyon, August 29, 1869, with five of the nine men who started with him. The following year he was appointed chief of the U.S. Topographical and Geological Survey of the Colorado River of the West. (The discovery of the Grand Canyon was reported by Spanish explorers in 1540, and described by the Sitgreaves expedition in 1851, and in 1858 by the War Department which explored navigable waters from the south, but stopped at the foot of the canyon. (*John Wesley Powell—First Through The Grand Canyon*))

Naval expedition (colonial). See Navy

Polar expedition of which a woman was a member was the Peary Expedition. Josephine Peary, wife of the North Polar explorer, sailed with her husband Robert Edwin Peary, June 6, 1891, in the "Kite." This expedition did not reach the Pole. The expedition which left on the "Roosevelt" July 6, 1908, located the North Pole on April 6, 1909, but the discovery was not announced until September 6, 1909. Both expeditions started from New York City. (*Josephine (Diebitsch) Peary—My Arctic Journal; A Year Among Ice Fields and Eskimos*)

Scientific expedition was outfitted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1761. John Winthrop, a physicist, went to Newfoundland in a vessel in the Provincial Service. His expenses were defrayed by the colonial govern-

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ment, and he observed for the second time the transit of Mercury. (*John Winthrop—Two Letters on the Parallax and Distance of the Sun*)

Scientific expedition fitted out by the United States Government was authorized by Congress May 14, 1836 (5 Stat.L.29). Instructions were received August 11, 1838. It left Hampton Roads, Va., August 18, 1838 with Lieutenant Charles Wilkes in command to explore the South Seas and returned to New York City June 10, 1842. They saw the Antarctic Continent on January 16, 1840. (*Charles Wilkes—Narrative of the U. S. Exploring Expedition*)

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. See Bank

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (U.S.) See American expeditionary force

EXPERIMENT STATION (AGRICULTURAL). See Agricultural experiment station

EXPERT INFANTRYMAN'S BADGE. See Medal

EXPLOSION (ATOMIC BOMB). See Atomic bomb

EXPORT

See also under specific subjects, e.g., Animals, Cotton, Furs, Meat, etc.

Export report by the Federal Government covered the fiscal year ending September 30, 1791. The exports for the year amounted to \$19,012,041 of which \$18,500,000 was for domestic merchandise and \$512,041 for foreign goods. The imports for the same period amounted to \$29,200,000, an excess of imports over exports of \$10,187,959.

Exports from the United States to exceed the imports were for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1811, and amounted to an excess of \$7,916,832 over imports. The exports of domestic merchandise were \$45,294,042 and \$16,022,790 for foreign merchandise making a grand total of exports of \$61,316,832 whereas the imports amounted to \$53,400,000.

EXPOSITION. See under specific type of exposition, e.g., Automobile show, Aviation—Expositions and Meets, Dog show, Fair, etc.

EXPOSURE METER. See Photography

EXPRESS SERVICE was organized February 23, 1839, by William Frederick Harnden of Boston, Mass., who arranged for delivery service between Boston and New York. The service was advertised to begin on March 4, 1839. The first shipment was a few suitcases. Shipments were made via the Boston and Providence Railway and Long Island Sound Steamboat. (*Alexander Lovett Stimson—History of Express Companies and the Origin of American Railroads*)

THE FIRST**EXTENSION COURSE.** *See* College**EXTENSION SUMMER MEETING.** *See* College**EXTENSION TRAINING WORK (AGRICULTURE).** *See* Agricultural appropriation**EXTINGUISHER.** *See* Fire Extinguisher**EXTRADITION** was established by the New England Confederation of 1643 which provided for the extradition of criminals between the provinces of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Plymouth and New Haven.

Extradition treaty with a foreign country was the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation (8 Stat.L.116) popularly known as the Jay Treaty, with Great Britain, signed at London, England, November 19, 1794. Article XXVII provided for the apprehension and delivery of persons charged with certain crimes. The signatory for the United States was John Jay, and the Rt. Hon. William Wyndham Baron Grenville of Wotton, one of His Majesty's Privy Council and His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for Great Britain. (*Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America—Document 16*)

EYE

Artificial eyes were manufactured by Pierre Gougelman in 1851 at Van Dam Street, New York City, from glass imported from France. It was originally believed that artificial eyes offered their wearers new vision. The business is conducted by his descendants under the name of Mager & Gougelman, Inc.

Eye bank was opened May 9, 1944, due to the efforts of Dr. Richard Townley Paton of the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital and Dr. John McLean of the New York Hospital whose hospitals cooperated to establish the joint project at the New York Hospital, New York City. Nineteen other hospitals in the metropolitan area offered cooperation in obtaining and sending eyes to the bank.

Eye conservation class for the education of school children with seriously defective vision, opened April 3, 1913, at the Thornton Street School, Boston, Mass. Miss Helen L. Smith was the teacher.

Identification system, based upon the pattern formed by the veins and arteries of the retina of the human eye, the relation of the four veins—the superior temporal, the inferior temporal, the superior nasal and the inferior nasal—with their various branches was devised by Dr. Isidore Goldstein, Ophthalmic Surgeon of Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City, in collaboration with Dr. Carleton Simon, former Deputy Police Commissioner of New York, and presented before the annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, July 7, 1935, at Atlantic City, N.J.

THE FIRST**EYE INFIRMARY.** *See* Hospital

EYEGLASS bifocals were invented by Benjamin Franklin, who, annoyed at having to carry two pairs of glasses, had one pair split in half, each eye having two different lenses. On May 23, 1785, from Passy, France, he wrote to George Whatley, "I have only to move my eyes up and down as I want to see distinctly far or near." Inasmuch as ordinary spectacles in the colonies cost as much as \$100 each, his invention did not receive a ready popular response. (*Nathan Gerson Goodman—The Ingenious Dr. Franklin*)

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION. *See* Radio facsimile transmission

FACTORY

Air-conditioned factory was the Gray Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N.C., plant erected in the summer of 1905 with an air-conditioning outfit manufactured by Stuart W. Cramer of Charlotte, N.C. This equipment drew in fresh air from out-of-doors, filtered and washed it, heated or cooled it, corrected any variation in humidity, and completely changed the air in the factory about five times an hour.

Factories operated by the United States Government in peacetime were a Jersey cloth mill formerly operated by the Famb Knitting Company and a fairly large hall called Forester's Hall at Millville, Mass., in which the Federal Emergency Relief Administration of Massachusetts established sewing and stock rooms. The project was started June 4, 1934, by authority of Joseph P. Carney, Emergency Relief Administrator of Massachusetts, who detailed Thomas E. Wye as factory supervisor to organize and start the project. The products were not sold but were distributed to different welfare divisions of the cities and towns in Massachusetts.

Factory-built building. *See* Building

Steam-heated factory was the Burlington Woolen Company at Winooski River, Burlington, Vt. The factory, sold at auction October 20, 1852, was described in an advertisement in the *Burlington Free Press*: "The factory building and dye houses were heated by steam conducted through iron pipes in the most modern and approved manner. This modern and up to date mill was built six years ago." The mill is now owned by the American Woolen Company, Inc.

Windowless factory was erected in Fitchburg, Mass., in 1930. The plant, one story high consisting of one room, was illuminated by hundreds of 1,000-watt electric lamps containing a small percentage of healthful ultraviolet rays. The walls and ceilings were painted orange, blue, green, and white to increase visibility while the floors were jet black. The building also lacked skylights. It was ventilated by a system that

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FACTORY—*Continued*

circulated fresh air of the proper temperature which had been washed, heated and humidified, throughout the building. Ten million cubic feet of air were changed every ten minutes. The walls were soundproof as cork pads were used to reduce the noise inside. The building was constructed by the Austin Company of Cleveland, Ohio, for the Simonds Saw and Steel Company at a cost of \$1,500,000.

FACTORY INSPECTION LAW. *See* Labor law

FACTORY MUTUAL INSURANCE. *See* Insurance

FACTORY STANDARDIZATION OF PRODUCTION by the United States Government was required in 1813, when a contract specifying interchangeable parts was drawn up between the United States Government (Callender Irvine, Commissary General of the United States) and Colonel Simeon North of Berlin, Conn., on April 16, 1813, at Middletown, Conn. The contract was for 20,000 pistols at \$7 each to be produced within five years and stipulated that "component parts of the pistols are to correspond so exactly that any limb or part of one pistol may be fitted to any other pistol of the 20,000." Colonel North established his pistol manufactory in 1810 at Staddle Hill, a suburb of Middletown. The production was about 10,000 pistols a year. (*Simeon Newton Dexter North—Simeon North, First Official Pistol Maker of the U.S.*)

FAIR

Agricultural fair was held October 1, 1810, at Pittsfield, Mass. It was sponsored by Elkanah Watson and known as the Berkshire Cattle Show. (*Elkanah Watson—History of the Rise, Progress and Existing State of the Berkshire Agricultural Society*)

Annual fair was authorized by the director and council of New Netherlands on September 30, 1641. They "ordained that henceforth there shall be held annually at Fort Amsterdam a Cattle Fair on the 15th of October; and a fair for Hogs on the 1st of November. Whosoever hath any things to sell or to buy can regulate himself accordingly." (*Laws and Ordinances of New Netherland 1638-1674*)

Industrial exposition of an international character was held in New York City in 1853, modeled after the World's Fair (1851) of London, England. On March 11, 1852, the "Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" was chartered. On March 17, 1852, the directors elected Theodore Sedgwick president. The exposition was held at Reservoir Square, Fortieth to Forty-Second Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, New York City, in a specially erected two-story building which contained 249,691 square feet. The exposition was opened by President Frank-

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lin Pierce, July 14, 1853. The building was destroyed by fire October 5, 1858. (*Illustrated Record of the Exposition*)

Manufacturers' fair was held October 24, 1828, under the auspices of the American Institute in the Masonic Hall, New York City. The American Institute in the City of New York was incorporated May 2, 1829, to encourage and promote domestic industry in the United States in agriculture, commerce, manufacturing and the arts. (*New York As It Is in 1833*)

Woman's World Fair was held in Chicago, Ill., April 18-25, 1925, at which time women's progress was shown in seventy industries. At the World's Fair of 1893 in Chicago, Ill., women's handicraft was featured only at the sewing exhibit. The Woman's World Fair was officially opened by Mrs. Calvin Coolidge.

FAIR TRADE ADVERTISING COMMITTEE. *See* Advertising organization

FAIR TRADE LAW. *See* Price regulation law

FAN (ELECTRIC). *See* Electric fan

FARM (AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT FARM). *See* Agricultural experiment station

FARM BANK. *See* Bank

FARM BOARD (Federal) met July 15, 1929, and consisted of eight members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, in addition to the Secretary of Agriculture, who was an ex officio member. It was organized "to protect, control and stabilize the currents of interstate and foreign commerce" by minimizing speculation, by preventing inefficient and wasteful distribution, by encouraging farmers' organizations, and by preventing surpluses through orderly production. The Agricultural Marketing Act (46 Stat. 11) passed by Congress June 15, 1929, authorized \$500,000,000 to be used as a revolving fund. The board was later designated as the Farm Credit Administration. (*U.S. Federal Farm Board—First Annual Report*)

FARM BOOK. *See* Agricultural book

FARM BUREAU, a department of a city chamber of commerce working in combination with the cooperative agencies—the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the State college of agriculture, county and local farmers' organizations—was the Broome County Farm Bureau, established March 20, 1911, at Binghamton, N.Y. John H. Barron began work in Broome County, N.Y., as an agent of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, cooperating with the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Binghamton Chamber of Commerce, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway. The agent

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was given an office with the Chamber of Commerce and made manager of a new department of this organization which was called a farm bureau. On May 24, 1913, New York State passed an act appropriating \$25,000 for assisting the farm bureaus, the first state to pass an act of this kind. (*William Allison Lloyd—Status and Results of County Agent Work*)

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION (U.S.) was authorized March 27, 1933, by executive order of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt under power granted by the 73d Congress, special session "Economy Act." The administration "to provide a complete and co-ordinated credit system for agriculture by making available to farmers long-term and short-term credit" was organized by executive order No. 6,084, March 27, 1933, with Henry Morgenthau, Jr., as the first administrator. Several agencies were grouped under this department.

FARM JOURNAL. See Agricultural journal

FARM LOAN BOARD (FEDERAL) was created in the Department of the Treasury to administer the Federal Farm Loan Act, approved July 17, 1916 (39 Stat.L.360). The first federal land bank was chartered March 1, 1917 and the first national farm loan association March 27, 1917. The first farm loan commissioner was George William Norris who took the oath of office August 7, 1916. Executive Order No. 6084 of March 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933, transferred its functions to the Farm Credit Administration. (*U.S. Federal Loan Bureau—First Annual Report From Organization to November 30, 1937*)

FARM SOCIETY. See Agricultural society

FARMER LABOR PARTY was organized at a convention assembled June 12, 1920, at Chicago, Ill., and emanated from the National Labor Party which was formed in 1919. The first presidential candidate was Parley Parker Christensen of Utah and the vice presidential candidate, Maximilian Sebastian Hayes of Ohio, who received approximately 265,000 votes.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Farmers' institute held by a land grant agricultural college off its campus was sponsored by the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, at Cedar Falls, Iowa, on December 20, 1870. The institute course was five days and consisted of day and evening lectures on stock breeding and management, fruit culture, farm accounts and kindred topics, conducted by George William Jones, professor of mathematics; James Mathews, professor of pomology, and Adonijah Strong Weach, president of the college. Other institutes were held the same year at Council Bluffs, Washington and Muscatine, Iowa. (*Homestead and Western Farm Journal* December 1870)

Farmers' institute sponsored by a college was held November 14, 1868 by the Kansas State Agricultural College, now the Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Sci-

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ence, at the Riley County Courthouse, Manhattan, Kans. Local arrangements for the institute were made by the Riley County Agricultural Society.

Farmers' institute sponsored by a state was held by the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture at Springfield, Mass. The institute opened December 8, 1863, and continued for four days. Lectures and discussions pertaining to agriculture occupied the meetings. (*Jay Brownlee Davidson—A Study of the Extension Service*)

FARRIER'S GUIDE was *The Husband-Man's Guide, in Four Parts—Part first, containing many excellent rules for setting and planting. Part second, choice physical receipts for divers dangerous distempers in men, women and children. Part third, the experienced farrier. Part fourth containing rare receipts*, a 107-page book printed in Boston, Mass., in 1710 by John Allen for Eleazer Phillips.

FASTENING

Hooks and eyes were successfully manufactured in 1836 at Waterbury, Conn., by Holmes & Hotchkiss. (*Henry Bronson—History of Waterbury*)

Hookless fastening was invented by Whitcomb L. Judson of Chicago, Ill., who obtained patent No. 557,207 on March 31, 1896 (on a fastening for shoes) comprising two metal chains which could be fastened together by movement of a slider. They were first manufactured in 1893 by the Automatic Hook and Eye Company of Meadville, Pa., through the efforts of Colonel Lewis Walker.

Hookless fastening for universal use was invented by Gideon Sundback of Hoboken, N.J., about 1906 who obtained patent No. 1,060,378 on April 29, 1913 on "separable fasteners." This fastener has been improved upon by patents No. 1,219,881 and No. 1,243,458 granted to Mr. Sundback on March 20, 1917, and October 16, 1917, respectively, which are controlled by the Hookless Fastener Company of Meadville, Pa., manufacturers of the Talon Slide Fastener. (*Talon Hookless Fastener Co.*)

FATHER'S DAY. See Holiday

FATHOMETER, a device to measure the depth of water, was invented by Herbert Grove Dorsey of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, who received patent No. 1,667,540 on April 24, 1928. By means of a series of electrical sounds and light signals, the depth of water was easily ascertained.

FEATURE MOVING PICTURE. See Moving picture—Foreign feature film exhibited

FEDERAL ALCOHOL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION was authorized December 4, 1933 by executive order No. 6,474 issued by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

THE FIRST**FEDERAL ALCOHOL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION—Continued**

Joseph Hodges Choate, Jr., was appointed director, Harris Emanuel Willingham, assistant director and Edward George Lowry, Jr., counsel.

FEDERAL BOARD OF MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION. *See* Arbitration**FEDERAL BUILDING.** *See* Building**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION TRAINING SCHOOL.** *See* Police—training school**FEDERAL CEMETERY.** *See* Cemetery

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION was created by act approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat.L.1064) to provide for the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce by wire or radio and to centralize these duties and responsibilities with a view to more effective supervision of communication. A committee of seven was appointed July 11, 1934. The first chairman was Eugene Octave Sykes who served until March 11, 1935. Successors to the original committee were to be appointed for seven years, unless appointed to fill an unexpired term.

Federal Communications Commission woman member was Frieda Hennock, named by President Harry S. Truman to succeed Commissioner Clifford Judkins Durr who resigned. She was sworn in July 6, 1948 at Washington, D.C.

International broadcasting license. *See* Radio license

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA was organized in Philadelphia, Pa., December 2, 1908. The first president of the Council was Bishop Eugene Russell Hendrix of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first executive secretary was Elias Benjamin Sanford. The constitution of the council which had been ratified prior to the first meeting by the constituent denominations provided for approximately four hundred official members named directly by the cooperating denominations. They were appointed to attend the first meeting held December 2, 1908, at Philadelphia, Pa., and were designated as charter members. (*Elias Benjamin Sanford—Origin and History of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America*)

FEDERAL CREDIT UNION ACT was approved June 26, 1934 (48 Stat.L.1216) "to establish a Federal Credit Union System, to establish a further market for securities of the United States and to make more available to people of small means credit for provident purposes through a national system of cooperative credit, thereby helping to stabilize the credit structure of the United States." Charter

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No.1 was granted to the Morris Sheppard Federal Credit Union of Texarkana, Texas, named in honor of the sponsor of the law, which held its organization meeting, October 1, 1934.

See also Bank legislation

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION was established by the Federal Crop Insurance Act (part of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (52 Stat.L.72) approved February 16, 1938) to provide for insuring wheat yields against natural hazards such as drought, flood, hail, winter-kill, lightning, insect infestation and plant diseases. The directors were Milburn Lincoln Wilson, Jesse Washington Tapp, and Rudolph Martin Evans, while Roy M. Green was manager of the corporation. The first application was signed May 18, 1938, by M. L. Purvines, Panhandle, Tex., and the first indemnity payment was made April 14, 1939, to John F. Biggs, Floydada, Floyd County, Tex., of \$129.32 to compensate him for the total loss of his share in a 52-acre wheat crop.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION was created June 16, 1933 (48 Stat.L.162) by the "Banking Act of 1933" "to provide for the safer and more effective use of the assets of banks, to regulate inter-bank control, to prevent the undue diversion of funds into speculative operations." The management of the corporation was vested in a board of three directors, one of whom was the Comptroller of the Currency. The first board was composed of chairman Walter Joseph Cummings of Chicago, Elbert Gladstone Bennett of Salt Lake City and James Francis Thaddeus O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency. The first official meeting of the board of directors was held September 11, 1933. The insurance went into effect January 1, 1934. The first payment was \$125,000 to 1,789 depositors of the Fond du Lac State Bank of East Peoria, Ill. The bank suspended May 28, 1934 and receivership became final on June 25, 1935. Mrs. Lydia Lob-siger, a widow, received the first insurance check, July 3, 1934, covering her deposit.

See also Bank legislation

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION was created by the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933, (48 Stat. L.55) approved May 12, 1933, "to provide for cooperation by the Federal Government with the several states and territories, and the District of Columbia in relieving the hardships and suffering caused by unemployment." The Federal Emergency Relief Administration became operative ten days after approval of the act. The first Federal Emergency Relief Administrator was Harry Lloyd Hopkins, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. He took office May 22, 1933.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD. *See* Farm board (federal)

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FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD. *See* Farm loan board (federal)

FEDERAL HIGHWAY. *See* Road

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD was established July 22, 1932, by the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (47 Stat.L.725) for the purpose of establishing and supervising the Federal Home Loan Banks as a permanent credit reserve system for savings and loan associations and similar local thrift and home financing institutions and for savings banks and insurance companies making long-term home mortgage loans. The board consisted of five members, Franklin William Fort, chairman, Dr. John Matthew Gries, William Edward Best, Nathan Adams and Morton Bodfish, who took the oath of office and held the first meeting August 9, 1932.

FEDERAL JUDGE IMPEACHED. *See* Impeachment

FEDERAL LABOR ADVISORY BOARD. *See* Labor—Labor Advisory Board (federal)

FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER LEGISLATION. *See* Automobile legislation

FEDERAL NARCOTIC SANITORIUM. *See* Narcotic

FEDERAL PENITENTIARY. *See* Prison

FEDERAL PLAY PRESENTATION. *See* Play

FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION. *See* Radio commission

FEDERAL REGISTER. *See* Periodical

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM. *See* Bank

FEDERAL ROAD AGENCY. *See* Road

FEDERAL SHIP. *See* Ship

FEDERAL SURPLUS RELIEF CORPORATION was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, October 4, 1933. The incorporators were Harry Lloyd Hopkins, president, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator; Henry Agard Wallace, vice president, Secretary of Agriculture; and Harold Loy Ickes, treasurer, Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works. (*U.S. Agriculture Department—Surplus Marketing Administration—First Report October 4, 1933 to December 31, 1934*)

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION came into existence September 26, 1914 by Act of Congress (38 Stat.L.717) "an act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties." The commission was organized March 16, 1915, to regulate commerce and prohibit unlawful means of obtaining trade when five commissioners, George Rublee, Edward Nash Hurley, Will H. Parry, Joseph Edward Davies and William Julius Harris,

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were appointed at an annual salary of \$10,000. (*Gerald Carl Henderson—The Federal Trade Commission*)

Federal trade commission trade practice conference was held October 3, 1919, at Omaha, Neb., for the creamery industry. Representatives from six states met with Commissioner William Byron Colver to discuss unfair practice complaints in the creamery industry.

FEDERAL WOMEN EMPLOYEES. *See* Woman

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY was established by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt July 1, 1939, under authority of act of April 25, 1939 (53 Stat.L.1427) (Reorganization Plan No. 1) as a consolidation of five governmental public works units, the Public Buildings Administration, the Public Roads Administration, the Public Works Administration, the Works Projects Administration and the United States Housing Authority. The first Federal Works Administrator was John Michael Carmody who received \$12,000 per annum.

FEEBLE-MINDED SCHOOL was the Massachusetts School for the Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Youth, opened October 1, 1848, at Boston, Mass., due to the efforts of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe. It was incorporated April 4, 1850. A \$5,000 appropriation was made April 30, 1851. It later changed its name to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded. The same institution is still operated today under the title Walter E. Fernald State School, named after Dr. Walter Elmore Fernald, former principal and an eminent teacher of the feeble minded. (*Albert Deutsch—The Mentally Ill in America*)

FELLOWSHIP

Fellowship awarded a woman was the Sage Fellowship in Entomology and Botany granted June 19, 1884, to Harriet Elizabeth Grotecloss by Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. The fellowship had a stipend of \$400 per year payable in six installments and provided free tuition for graduate study.

Fellowship (graduate) awarded by a woman's college was offered the graduating class of Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. The first award was made June 6, 1889, to Emily Greene Balch of Boston, Mass., for "prosecuting sociological studies."

Resident fellowship for women awarded by a woman's college was offered by Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., which established five resident fellowships in 1884, prior to the actual opening of the college. They received free tuition, a furnished room and \$350, annually. The recipients were Jane M. Bancroft in history; Katherine Augusta Gage in Greek; Mary Gwinn in English; Effie A. Southworth in biology and Ella C. Williams in mathematics.

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FELT HAT. *See* Hat

FELT manufacturing mechanical process was invented by Thomas Robinson Williams of Newport, R.I. in 1820. The wool is carded and placed in layers until the desired thickness is obtained, the outside rolls being the finest in texture. The mass is placed between rollers, partly immersed in water, and is beaten, pressed and given an oscillating movement at the same time. Dyeing and finishing complete the process.

FENCING BOOK was Edward Blackwell's *A Compleat System on Fencing; or the art of defence, in the use of the small sword; wherein the most necessary parts thereof are plainly laid down; chiefly for gentlemen, promoters and lovers of that science in North America*, printed in 1734 by William Parks, Williamsburg, Va. It was based on Henry Blackwell's *The English Fencing Master* published in London in 1705. (Robert William Henderson—*Early American Sport*)

FERRIS WHEEL was invented in 1892 by George Washington Gale Ferris, stimulated by a prize for an attraction like the Eiffel Tower of Paris. It was erected on the Midway at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Ill., in 1893. It consisted of thirty-six cars, each capable of holding sixty passengers. The highest point of the wheel was 264 feet. The total weight of the wheels and cars was 2,100 tons, of the levers and machinery 2,200 tons, and of the passengers per trip 150 tons. (*Cassier's Magazine*, July 1894. "The Ferris and Other Big Wheels")

FERRYBOAT

Double-deck ferryboat was launched October 25, 1888, at the Delmater Iron Works, Newburgh, N.Y. It was called the "Bergen" and plied across the Hudson River from New York City to Hoboken, N.J. It was 203 feet in length, 62 feet wide with a 10 foot draft, and was first piloted by Captain G. Beckwith.

Double-deck ferryboat with the propeller-type steel hull was the "Hamburg" built in 1891 by Thomas S. Marvel & Company of Newburgh, N.Y. It weighed 1,266 tons gross, 833 tons net and was 219 feet long, 40 feet wide with a 16 foot draft, and cost \$180,843.02. Passengers could not be taken on or discharged from the upper deck. In 1905 the ferry was altered so that both the upper and lower levels could be used for receiving and discharging passengers. The ferry plied between Hoboken, N.J. and New York City. (Harry J. Smith and John M. Emery—*Romance of the Hoboken Ferry*)

Ferry (aerial). *See* Bridge

Ferryboat built exclusively for motor vehicle transportation was the "Governor Moore," a Diesel-electric ferry placed in service November 8, 1926. It was built by the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N.J.,

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from plans conceived by Eads Johnson. Five other boats were built in 1926 each with capacity for forty-six automobiles. The boats which were operated by Electric Ferries, Inc. originally plied between 23d Street, New York and Edgewater, N.J., and 23d Street, New York and Weehawken, N.J. (*Motorship*, Dec. 1932)

Municipally owned ferryboats were placed in operation in New York City, October 25, 1905, between Whitehall Street, Manhattan and St. George, Staten Island. They were under the jurisdiction of the Department of Docks up to July 1, 1918 (*Records in Dept. of Plants and Structures*, N.Y.C.)

Steam-propelled ferryboat was the "Juliana" operated October 11, 1811, by John Stevens and his son, Robert Livingston Stevens. It plied between Hoboken, N.J., and New York City.

Steel hull ferryboat was the "Lackawanna" built in 1881 at Newburgh, N.Y., by Ward Stanton. It cost \$76,000. It weighed 822 gross tons, 645 net tons, and was 200 feet long, 35 feet wide, with a 13-foot draft. This plied between Hoboken, N.J., and New York City. (Harry J. Smith and John M. Emery—*The Romance of the Hoboken Ferry*)

Streamlined ferryboat was the "Kalakala" (the name is taken from Chinook, is pronounced Kah-lock'ah-lah and means "Flying Bird"). She was 276 feet long, had a beam of 55 feet 8 inches and a draft of 13 feet and was designed to carry 2,000 passengers and 110 automobiles. She was 97.75 per cent of steel construction and was built at the Lake Washington Shipyards at Houghton, Wash. She was first placed in commercial operation on July 4, 1935, by the Puget Sound Navigation Company, Seattle, Wash., between Seattle and Bremerton, Wash., on Puget Sound under the command of Captain Wallace H. Mangan.

FERTILIZER (artificial) was developed by Professor James Jay Mapes of Newark, N.J., who experimented in 1847 with fertilizers on his twenty-acre farm at Newark, N.J. He applied for a patent in 1849 on a superphosphate of lime made from charred bone (waste products of sugar refineries) to which were added sulphate of ammonia and Peruvian guano. Patent No. 26,196 was granted November 22, 1859. (*Chemical Industries*, October 1937)

FERTILIZER LAW (state) was passed March 16, 1871 by Delaware. The law was unworkable and was amended April 8, 1881 and several times later.

FEVER THERAPY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE. *See* Medical congress

FEVER TREATISE (TYPHUS). *See* Medical book

THE FIRST**FIBERGLAS.** *See* Suture**FICTION MAGAZINE.** *See* Periodical**FIELD HOSPITAL.** *See* Hospital**FIELD HOSPITAL AUTOMOBILE (X RAY)** *See* Automobile**FIELD RANGE.** *See* Army field range**FIELDING CAGE.** *See* Baseball batting and fielding cage**FIFTY DOLLAR GOLD PIECES.** *See* Money**FIGHT.** *See* Prize fight**FIGHTER AIRPLANE.** *See* Aviation—Airplane**FIGURE GLASS (STAINED).** *See* Glass**FIGURE SKATING.** *See* Skating (ice)**FIGURE SKATING OLYMPIC CHAMPION.** *See* Olympic games**FILE FACTORY (hand cutting)** to manufacture files was started by Broadmeadow & Company at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1829. The files were made by hand. With this exception, file making in the United States was practically unknown until 1839.**File factory (machine cutting)** to attain success was the Nicholson File Company which was organized in Providence, R.I., in 1864 to manufacture files by machine. This company used a machine for cutting files which was patented by William Nicholson of Providence, R.I., April 5, 1864 (patent No. 42,216).**FILE MANUFACTURING MACHINE** was invented by Morris B. Belknap in 1812 at Greenfield, Mass. As far as is known, the machine was not a success.**FILIBUSTER.** *See* Congress of the United States—House of Representatives; Congress of the United States—Senate**FILM.** *See* Photographic film**FILM CAMERA.** *See* Camera**FILM DEVELOPING MACHINE.** *See* Photography**FILTRATION (WATER) SYSTEM.** *See* Water purification**FINANCE COMPANY.** *See* Automobile finance company**FINANCIAL CORNER.** *See* Brokerage**FINANCIAL NEWS AGENCY.** *See* News agency**THE FIRST****FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT****Fine arts department in a college** was the School of Fine Arts, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., established in 1864. In 1869, John Ferguson Weir was appointed Professor of Painting and Design and the school formally opened with four students. Certificates were given to those who completed the three-year course, until 1891 when upon the fulfillment of more advanced requirements the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts (B.F.A.) was conferred upon Josephine Miles Lewis.**Fine arts department in a college to grant degrees** was the College of Fine Arts, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y., established June 24, 1873. Dr. George Fisk Comfort was the first dean of the College of Fine Arts.**FINE ARTS SOCIETY.** *See* Art organization**FINGERPRINT SOCIETY****Fingerprint society (International)** was the International Association for Criminal Identification formed October 9, 1915, at Oakland, Calif. Harry Howard Caldwell of the Oakland, Calif., Police Department was the first president. A. J. Renoe of Washington, D.C., was the first secretary. On June 11-14, 1918, the word "criminal" was eliminated from the title. (*Dr Henry Pelouze de Forest—Evolution of Dactyloscopy in the U.S.*)**FINGERPRINTING****Community to fingerprint its citizens** was Oskaloosa, Iowa, which acted upon the suggestion made by Police Chief Howard Ray Allgood on May 21, 1934. Although registration was not compulsory, a Personal Identification Bureau was established through which most of the town had their fingerprints recorded.**Federal penitentiary fingerprinting** was undertaken November 2, 1904, by the Bureau of Criminal Identification at the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. This work was carried on until October 1, 1924, when it was taken over by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.**Fingerprint conviction** was obtained by the New York Police Department which arrested Caesar Cella, alias Charles Crisp, for burglary on March 8, 1911. Latent fingerprints found at the scene of the crime were introduced as evidence. He was convicted and sentenced to the New York County Penitentiary by Judge Otto Alfred Rosalsky in General Sessions Court, New York City, on May 19, 1911.**High school to fingerprint its students** was the Watertown Senior High School, Watertown, S.D. The fingerprinting was started on October 19, 1936, as an outgrowth of a talk by a member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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FINGERPRINTING—Continued

International exchange of fingerprints between the United States and Europe was made July 6, 1905, when the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department of St. Louis, Mo., obtained the fingerprints of John Walker, alias Captain John Pearson, a frequent offender, from New Scotland Yard, London SW, England. The prints were later forwarded to New Orleans, La., and introduced as part of his criminal record.

Police department to adopt the fingerprinting system was the St. Louis (Mo.) Metropolitan Police Department which on October 28, 1904, adopted the Henry method to fingerprint persons arrested on serious charges. John M. Shea was the first to qualify as a fingerprint expert connected with any police service. He became associated with the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department, May 1, 1899, and was appointed Superintendent of the Bertillon System, September 14, 1903, and remained as such until his death, July 17, 1926. (*Charles Edward Chapel—Fingerprinting, A Manual of Identification*)

State prison to take fingerprints of its prisoners was Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N.Y., which commenced taking impressions on March 3, 1903.

FIRE

Fire in a mine was chronicled by the Rev. Charles Beatty in 1765. He reported that a fire had been burning at least a year in a coal mine known as "Spot Hill," the opening of which was somewhere between the Point Bridge and the Smithfield Street Bridge, on the south side of the Monongahela river in that part of Pittsburgh now known as Mt. Washington. (*Pittsburgh and The Pittsburgh Spirit—P. C. of C.*)

Fire of great destructive force took place in New York City on December 16, 1835, when six hundred buildings were demolished, entailing a loss of over \$20,000,000. (*Martha Joanna Reade Lamb—History of the City of New York*)

Fire of serious consequence in America occurred on November 27, 1676, when there "burned down to the ground 46 dwelling houses, besides other buildings, meeting house, etc." in Boston, Mass. On August 8, 1679, also in Boston, 80 dwellings and 70 commercial buildings were destroyed, the damage amounting to almost a million dollars. (*Rev. William Hubbard—A General History of New England from the Discovery to 1680*)

Oil well fire. See Oil

Theater destroyed by fire. See Theater

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM (electric) was invented by William Francis Channing of Boston, Mass., and Moses Gerrish Farmer of

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Salem, Mass., who on May 19, 1857, received patent No. 17,355 for "a magnetic electric fire-alarm." The first city to adopt this system was Boston which on June 1851 voted \$10,000 to test the device.

FIRE BRICK. See Brick

FIRE DEPARTMENT established by municipal action was organized in 1659 by Peter Stuyvesant, governor of New Amsterdam, later New York. He distributed 250 leather buckets and a supply of ladders and hooks which he imported from Holland. A tax of one guilder for every chimney was imposed for the maintenance of this equipment. The fire alarm was given by twirling a rattle with the result that the firemen became known as the "Rattle Watch." In 1669 the city appointed a "Brent-Master" who seems to have been the first fire chief in this country. (*Industrial Fire Chief—Foamite-Childs Corp.*)

Fire department to be paid was authorized in 1697 by New York City. Two fire wardens were authorized for every ward. A penalty of three shillings was imposed upon owners for neglecting to remedy defective flues and hearths. If a fire resulted after warning, the fine was forty shillings. Half of the fee went to the wardens and half to the city.

Fire department to be paid a salary was established by Cincinnati, Ohio, on April 1, 1853, through the efforts of Miles Greenwood. Members of the company received \$60 a year, lieutenants \$100, captains \$150, pipemen and drivers \$365. The chief engineer received \$1,000 a year and assistant engineers \$300. (*Charles Theodore Greve—Centennial History of Cincinnati and Representative Citizens*)

FIRE ENGINE

Fire engine made in this country was built in 1654 by Joseph Jenks, an iron maker of Lynn, Mass. He made a contract with the Selectmen of Boston for an "Engine" to carry water in case of fire. It was a clumsy pump worked by relays of men at the handles. Its cistern was supplied with water by lines of bucket passers. (*Arthur Wellington Brayley—History of Boston Fire Dept.*)

Fire engine that was practical was the "Uncle Joe Ross," invented by Alexander Bonner Latta and manufactured by Latta, Shawk & Company in 1852 in Cincinnati, in the shops of John H. McGowan. It took nine months to build, cost \$10,000, and was tested on January 1, 1853, the date it went into service. It weighed five tons, was drawn by four horses and its own power, and had a square fire-box, like that of a locomotive boiler, with a furnace open at the top, upon which the chimney was placed. It ran on three wheels, the front one revolving in the center of the car. It threw from one to six streams of water. In a single stream of 1¾ inches in diameter it threw water a distance of 240 feet. Its adoption was due principally to the efforts of Miles Greenwood. (*History of the Cincinnati Fire Department*)

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Steam fire engine was designed and built by Paul Rapsey Hodge, C.E. and publicly tested March 27, 1841, at the City Hall, New York. It was fourteen feet long and weighed about eight tons. It had two small wheels under the boiler in front and two huge wheels at the rear. Two horses were required to draw it on level ground. It was placed in service by Pearl Hose No. 28. It was too heavy and abandoned because sparks poured from its stacks.

FIRE ESCAPES for tenements were required by New York State, April 17, 1860 (Laws of N.Y. 1860—Chap. 470). A serious fire in Elm Street, New York City, February 2, 1860, in which twenty persons were suffocated or burned to death showed the necessity for this legislation.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER using vaporized chemical was manufactured by the Pyrene Manufacturing Company, Newark, N.J., and introduced in 1905. The first model had a single action pump, which had to be tilted down after each stroke, in order to suck up liquid for the next discharge stroke.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER PATENT was awarded Alanson Crane of Fortress Monroe, Va., who obtained United States patent No. 37,610, February 10, 1863.

FIRE HOSE of rubber-lined cotton web to replace riveted leather hose was invented by James Boyd of Boston, Mass., who obtained a patent May 30, 1821, on a "new and useful improvement in the mode of manufacturing fire engine hose." In 1819, he established James Boyd & Sons at Boston, Mass., and manufactured Boyd's Patent Double Fire Engine Hose.

FIRE INSURANCE. See Insurance

FIRE LOOKOUT TOWER. See Forest fire

FIRE PATROL was "The Philadelphia Society for the Protection of Movable Property in Time of Fire" organized in Philadelphia in 1819, to prevent theft and to salvage articles in fires. The company had large baskets in which to place the articles saved and had vehicles for carrying the baskets away.

Fire patrol to receive a salary was organized in New York City in 1835 and consisted of four men, each of whom was paid a salary of \$250 a year to protect property from theft and damage during fires.

FIREARM. See Ordnance; Pistol; Rifle

FIREBOAT

Fireboat was used in New York City in 1800. It was a flat-bottom boat shaped like a scow and had a sharp bow and square stern. It was powered by twelve men who used oars. A hand-operated pump was mounted on the boat which was stationed at the foot of Roose-

THE FIRST

velt Street on the East River, and patrolled the docks and waterfront of New York City. Two fireboats, called "floating engines," were imported from England at a cost of \$4,000 each. They arrived in New York City on September 28, 1800. They were in charge of Thomas Howell and were inspected on November 10, 1800. (*Our Firemen—N.Y.C.*)

Fireboat with two-way radio equipment was placed in service in 1925 by Boston, Mass. Bids on four transmitting and receiving radio stations, one land station and three on boats, were opened August 29, 1923. The boats were licensed March 17, 1924, and assigned the call letters WEY. (*Annual Report of the Fire Department and Wire Division of the City of Boston for the year ending January 31, 1924*)

FIREPROOF BUILDING. See Building

FIREPROOF SAFE. See Safe

FIREWORKS LEGISLATION enacted by a large city was Section 1 (1557-a) passed by Cleveland, Ohio, July 18, 1908. It provided that "no person, firm or corporation shall within the city, sell, offer for sale or have in his or its possession or custody any toy pistol, squib, rocket, cracker, Roman candle or fire balloon or other combustibles, or fireworks" under penalty of a \$100 fine or thirty days imprisonment, or both. The Board of Public Service may give pyrotechnic displays when directed by the Council.

Fireworks legislation (state) was Act. No. 14, Public Laws of 1929, passed March 29, 1929, by Michigan. It prohibited the use of fireworks by the general public but allowed displays by approved or licensed operators. Other states had partially restrictive laws.

"FIRST AID" EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION was the Humane Society of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa., which was organized in 1780. The society was incorporated January 23, 1793. Its object, according to the charter, was the "recovery of drowned persons, and of those whose animation may be suspended from other causes, as breathing air contaminated by burning charcoal, hanging, exposure to the choke-damp of wells, drinking cold water while warm in summer, strokes of the sun, lightning, swallowing laudanum, etc."

"FIRST AID" INSTRUCTION was given at the annual encampment of the New York State militia at Peekskill, N.Y. in 1885. The idea was proposed by George Ryerson Fowler. (*William Francis Campbell—In Memoriam Dr. George Ryerson Fowler*)

FIRST EDITIONS CATALOG. See Book-seller's catalog

THE FIRST

FISH COMMISSION (state) was authorized by Massachusetts on May 16, 1856, "to ascertain, and report to the next General Court, such facts respecting the artificial propagation of fish, as may tend to show the practicability and expediency of introducing the same into this Commonwealth, under the protection of law." The commission consisted of R. A. Chapman, chairman, Henry Wheatland and N. E. Atwood. It ceased to function when the task was completed. (*Report of Commissioners appointed under Resolve of 1856, Chapter 58, concerning the artificial propagation of fish*)

FISH AND FISHERIES COMMISSIONER of the United States was Spencer Fullerton Baird who served without pay from March 8, 1871, to August 17, 1887. An appropriation of \$5,000 was made March 3, 1871 (16 Stat. L.503) for expense in "prosecuting the inquiry authorized by law into the cause of the decrease of the food fishes of the coast and lakes." The first full-time, salaried commissioner was Marshall McDonald who served from February 18, 1888, to September 1, 1895. The office was known as the United States Fish Commission until 1903, when it was made the Bureau of Fisheries in the Department of Commerce and Labor. In 1913, when the departments were separated, the Bureau of Fisheries was placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce.

FISH HATCHERY (federal) was established at Bucksport, Me., in 1872 for the propagation of Atlantic salmon. It was a joint activity, with the cooperation of the states of Maine, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and was a continuation of experiments initiated by these agencies in 1871. It was in charge of Charles Grandison Atkins and was permanently established at East Orland, Me. It has continued in operation under the Bureau of Fisheries of the Federal Government up to the present time. (*Records in Bureau of Fisheries. Dept. of Commerce. Wash, D.C.*)

Fish hatchery to breed salmon was an experimental laboratory established in 1864 under the supervision of James B. Johnson. He imported salmon eggs from Europe which were hatched in his New York City laboratory.

Fish-hatching steamer (federal). See Ship

Goldfish hatchery successfully operated was established in the summer of 1899 by Eugene Curtis Shireman at Martinsville, Ind. Commencing with 200 goldfish, the hatchery breeds about 40,000,000 goldfish annually. It contains 1500 acres, has over 600 ponds, and 350 acres under water. It was incorporated in 1924 as Grassyfork, Inc.

THE FIRST**FISH PROTECTION**

Fish legislation was an act for "preserving fish in fresh water ponds" enacted May 28, 1734, by New York City. Fishing by hoop-net, draw-net, purse-net, catching-net, cod-net, bley-net or with any other engine, machine, arts, ways and means whatsoever, other than by angling with angle-rod, hook and line only was subject to a fine of twenty shillings.

Fish protection office (federal) was authorized by act of February 9, 1871 (16 Stat.L.594). It empowered President Ulysses Simpson Grant to appoint "from among the civil officers or employees of the Government, one person of proved scientific and practical acquaintance with the fishes of the coast to be Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries to serve without additional salary." The first commissioner was Spencer Fullerton Baird, appointed March 8, 1871.

FISH WARDEN. See Game warden

FISHERMAN'S BOAT RACE. See Boat race

FISHERY (commercial) is believed to have been established at Medford, Mass. On April 17, 1629, the colonists were given instructions to let the fish "be well saved with the said salt, and packed up in hogsheds; and send it home by the 'Talbot' or 'Lion's Whelp'." The industry flourished and on May 28, 1639 they received "salt, lines, hooks, knives, boots, etc., for the fishermen." Fishing, however, was not first attempted at Medford but by the first colonists. (*Charles Brooks—History of the Town of Medford*)

FISHES

Goldfish industry is believed to have had its inception in 1878 when Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, U.S.N., presented a group of goldfish that had been brought over from Japan to the United States Fish Commission, now the Bureau of Fisheries. (*Bureau of Fisheries—Economic Circular No. 68*)

Porpoise born in captivity was born February 14, 1940, at Marineland, Fla. The porpoise was born dead.

FISHING BOOK. See Angling book

FISHING CLUB of more than temporary existence was the Schuylkill Fishing Company founded in 1732 at Philadelphia, Pa., with a limited membership of twenty-five. (*William Milnor, Jr.—An Authentic History of the Schuylkill Fishing Company of the State in Schuylkill from its Establishment on that Romantic Stream near Philadelphia in the Year 1732 to the Present Time*)

FISHING (FLY CASTING) TOURNAMENT. See Fly casting tournament

THE FIRST

FISHING LINE FACTORY was established in 1859 at Harlem, New York City, by Henry Hall who manufactured linen and silk lines. The company moved to Astoria, Long Island, N.Y., later operating under the trade name Henry Hall and Sons. (*Forest and Stream—Vol.12 Feb. 13, 1879*)

FISHING MAGAZINE was the *American Angler* issued October 15, 1881. It contained twelve pages, was published at Philadelphia, Pa., and edited by William Charles Harris. It was increased to sixteen pages and issued monthly up to January 21, 1882. On January 28, 1882, it became a weekly.

FISHING ROD of telescoping steel tubes was made by Everett Horton of Bristol, Conn., who obtained patent No. 359,153 on March 8, 1887, on a "fishing rod" in "tubular metallic sections."

FISHING TREATISE was a 22-page report *A Discourse Utter'd In Part at Ammauskeeg Falls in the Fishing Season 1739* by Joseph Seccombe (Fluviatulus Piscator), parish minister at Kingston, N.H., published in 1743 at Boston, Mass., by S. Kneeland and T. Green. It was dedicated "to the honourable Theodore Atkinson, Esq., and other, the worthy patrons of the fishing at Ammauskeeg."

See also Angling book

FIVE-CENT STORE. See Business

FIVE-MASTED TOPSAIL SCHOONER. See Ship

FLAG

American flag was formally adopted by Congress on June 14, 1777, as the National Standard, and except for the adding of a new star for each new state and changes in the arrangement of the stars, the flag displayed today is the same as the first flag. Claims have been made that the first flag was made by Betsy Ross in her little shop at 239 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., at the request of George Washington, Robert Morris and Colonel George Ross, for the Continental Congress. (*George Henry Preble—Our Flag—Origin and Process of the Flag of the United States of America*)

American flag displayed on a man-of-war was made in Portsmouth Harbor, N.H., when a group of young ladies made a flag of cloth from their own and mothers' gowns which they presented to Captain John Paul Jones who raised it to the mast of his ship, the "Ranger," on July 4, 1777. (*Esra Green—Diary of Esra Green, M.D.*)

American flag floated over a fortress of the Old World was on April 27, 1805 when Lieutenant Presley Neville O'Bannon of the U.S. Marines raised the colors over the Tripolitan fortress at Derne, on the north coast of Africa. (*James Alfred Moss—The Flag of the U.S.*)

THE FIRST

American flag flown in battle was carried September 3, 1777, by a detachment of light infantry and cavalry under General William Maxwell which met an advance guard of British and Hessian troops under Generals Richard Howe, Charles Cornwallis and Wilhelm von Knyphausen at Cooch's Bridge, Delaware. (The August 3, 1777 Fort Stanwix flag was not the stars and stripes).

American flag flown in battle on the Pacific was carried by the frigate "Essex" commanded by Captain David Porter. The "Essex" sailed around Cape Horn and was the first American ship of war in the Pacific. She entered the Pacific ocean March 5, 1813 and docked March 15, 1813 at Valparaiso, Chile. Her first prize on this cruise was the "Nereyda" a Peruvian cruiser which was captured March 25, 1813. The "Nereyda's" armament was thrown overboard and she was dispatched to Callao with a letter to the Viceroy of Peru. (*George Henry Preble—First Cruise of the U.S. Frigate Essex*)

American flag flown in World War I over a band of fighting Americans was at the Pérignon Barracks, Toulouse, France, on September 30, 1914. Although the United States was neutral at the time, the American flag was carried by American members of the French Foreign Legion who were ready to entrain for the front. (*Paul Ayres Rockwell—American Fighters In the Foreign Legion*)

American flag made of American bunting to fly over the Capitol, Washington, D.C., was hoisted February 24, 1866. It was 21 feet by 12 feet and was made by the United States Bunting Company, Lowell, Mass. It was presented to the Senate by the company.

American flag on the high seas was carried by Capt. Thomas Thompson of the American sloop "Raleigh," who, on September 4, 1777, was engaged in an encounter with a British vessel.

American flag over a schoolhouse was floated in May 1812 over the log schoolhouse at Catamount Hill, Colrain, Mass. It was cut and made by Rhoda Shippee, Mrs. Lois Shippee, Mrs. Sophia Willis and Mrs. Stephen Hale at the home of Captain Amasa Shippee who instructed the women how to arrange the stars and stripes. (*Harlan Hoyt Horner—The American Flag*)

American flag raised in Japan was flown September 4, 1856 at Shimoda, on the southern tip of Izu Peninsula, southwest of Yokohama, by Townsend Harris, American Consul General. The treaty of Yedo (Tokyo) July 29, 1858, opened Japan to the outside world. (*Carl Crow—He Opened the Door of Japan; Townsend Harris and the Story of His Amazing Adventures*)

American flag saluted by a foreign nation was flown from the top mast of the "Ranger." The "Ranger" sailed for France, November 1,

THE FIRST

FLAG—*Continued*

1777, with dispatches of Burgoyne's surrender. On February 14, 1778, the "Ranger" commanded by Captain John Paul Jones saluted the French flag in the Harbor of Quiberon, France, with 13 guns, which salute was returned by Admiral La Motte Piquet with 9 guns, the same salute authorized by the French court to be given an admiral of Holland or of any other republic. (Henry Ernest Dunnack—*The Maine Book*)

American flag saluted by a foreigner was at St. Eustatius, Dutch West Indies, on November 16, 1776, when Governor Johannes de Graeff saluted the "Andrea Doria," which was flying the Continental Union flag. The brig was captained by Nicholas Biddle who had been sent to St. Eustatius to transport arms and ammunition for the American army. (Schuyler Hamilton—*History of the National Flag of the United States of America*)

Confederate States flag legally established was the "stars and bars" which was adopted by the Convention of Confederate States at Montgomery, Ala., on March 4, 1861, the same day Lincoln became President of the United States. It was designed by Major Orren Randolph Smith of Louisburg, N.C., and was reported to the convention by William Porcher Miles, president of North Carolina College. The original flag consisted of three bars and a field of seven stars, one for each of the Confederate States at that time. A star was added for each additional seceding state. Later this design was changed since it resembled the national flag. (George Henry Preble—*History of the Flag of the U.S.A.*)

Flag around the world. See Ship

Flag at the North Pole. See Discovery

Flag displayed from the right hand of the Statue of Liberty in honor of an individual was flown on June 13, 1927, known as Lindbergh Day, in honor of Charles Augustus Lindbergh's flight. The flag was hoisted to the peak of the right arm of the Statue of Liberty in unison with the raising of the Post Flag and the discharge of the Morning Gun at Governors Island, and was lowered in unison with Post Retreat ceremonies.

Naval ship of the United States to display the American flag around Cape Horn. See Ship

President's flag, with the president's seal in bronze upon a blue background and a large white star in each corner, was adopted May 29, 1916, by executive order No. 2390 of President Woodrow Wilson. Previously other presidents had had flags but they were more or less individual emblems. President Harry S. Truman, by executive order No. 9646 of October 25, 1945, made several further changes and increased the number of stars to 48, one for each state (10 *Federal Register* 13391).

THE FIRST

Ship to carry the United States flag around the world. See Ship

Vice president's flag was established February 7, 1936, by executive order No. 7285. It contains the seal of the United States and a blue star in each corner, on a field of white. The Navy had previously created a flag for the vice president, but its use by other departments was optional.

FLAG DAY. See Holiday

FLAG LEGISLATION

Flag act to officially establish the American flag was passed April 4, 1818 (3 Stat.L.415), "an act to establish the flag of the United States." It authorized a flag with thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white representing the thirteen original states, and a union of twenty white stars in a blue field, one star to be added to the flag for each new state on the Fourth of July succeeding such admission

Legislation authorizing changes in the American flag was passed by Congress on January 13, 1794 (1 Stat.L.341) "act making an alteration in the flag of the United States" and provided "that from and after the first day of May 1795, the Flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white; and that the union be fifteen stars, white, in a blue field." The change was made so that Vermont and Kentucky should be represented on the flag. A law was passed on April 4, 1818 (3 Stat.L.415) reducing the number of stripes to thirteen to represent the original thirteen states as in the first American flag made, and providing one star for each state. A new star was to be added on the Fourth of July following the admission of each new state.

FLAG MONUMENT. See Monument

FLATIRON (ELECTRIC). See Electric flatiron

FLASHER. See Electric sign

FLASHLIGHT was manufactured by the American Electric and Novelty Manufacturing Company of New York City which started in business in 1896. The first flashlight was produced about 1898. The model was a crude affair, and consisted only of a paper tube with metal fittings, a rough brass stamping used for a reflector, without any lens, and a spring contact switch. The lamp was handmade, as was also the battery. The company later changed its name to the American Eveready Company and subsequently became a part of the National Carbon Company, Inc.

FLASHLIGHT LAMP. See Photography

FLEA CIRCUS was an "Extraordinary Exhibition of the Industrious Fleas" at 187 Broadway, New York City, which opened January 1835. Admission was fifty cents and performances were given from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. and from 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. A cold spell forced

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the exhibit to close to enable the exhibitor "to fill up the vacancies that grim death had made." It was re-opened January 20, 1835, for one week. (*New York Commercial Advertiser*, January 20, 1835)

FLEA LABORATORY was opened January 1, 1939, at the University of California's Hooper Foundation for Medical Research, San Francisco, Calif. It was a flea-tight, rodent-tight, two-story concrete building, air conditioned at a constant temperature. The first director was Dr. Karl Friedrich Meyer.

FLEET (Warship). See Ship

FLICKER, a series of successive drawings bound together in book form which appeared to show animation, was patented by Henry Van Hovenbergh of Elizabeth, N.J., who obtained patent No. 258,164, May 16, 1882, on an "optical toy." On June 20, 1882, he obtained patent No. 259,950 on an improvement combining two or more series of superposed leaves. Alternate leaves were indented and cut.

FLIGHT. See Aviation—Flights

FLINT GLASS FACTORY. See Glass factory

FLOAT TABLEAUX PARADE. See Parade

FLOATING CHURCH. See Church

FLOATING HOSPITAL. See Hospital

FLOATING SEAPLANE RAMP. See Aviation

FLOATING THEATER (SHOWBOAT). See Theater

FLOOD of which there is any known record was that of the Mississippi River in 1543. When Fernando De Soto was making an exploration trip, he noted that on March 18, 1543 the Mississippi commenced overflowing its banks and continued until it reached its height on April 20, 1543. By the end of May, the flood had receded. There may have been many previous floods in the United States but no records exist of them. (*Garcilaso de la Vega—La Florida del Inca*)

FLOOR TILES. See Tile

FLORAL MAGAZINE. See Horticultural magazine

FLORAL SOCIETY. See Horticultural society

FLOUR MILL equipped with elevators, conveyors, drills, and a "hopper boy" was designed by Oliver Evans in 1789. With this equipment the mill could be operated by one man instead of the four who were needed in the old-fashioned mills. (*Smithsonian Institution*)

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Flour rolling mill was invented by John Stevens of Neenah, Wisc., whose patent application of December 28, 1877 on a "grain crushing mill" was granted March 23, 1880, No. 225,770. His method increased production 70 per cent and obtained a superior flour which sold for \$2 more a barrel. (*State Historical Society of Wisconsin—Proceedings 1907*)

FLOWERS

Tetraploid flower produced by the use of chemicals was publicly exhibited by David Burpee of the W. Atlee Burpee Company, Philadelphia, Pa., on January 29, 1940, at the New York City Flower Show. A marigold was treated with colchicine, a chemical extracted from the roots of the fall crocus, with the result that it was one and a half times as large in diameter as the Guinea Gold from which it started.

FLUORESCENT ILLUMINATED CAR. See Car

FLUORESCENT mineral exhibit was opened April 26, 1929, at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Pa., when carbon arc lamps with Corning filters were used by Samuel George Gordon, associate professor of minerals, to activate a display of minerals.

FLUOROGRAPH. See X-ray

FLUORSPAR commercial mining was attempted in 1837 at Trumbull, Conn. It was used with magnetic iron pyrite in the smelting of copper ores and sold for \$60 a ton. (*Charles Upham Shepard—A Report on the Geological Survey of Connecticut*)

FLY CASTING TOURNAMENT was held June 18, 1861, at Utica, N.Y., by the New York State Sportsman's Association. The "throwing the fly" competition was won by George Lennebacker of Utica, N.Y.

Indoor fly casting tournament was held March 15-20, 1897, under the auspices of the Sportsmen's Association at Madison Square Garden, New York City. Competitions were held in casting for distance, fly casting for accuracy and distance, bass fly casting, etc. (*Score Book of the First Indoor Fly Casting Tournament of the Sportsmen's Association*)

FLYING CROSS. See Medal

FLYING MEDICAL CLINIC. See Medical clinic

FLYING WING BOMBER. See Aviation—Airplane

FOG DISPOSAL UNIT was accepted by test on March 29, 1949, by the Los Angeles Airport, Los Angeles, Calif. It consisted of 392 oil burners installed alongside runways. During World War II, the system was used in England and known as "FIDO," Fog Investigation and Disposal Operation.

THE FIRST**FOLDING BED.** See Bed

FOLDING MACHINE to fold paper for books and newspapers was invented by Cyrus Chambers, Jr., of Kennet Square, Pa., who obtained patent No. 15,842 on October 7, 1856. It was for plain three-fold right-angle work and delivered a sixteen-page folded signature to the packing box. It was installed in the Bible printing house of Jasper Harding & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOLDING THEATER CHAIR. See Chair**FOOD LEGISLATION.** See Pure food law**"FOOD-O-MAT".** See Business

FOODSTUFFS PRODUCER to achieve great commercial success was Henry John Heinz who in 1869 opened a factory at Sharpsburg, Pa. His first product was grated and prepared horse-radish. His company, known as the H. J. Heinz Company, manufactures several hundred varieties of products. (*The Romance of the 57*—H. J. Heinz Co.)

FOOTBALL BOOK was *American Football*, by Walter Camp, published in 1891 by Harper and Brothers, New York City.

FOOTBALL CLUB

Football club was the Oneida Football Club which was organized in 1862 by Gerrit Smith Miller at Epes Sargent Dixwell's School in Boston, Mass. The members played all comers from 1862 to 1865 and never tasted defeat nor had their goal line crossed. (*Winthrop Saltonstall Scudder—An Historical Sketch of the Oneida Football Club of Boston 1862-1865*)

Intercollegiate football association was formed at Springfield, Mass. November 23, 1876 with Columbia, Harvard and Princeton as its three charter members. (*Frank Presbrey—Athletics at Princeton*)

FOOTBALL DUMMY for tackling purposes was improvised by Amos Alonzo Stagg at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., in the fall of 1889. He used an old gymnasium mat for the purpose. (*Amos Alonzo Stagg—Touchdown*)

FOOTBALL GAME

Army-Navy football game was played November 29, 1890, at West Point, N.Y. The Army captain was Dennis Michie '92 and the Navy captain was Charles Rulf Emerich '91. The score was Navy 24-Army 0. (*Dean Hill—Football Thru The Years*)

Football game at night was played September 29, 1892 at the Mansfield Fair, Mansfield, Pa., between the Mansfield Teachers College and the Wyoming Seminary of Kingston, Pa. Twenty electric lights of 2,000 candle power were used with a Thompson & Huston

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Dynamo Machine. The game was seventy minutes, but only one half was played, neither team scoring.

Football game between Negro colleges was played January 1, 1897 at Brisbane Park, Atlanta, Ga., between Atlanta University and Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. Atlanta won 10 to 0. Atlanta's captain was George F. Porter and Tuskegee's captain was Clarence Matthews. (*Atlanta University Bulletin—January 1897*)

Football game broadcast. See Radio broadcast

Football game played in the United States to be broadcast in England was the Yale-Harvard game of November 22, 1930, played at New Haven, Conn. Harvard won with a score of 13-0. The game was broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Football game telecast. See Television

Indoor football game was played by the Springfield (Mass.) Young Men's Christian Association against the Yale Consolidated Team, a team which had five of the Yale varsity players on it. The game was played as part of a three-day winter carnival at Madison Square Garden, New York City, after the close of the 1891 season. The score was 16-10 in favor of Yale. The Springfield team lead 10-6 until the end of the game when Heflinger evened the score. In the try for goal, the ball struck the post, bounding back into the field of play. "Josh" Hartwell caught the ball as then allowed and charged to the five-yard line where an additional touchdown was made, making the score 16-10 (*Amos Alonzo Stagg and Wesley Winans Stout—Touchdown*)

Indoor football game (large) was played in the Chicago Coliseum, 63d Street, Chicago, Ill., on Thanksgiving Day, November 26, 1896. The game was played between teams representing the University of Chicago and the University of Michigan. Chicago won 7 points to Michigan's 6. The gate receipts were approximately \$10,000. (*Amos Alonzo Stagg and Wesley Winans Stout—Touchdown*)

Intercollegiate football championship was won in the fall of 1876 by Yale under the captaincy of Eugene Voy Baker, '77. Although not a member of the Intercollegiate Football Association, Yale played and defeated Columbia, Harvard and Princeton.

Intercollegiate football contest in the world was played at New Brunswick, N.J., on November 6, 1869. Captain William Stryker Gummere, '70 of Princeton, later Chief Justice of New Jersey, challenged Captain William Leggett of Rutgers to a friendly game. Each team consisted of twenty-five men. Rutgers won with a score of six goals to Princeton's four. Each goal constituted a game. Six games decided the match.

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International football game was played December 6, 1873 at New Haven, Conn., when the Yale team defeated the Eton, England, team to the score of two goals to one.

Mid-western football team to play on the Pacific coast was that of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. The game was played on December 25, 1894 at San Francisco, Calif. against Leland Stanford, Jr. University. The score was 24 to 4 in favor of the Chicago team.

Professional football game was played September 3, 1895, at Latrobe, Pa., between the Latrobe Young Men's Christian Association and the Jeannette (Pa.) Athletic Club, the former winning 12-0. Latrobe's captain was Harry Ryan and Jeannette's captain was "Posie" Flowers. The regular quarterback being unable to play, John K. Brallier of Indiana, Pa., was paid ten dollars and expenses. The following year four men were paid and in 1897 the entire team was paid.

Rugby contest (international) was held May 14, 1874 at Jarvis Field, Cambridge, Mass., between Harvard and McGill Universities. The games were played under the Harvard rules and Harvard won three games, the first two lasting about five minutes and the third about twelve minutes. It was considered a game under the Harvard rules as soon as either team scored. McGill arrived with eleven men and Harvard with fifteen, four of whom were dropped to equalize the teams. A second match was played the following day and a third match was played in the fall at Montreal, Canada.

FOOTBALL GOAL POST was used in the contest between McGill University, Montreal, Canada, and Harvard University, played at Cambridge, Mass., May 14, 1874. At this game, admission was charged, the first instance where an admission fee was charged to witness a collegiate sporting event. The proceeds were used for lavishly entertaining the McGill team.

Football goal posts of collapsible folding metal were manufactured by Fischer Metal Parts Manufacturing Company, New York City, and were installed in June 1936 at the Yankee Stadium, New York City.

FOOTBALL RULES were formulated at a meeting October 18, 1873 at New York City attended by delegates from Columbia, Princeton, Rutgers and Yale.

FOOTBALL UNIFORM NUMERALS sewn on the players' uniforms to enable the spectators easily to distinguish the players, were used by the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., on December 5, 1908, for the game against Washington and Jefferson. The score was 14-0 in favor of Washington and Jefferson.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT. (U.S.). See State department (U.S.)

THE FIRST

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE BUREAU (U.S.) See Commerce department (U.S.)

FOREIGN FEATURE FILM. See Moving picture

FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY. See Missionary society

FOREIGN NATION TREATY. See Treaty

FOREIGN NEWSPAPER. See Newspaper

FOREIGN SERVICE. See Diplomatic service

FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOOL was the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy of George Washington University, Washington, D.C., which opened November 15, 1898. It was discontinued as a separate school in 1913, the courses being given, however, in Columbian College until September 1928, when training in foreign service and governmental theory and administration was reestablished as a separate branch under the School of Government.

FOREIGN SERVICE WOMEN INTERRED IN ARLINGTON CEMETERY. See Cemetery

FOREIGN SQUADRON AIRPLANE FLIGHT. See Aviation—Flights (Transatlantic)

FOREST FIRE

Forest fire drenched by man-made rain, produced by "seeding" cumulus clouds with dry ice, was attacked October 29, 1947 at Concord, N.H. "Seeders" of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., flew over the burning area in "rain-making" planes and caused rain to fall. The experiment was "Project Cirrus," a joint weather research program of the United States Army Signal Corps and the Office of Naval Research. General rain motivated by natural conditions followed, so it was impossible to determine the extent of man-made rainfall.

Forest fire lookout tower was a log cabin with flat roof erected by M. G. Shaw Lumber Company, Greenville, Maine, on Squaw Mountain, southwest of Mooshead Lake. The first watchman was William Hilton of Bangor, Maine whose service started June 10, 1905.

FOREST MANAGEMENT on a professional scale was begun in 1891 in Asheville, N.C., on the Biltmore estate of George Washington Vanderbilt.

FOREST RESERVE

Forest reserve (national) was the Yellowstone Park Timberland Reserve which was so designated by act of Congress on March 30, 1891 (26 Stat.L.1565) signed by President Benjamin Harrison. It was placed under the administration of the Land Office of the Depart-

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FOREST RESERVE—*Continued*
ment of the Interior. (*Jenks Cameron—The Development of Government Forest Control in the U.S.*)

Forest reserve (state) was the New York State Forest Preserve, designated May 15, 1885. Legislation prohibiting the sale of state lands in certain counties in the Adirondack area was passed February 6, 1883. Essentially this forest reserve is a state park, and as such logging and other commercial forms of exploitation are prohibited.

FOREST SERVICE

Aircraft owned by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture was placed in service August 17, 1938, at the Oakland, Calif., airport. It was a 450 horsepower green-coated, fire-fighting plane with a cruising speed of 175 miles an hour and flying range of 700 miles. It had a service ceiling of 22,000 feet and could carry a full load of 1,250 pounds.

Federal planting of forests was made in 1891 in cooperation with private individuals in the sand hills of Nebraska when a small plantation of Jack and Norway pines was established four miles west of Swan, Neb., for the purpose of holding the sand in place by the use of shelterbelts. The land was acquired under authority of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L.1095), "an act to repeal timber culture laws, and for other purposes."

Forest commission (state) (permanent) was the Board of Forestry of California authorized by "act to create a state board of forestry" passed March 3, 1885. The first meeting was held April 1, 1885 at San Francisco, Calif., when James V. Coleman was elected chairman; Charles M. Chase, treasurer; and Sands W. Forman, secretary. Dr. Albert Kellogg was the other member of the original board. New York State on May 15, 1885, authorized a state forestry commission which held its first meeting September 23, 1885.

Forest Service (United States) was organized as the Division of Forestry having received permanent statutory recognition by the act of June 30, 1886 (24 Stat.L.103). Dr. Bernhard Eduard Fernow was the first chief and served until 1898. By the act of March 2, 1901 (31 Stat.L.929) the Division of Forestry became the Bureau of Forestry. The act of February 1, 1905 (33 Stat.L.628) signed by President Theodore Roosevelt provided for the transfer of Forest Reserves from the Department of Interior to the Department of Agriculture, opened natural resources of the forests to legitimate use and stabilized principles of reserving for public purposes the federally owned forest lands. The Appropriation Act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L.872) designated the old Bureau of Forestry as the Forest Service, which is the present organization. (*Bernhard Eduard Fernow—Division of Forestry—Department of Agriculture—1897 Yearbook*)

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Forest service aerial patrol was established by the Department of Agriculture on June 1, 1919. Two patrols a day were operated out of March Field, Riverside, Calif. Five routes were covered for each of which there was one airplane. The expense was borne mainly by the army. From June 1st to October 30, the airplanes flew 2,457 hours, and covered 202,009 miles. The patrol was discontinued October 31, 1919.

Forestry state inquiry commission was appointed by Wisconsin under act of March 23, 1867, relating to the growth of forest trees, which authorized the state agricultural society and the state horticultural society to appoint one person, they to appoint a third, who shall constitute a committee "to inquire and make report in detail" on "increasing the growth and preservation of forest and other trees." The first commissioners were Increase Allen Lapham, Joseph Gillet Knapp and Hans Crocker, who published a 104-page report in 1867 entitled *Report on the Disastrous Effects of the Destruction of Forest Trees*

FORESTRY LEGISLATION

Colonial forestry legislation was the act of March 29, 1626, passed by the Plymouth Colony which required the approval of the governor and the council to sell or transport lumber out of the colony. (*Jay P. Kinney—Forest Legislation in America Prior to March 4, 1789*)

Federal forestry legislation was the act of February 25, 1799 (1 Stat.L.622) which authorized the President to direct a sum "not exceeding \$200,000 to be laid out in the purchase of growing or other timber, or of lands on which timber was growing, suitable for the navy." On December 19, 1799, a tract of 350 acres on Grover's Island, Ga., was purchased for \$7,500. (*Jenks Cameron—The Development of Governmental Forest Control in the United States*)

Federal forestry supervision was attempted August 15, 1876. An appropriation for this purpose had been provided by an amendment to the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1877. The total appropriation for the Division of Forestry for the fiscal year 1877, March 3, 1877 (19 Stat.L.360) was only \$10,000 (\$2,000 for salaries and \$8,000 for the "purpose of enabling the Commissioner of Agriculture to experiment and to continue an investigation and report upon the subject of forestry and the collection and distribution of valuable economic forest-tree seeds and plants.") Dr. Franklin Benjamin Hough was placed in charge of the survey on August 30, 1876. (*Michigan Political Science Association. Publications. Vol. 5*)

FORESTRY SCHOOL

Forestry correspondence course in tree surgery was started in 1914 by the Davey Tree Expert Company to prepare the men who

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intended joining the Davey Institute of Tree Surgery of Kent, Ohio. (*The Davey Bulletin*. Vol. XVII. No. 1A. Jan. 1, 1929)

Forestry course in a university was established in 1881 by the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., as one of seven main subjects given in the curriculum of a newly established School of Political Science. It was given for four successive years, then discontinued until the reestablishment of the Department of Forestry in 1902. Lectures, however, had been given on forestry and tree culture at Yale University in 1873, and at Cornell University in 1874

Forestry school dealing exclusively with problems of forestry was the Biltmore Forest School of Biltmore, N.C., a private institution, opened by Dr. Carl Alvin Schenck, September 1, 1898. Instruction was largely given by himself in class, and later with field work and extensive tours both to the western part of this country and to European countries. The school ran until 1912 when Dr. Schenck returned to Germany.

Forestry school of collegiate character for training men in forestry was established September 19, 1898, at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., as the New York State College of Forestry. It was under the leadership of Dr. Bernhard Eduard Fernow as Director and Dean. The law under which this school was established was signed by Governor Frank Swett Black on April 8, 1898. New York was therefore the first state to establish a forestry course. The activities of this school were suspended in 1903.

Forestry school to give scientific training in the care and preservation of trees was a department of the Davey Tree Expert Company, Kent, Ohio, incorporated February 9, 1909. The school technically is not a forestry school, but has devoted itself to shade trees and the specialized methods of caring for them. The first president was John Davey who served from February 9, 1909, to November 8, 1923.

FORESTRY SOCIETY

National forestry association was the American Forestry Association organized September 10, 1875 at Chicago, Ill. The first president was Robert Douglas and the first secretary was Professor Henry H. McAfee, professor of Horticulture and Forestry, Iowa State College. Mr. Douglas immediately resigned and Dr. John Aston Warder was elected in his place. The American Forestry Congress (organized at Cincinnati, Ohio April 25, 1882) merged with the American Forestry Association at a meeting held June 29, 1882 at Rochester, N.Y. It was incorporated January 25, 1897. (*American Forestry Association—American Conservation*)

State forestry association was the Minnesota Forestry Association, organized January 12, 1876, at St. Paul, Minn., to promote the

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planting of forest trees. E. F. Drake was president and Leonard B. Hodges, secretary. On March 2, 1876, the state appropriated \$2,500 to carry on the work (Chapter 110).

FORK brought to America was in a leather case with a bodkin and knife. Governor John Winthrop of Massachusetts introduced it into this country about 1630, following the style which Queen Elizabeth of England had introduced despite the flaming denunciations of many eminent clergymen.

FOUNDRY (TYPE). See Type foundry

FOUNTAIN PEN that was practical was invented by Lewis Edson Waterman and was manufactured in 1884 by the L. E. Waterman Company in New York City. The first year about two hundred fountain pens were manufactured. They were originally manufactured by hand. Waterman also invented the machinery to produce fountain pens in commercial quantities. (*Pens—L. E. Waterman Co.*)

FOUNTAIN PEN PATENT was awarded on May 20, 1830 to D. Hyde of Reading, Pa.

FOUR-MASTED SCHOONER. See Ship

FOURDRINIER PAPER MAKING MACHINE. See Paper making machine (Four-drinier)

FOX HUNTING CLUB was the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club, composed of residents of Philadelphia, Pa., and Gloucester County, N.J. A group of 27 dog owners met October 29, 1766, at Philadelphia, Pa., and decided to hold a meeting on December 13, 1766, to formulate rules for the club to commence January 1, 1767. John Massey, huntsman, was appointed to keep the dogs. The club dissolved in 1818. (*William Milnor, Jr.—Memoirs of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club near Philadelphia*)

FOXHOUND ASSOCIATION was the Masters of Fox Hounds Association formed February 14, 1907, at New York City. The first president was W. Austin Wadsworth and the first secretary Henry G. Vaughan.

FOXHOUND MASTER (AMERICAN) to become a Master of Foxhounds in England was Robert Early Strawbridge of Philadelphia who on May 1, 1913, became Master of Fox Hounds of the Cottesmore Hounds, Oakham, Rutland, England and served until May 1, 1915.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE. See Postal service

FRATERNAL GROUP INSURANCE. See Insurance

FRATERNITY CATALOG was published in 1830 by the Kappa Alpha Society, founded November 26, 1825 at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.

THE FIRST**FRATERNITY (GREEK LETTER)**

Fraternity house was occupied in 1839 by the Williams Chapter (Alpha Chapter of Massachusetts) of the Kappa Alpha Society at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. The chapter was founded October 29, 1833 and used various quarters until 1839 when they hired a frame structure two stories high, an annex to the residence of Captain James Meachem. The first floor supplied space for the social gatherings and a banquet room. A winding stair led to the second story planned expressly for the secret meetings.

Fraternity west of the Alleghenies was Beta Theta Pi, founded August 8, 1839 at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

Inter-fraternity council was the National Interfraternity Conference composed of twenty-six fraternities which met November 17, 1909, at the University Club, New York City, to discuss matters of general interest and welfare.

Professional fraternity was Theta Xi founded April 29, 1864, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y. Membership was confined to students of engineering and science. The fraternity was an offspring of Sigma Delta, a local society at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. (*William Raymond Baird—Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities*)

Scholastic fraternity was Phi Beta Kappa, founded December 5, 1776, at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., with a nucleus of fifty members. In December 1779 it authorized the establishment of branches at Yale and Harvard. (*Oscar McMurtrie Voorhees—History of Phi Beta Kappa*).

Scholastic fraternity Negro member. See Degrees—Doctor of Philosophy degree awarded to a Negro

Social fraternity was Kappa Alpha established November 26, 1825 at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y. The first initiation was held December 3, 1825. The first presiding officer was David White. (*Kappa Alpha Record—Centennial Edition 1825-1925*)

FRATERNITY MAGAZINE

Fraternity journal which has had a continuous existence and possessed the features and aims of the current fraternity periodical is the *Beta Theta Pi*. It was a monthly, first published December 15, 1872, at Alexandria, Va., and edited by the Rev. Charles Duy Walker, professor at Virginia Military Institute.

FRAUDULENT ELECTION LAW. See Election law

FRAUDULENT USE OF THE MAILS
See Postal service

FREE LUNCH was dispensed by Pierre Maspero of the City Exchange, St. Louis Street, New Orleans, La., in the fall of 1838. (*Herbert Asbury—The French Quarter*)

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FREE MAIL DELIVERY. See Postal service

FREE PORT was opened February 1, 1937, at Stapleton, Staten Island, N.Y., under authority of act of Congress, "An act to provide for the establishment, operation and maintenance of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes," approved June 18, 1934 (48 Stat.L.998). It embraced an 18-acre tract around New York Municipal Piers Nos. 12, 13, 15 and 16, and was operated as a public utility by the Department of Docks, New York City, under the supervision of the U.S. Customs Service. Foreign merchandise was admitted in bond without payment of import duties. The first superintendent was Dock Commissioner John McKenzie.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. See Library

FREE SOIL PARTY was organized at the National Free Soil Convention at Buffalo, N.Y., August 9-10, 1848. In the election of 1848 their presidential candidate was Martin Van Buren of New York and vice presidential candidate, Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts. Van Buren received 291,263 popular votes as compared with 1,360,099 cast for Zachary Taylor, the Whig candidate.

FREE TRADE POLICY (FEDERAL) was in effect from 1775 to 1780, but imports were taxed by the various states. Trade was free in Massachusetts during 1774-1781, in South Carolina 1776-1783, in Maryland and Connecticut 1776-1780. Although there were no federal restrictions, this period was extremely complicated and taxes were different in practically every state (*William Hill—First Stages of the Tariff Policy of the United States. American Economic Association Journal. November 1893*)

FREEDMAN'S BANK. See Bank

FREEDMAN'S BUREAU (U.S.) was created by act of Congress, March 3, 1865 (13 Stat.L.507), signed by President Abraham Lincoln. Its existence was scheduled to have terminated in one year but was extended to June 30, 1872. Its object was to establish schools and better the conditions of the Negro. The first commissioner was General Oliver Otis Howard who took office May 15, 1865. His salary was \$3,000 a year. (*Paul Skeels Peirce—Freedmen's Bureau*)

FREEDOM MEDAL. See Medal

FREEMASONS

See also Masonry (not Freemasons)

Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine was established June 16, 1871, at Masonic Hall, 114 East 13th St., New York City. It was founded by Dr. Walter Millard Fleming and Prof. Albert Leighton Rawson. The first temple, Mecca, was instituted in New York City, September 26, 1872. Only Masons are eligible for membership.

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Grotto began in a committee in Hamilton Lodge (Masonic) No. 120, Hamilton, N.Y. It was formed for frolic, with Le Roy Fairchild as its moving spirit. The first formal organization was effected September 10, 1889. The ritual was written by R. R. Riddell and George Beal. A central governing committee known as the Supreme Council of the Mystic Order of Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm was instituted June 13, 1890 at Hamilton, N.Y., with Thomas Lemuel James, New York City, in the chair as Grand Monarch. The first charter was granted June 13, 1890 to Druid Grotto No. 1, changed July 5, 1890, to Mokanna.

Knights Templar Grand Encampment was held January 22, 1814, in New York City, at which time De Witt Clinton was elected Grand Master, a position which he filled until 1827. The first reference to Knights Templar in the United States is found in the *Independent Journal* of New York, December 28, 1785.

Mason known to arrive in America was John Skene (or Skeen) of Burlington, N.J. He was a member of a Lodge in Aberdeen, Scotland, came to New Jersey in 1682, and later became Deputy Governor of West Jersey.

Mason (native born) was Jonathan Belcher, a citizen of Boston, Mass., who was made a Mason in England in 1704. Belcher became Royal Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay (1730 to 1741) and Royal Governor of New Jersey in 1745. (*Massachusetts Historical Society Collections Vol. 6*)

Masonic Grand Lodge was organized at Williamsburg, Va., October 13, 1778, when the Grand Lodge of Virginia was established with Right Worshipful John Blair, Past-Master of Williamsburg Lodge No. 6, as the first Grand Master. (*Melvin Maynard Johnson—The Beginnings of Freemasonry in America*)

Masonic lodge to work under a regular charter was St. John's Lodge, established July 30, 1733, at Boston, Mass. It was organized by Henry Price. The first written records of an American Masonic lodge are found in an account book of St. John's Lodge, Philadelphia, Pa., indicating that the lodge existed as early as 1730. Such a lodge had no warrant as we understand the term today, but was merely an assembly of Masons who foregathered according to ancient custom.

Military Masonic lodge was formed at Crown Point, N.Y., under authority granted April 13, 1759, by Provincial Grand Master Jeremy Gridley of Massachusetts. Abraham Savage, master of the first lodge in Boston, Mass., served as the first master.

Negro Mason was initiated on March 6, 1775, in an Army lodge (No. 441) stationed at Castle William under General Thomas Gage in or near Boston, Mass. It operated under Irish constitutions. When the British evacuated Boston, Prince Hall and his fellows were given a

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permit to meet as a lodge. Under it, African Lodge No. 1 was formed July 3, 1776. After the Revolutionary War, Prince Hall and others applied June 30, 1784 to the Grand Lodge of England for a warrant which was issued September 29, 1784, to African Lodge No. 459, with Prince Hall as Master. The first meeting under the charter was held May 6, 1787, at Boston, Mass. The lodge was not recognized by American masonry. (*Harry E. Davis—A History of Freemasonry Among Negroes in America*)

Negro Masonic lodge was the Alpha Lodge of New Jersey, No. 116 Free and Accepted Masons, the warrant for which was granted at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge in Trenton, N.J., January 19, 1871. The first regular communication was held January 31, 1871. The first Worshipful Master was Nathan Mingus. (*Harold Van Buren Voorhis—Negro Masonry in the United States*)

Order of De Molay was founded by Frank Sherman Land and nine young men in Kansas City, Mo., in 1919. It is an organization for boys whose male relatives are Masons. The seven cardinal precepts of De Molay are Love of Parents, Reverence, Patriotism, Cleanliness, Courtesy, Comradeship and Fidelity.

Provincial Grand Master (Masonic) was Daniel Coxe who was deputed on June 5, 1730. His deputation included New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He visited the Grand Lodge of England, January 29, 1731, and was received as the "Provincial Grand Master of North America." He was one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Jersey.

FREEMASONRY BOOK. See Masonic book

FREEMASONRY MAGAZINE. See Masonic magazine

FREEZER (ice cream). See Ice cream freezer

FREIGHT DELIVERY TUNNEL. See Tunnel

FREIGHT GLIDER. See Glider

FREIGHT LOCOMOTIVE. See Locomotive

FREIGHT RAILROAD STATION. See Railroad station

FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION RAILROAD. See Railroad

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR. See War (colonial)

FRENCH GRAMMAR. See Grammar

FRENCH INSTRUCTION. See Language instruction

FRENCH NEWSPAPER. See Newspaper

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FREQUENCY MODULATION. *See* Radio license

FRESCO PAINTING COURSE. *See* Art course

FRICTION MATCH. *See* Match

FRIGATE. *See* Ship

FROG JUMPING JUBILEE was held at Angels Camp, Calaveras County, Calif., May 19-20, 1928. Fifty-one frogs were entered in the contest. "The Pride of San Joaquin," a frog owned by Louis R. Fischer of Stockton, Calif., was the winner with a jump of three feet four inches. The affair, an annual one, is sponsored by the Angels Boosters Club and is held in commemoration of Mark Twain's famous story, "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County."

FRONTIER DAY. *See* Holiday

FRUIT CULTURE TREATISE was *A Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees; in which a new method of pruning and training is fully described. Together with observations on the diseases, defects and injuries in all kind of fruit and forest trees* by William Forsyth published for J. Morgan in 1802 at Philadelphia, Pa. It also contained *An Introduction and Notes Adapting the Rules of the Treatise to the Climates and Seasons of the United States* by William Cobbett.

FRUIT SPRAYING was done in 1878 when an apple grower in Niagara County, N.Y., sprayed his apple trees with Paris green for the control of canker worms. (*U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1925 Yearbook*)

FRUIT TREE PATENT. *See* Patent

FUEL OIL LOCOMOTIVE. *See* Locomotive

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. *See* Slavery

FULLER'S EARTH was discovered by John Olson in 1891 at Benton, Ark. It was used in cleansing (fulling) cloth, wool and fur, and later in the bleaching, clarifying or filtering of fats, greases and oils. It was first used for refining edible oils and petroleum in 1878. (*Charles Lathrop Parsons—Fuller's Earth*)

FULLING MILL. *See* Wool

FUNERAL (Catholic). *See* Catholic funeral

FUNERAL PARLOR. *See* Mortuary

FUR BEARING ANIMALS. *See* Animals

FUR TRADING POST was established by the Pilgrims of Plymouth Colony at Augusta, Me., in 1628. Trade was carried on with the Norridgewock Indians. The pelts were principally exported to England although some were retained for protection against the cold. (*James William North—History of Augusta*)

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FURNACE (blast). *See* Iron

FURNITURE CASTER PATENT. *See* Caster

FURS exported were shipped on the S.S. "Fortune" in December 1621. Robert Cushman returned to England with a cargo valued at \$2,450 consisting of furs, sassafras, clapboards and wainscot. The boat was captured by the French and the cargo seized. (*Albert Christopher Addison—The Romantic Story of the Mayflower Pilgrims*)

FUSE

Cordeau-Bickford detonating fuse was introduced in 1913 by the Ensign-Bickford Company, Simsbury, Conn., which commenced to manufacture it in 1915. It is a detonating fuse consisting of a lead tube carefully drawn to a uniform size, filled with trinitrotoluene (TNT). It functions at a speed of 17,000 feet a second.

Safety fuse was manufactured in 1836 by (Richard) Bacon, (William) Bickford. (Joseph) Eales & Company at Simsbury, Conn., on a spinning bench machine with traveling jennies which drew and twisted the yarn. Powder was fed to the center of the twisting strands and the resulting fuse lengths were afterwards "countered" and coated with waterproof compounds. The machine was imported from England.

Textile wrapped detonating fuse was manufactured in 1936 by the Ensign-Bickford Company, Simsbury, Conn. It was known as "Primacord" and consisted of a core of pentaerythrite tetranitrate enclosed in textile wrappings suitably protected by waterproof coverings. It had a velocity of detonation of approximately 20,000 feet per second.

G.I. COLLEGE. *See* College

GAG RULE. *See* Congress of the United States—House of Representatives

GAGE. *See* Wire gage

GAMBLING LEGISLATION. *See* Blue law

GAMBLING LEGISLATION (Colonial) was passed March 22, 1630, at Boston, Mass. "It is likewise ordered that all persons whatsoever that have cards, dice or tables in their houses, shall make away with them before the next court under pain of punishment." *Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff—"Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England."*

GAME LAW

Game law (colonial) was passed March 24, 1629, by Virginia and provided that "no . . . hides or skins whatever be sent or carried out of this colony upon forfeiture of thrice the value, whereof the half to the informer and the other half to public use."

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Game law (national) was approved May 19, 1796 (1 Stat.L.470) "to regulate the trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers." A fine of \$100 and six months in jail was the penalty for crossing the line to hunt or destroy game within Indian territory. A later treaty with the Indians signed in 1832 is generally regarded as the first national game law.

Game law (state) was passed by Massachusetts in 1817. Other states quickly followed but as there was some difference regarding the hunting seasons and importation of birds, feathers, etc., an act was passed by Congress on March 4, 1909 (35 Stat.L.1138) prohibiting the transportation of birds, parts, etc. On March 4, 1913 (37 Stat.L.847) the first law regulating the shooting of migratory birds was passed, which became known as the McLean Law.

Hunting license fee (state) was required by law of 1864, Chapter 426, passed April 30, 1864, by New York. Deer hunters in Suffolk County were obliged to pay ten dollars for a license which was "paid over to the overseers of the poor of such town for the benefit of the poor thereof."

GAME MANAGEMENT CHAIR was established in August 1933 by the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., at which time Aldo Leopold was appointed Professor in Game Management. The primary aim was to conduct graduate research and to act as a clearing house for the development of the raising of game as a new use for Wisconsin land. Although this was the first chair, it was not the first venture in game management by a university. Michigan had established a School of Conservation in 1927 and Iowa had set up a Director of Game Research in 1932.

GAME MANUFACTURING COMPANY to make games and children's books was the McLoughlin Company organized at New York City in 1828 by John McLoughlin. In 1850, his sons, John and Edmund, were taken into partnership and the firm name became McLoughlin Brothers. In 1920, the company confined its activities to manufacturing books and moved to Springfield, Mass.

GAME PRESERVE was established by Judge John Dean Caton of Ottawa, Ill., about 1860, on his own estate. The preserve was well stocked with all kinds and species of American native game.

Game preserve appropriation (federal) assisting state wildlife restoration projects was "an act to provide that the United States shall aid the states in wildlife restoration projects" (50 Stat.L.917) passed September 2, 1937. A million dollars was appropriated June 16, 1938 (52 Stat.L.736). The federal government pays 75 per cent of the costs and the state 25 per cent. The first project was Utah's Fish and Game Commission's plan to stabilize the water

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levels on some 3,000 acres of land bordering Great Salt Lake, approved July 23, 1938 by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

GAME PROTECTION SOCIETY was the New York Sportsmen's Club founded May 20, 1844 at New York City. B. J. Meserole was president and James McGay, secretary. On March 10, 1873, it became the New York Association for the Protection of Game. (*Forest and Stream*—Dec. 26, 1889)

GAME WARDEN (salaried game and fish warden) was William Alden Smith, of Grand Rapids, Mich., appointed for a four-year term at \$1,200 annually and expenses under Act No. 28, Public Acts of Michigan, approved March 15, 1887, "an act to provide for the appointment of a game and fish warden and to prescribe his powers and duties to enforce the statutes of this state for the preservation of moose, wapiti, deer, birds and fish." Wisconsin approved Act No. 456 on April 12, 1887, authorizing appointment of four game wardens for two-year terms at an annual salary of \$600 with a maximum of \$250 for expenses. Only two wardens were appointed by Wisconsin in 1887.

GARAGE (public) was established at Boston, Mass., on May 24, 1899, by W. T. McCullough as the Back Bay Cycle and Motor Company. He advertised its opening as a "stable for renting, sale, storage and repair of motor vehicles." (*Horseless Age*. July 1899)

GARBAGE DISPOSAL. See Incinerator

GARDEN (botanic). See Botanic garden

GARDENER'S MANUAL was the *Young Gardener's Assistant*, containing a catalogue of garden and flower seeds, with practical directions under each head, for the cultivation of culinary vegetables and flowers, also directions for cultivating fruit trees, the grape vine, etc., by Thomas Bridgeman published in 1835 at New York City.

GAS

Gas company was the Gas Light Company of Baltimore, incorporated February 5, 1817. An ordinance was passed permitting Rembrandt Peale and others to manufacture and distribute gas "to provide for more effectually lighting the streets, squares, lanes and alleys of the city of Baltimore." Coal gas was used. The first street was lighted on February 17, 1817. The first engineer of the company was David Pugh. (*Baltimore Gas and Electric News*. Feb. 1929)

Gas light in the White House, Washington, D.C., was turned on December 29, 1848, during the administration of President James Knox Polk.

Gas lights for display were introduced in Philadelphia, Pa., in August 1796. The gas was inflammable and was manufactured

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GAS—*Continued*

Michael Ambrose & Company on Mulberry Street between Eighth and Ninth Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. The light showed "a grand fire-work by means of light composed of inflammable air." The lights were disposed so as to form an Italian parterre, Masonic figures and emblems. The jets of light were made from orifices in pipes bent into the requisite shapes. The gas was not used for illuminating purposes. (*John Fanning Watson—Annals of Philadelphia*)

Gas lights (street) were installed on Pelham Street in front of the residence of David Melville of Newport, R.I. in 1806. He patented his apparatus for making coal gas March 18, 1813, about which time several important installations were made. (*American Gas Light Journal—Vol. 1*)

Gas meter (dry) to record the amount of gas used was a "gasometer" patented October 17, 1834 by James Bogardus of New York City. It operated on the principle of a bellows, alternately being filled with gas and emptied, the pulsations being counted on a register.

Gas ordinance (city) authorized the Gas Light Company of Baltimore, Md., to lay pipes in Baltimore. It was approved June 19, 1816, by Edward Johnson, mayor; and by William Patterson and Henry Payson, presidents of the first and second branch of the City Council, respectively. (*Gas Age. July 1, 1916*)

Gas storage tank (waterless) was completed about February 3, 1925, and put into service on February 10, 1925, by the Northern Indiana Gas and Electric Company at Michigan City, Ind. It was one hundred five feet in diameter, one hundred sixty feet high with a capacity of one million cubic feet of gas. The top section did not slide up and down as a steel piston inside the shell rose and fell as the amount of gas varied. The walls of the holder were made of steel plates twenty feet long and thirty-two inches wide.

Helium gas. See Helium

Municipal gas plant was acquired by Wheeling, W.Va., which appointed a board of trustees on June 23, 1871, to operate the gas works. It was incorporated March 18, 1850, as the Wheeling Gas Company and received a city franchise on April 13, 1850. The company had been organized May 11, 1851, with a capital stock of \$50,000, the city subscribing \$15,000. After considerable litigation, the city acquired the gas plant in 1871. (*Charles A. Wingerter—History of Greater Wheeling and Vicinity*)

Natural gas corporation was the Fredonia Gas Light & Water Works Company organized at Fredonia, N.Y., in 1865. (*Brief History of the Natural Gas Industry—Zwetsch Heinzelmann & Co.*)

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Natural gas used as an illuminant was at Fredonia, N.Y., in 1824. A pipe line was laid from the well to a hall where a reception was tendered to Lafayette. The illumination by the gas was regarded as a great curiosity. In 1821 a well, dug to the depth of 27 feet near a gas spring, supplied sufficient gas for thirty lamps. It was later walled up because its odor was offensive.

Natural gas used for manufacturing was made at Olean, N.Y., in 1870 and at Tidioute, Pa., an oil town. The first use of natural gas in iron working was at the Leechburg, Pa., works of Rogers and Burchfield Iron Mill where it was extensively used in 1873 in both iron and puddle mill furnaces.

Pipe line (long distance) for natural gas was a two-inch pipe five miles in length, extending from Newton Wells to Titusville, Pa. It was completed on August 1, 1872.

Theater lighted by gas. See Theater

Water gas plant was built in 1874 at Phoenixville, Pa. It was the first apparatus of the superheated generator type and was covered by three patents granted August 13, 1872 (Nos. 130, 381; 130, 382; 130, 383, to Thaddeus Sobieski Coulincourt Lowe of Norristown, Pa. the inventor and originator of water-gas production. (*Norman—Romance of the Gas Industry*)

Water gas production which was practical, and its first successful commercial use, began with Thaddeus Sobieski Coulincourt Lowe of Norristown, Pa., who obtained patent No. 167,847 September 21, 1875 for an "improvement in processes and apparatus for the manufacture of illuminating or heating gas."

GAS (Carbide). See Acetylene

GAS COMMISSION (state) was established by Massachusetts, Chapter 314 Acts of 1885 approved June 11, 1885, by Governor George Dexter Robinson. In 1885, a commission, now the Department of Public Works, was established by Massachusetts to regulate the industry, to supervise the issue of capital stock, to reduce after complaint and hearing the price of gas and electricity to consumers, and to require these companies to file annual returns with the commission. The Department of Public Utilities which assumed these duties was quasi-judicial in character.

GAS ENGINE was invented by Stuart Perry of New York City who received patent No. 3,597, May 25, 1844. He invented both air and water-cooled types and used turpentine gases as fuel.

GAS MASK resembling the modern type was patented by Lewis Phetic Haslett of Louisville, Ky., who received patent No. 6,529 on June 12, 1849 on an "inhaler or lung protector." It had a filterer of woolen fabric or

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other porous substance to purify, dust, etc., from the air.

Gas mask with a self-contained breathing apparatus was patented by Benjamin J. Lane of Cambridge, Mass., on July 2, 1850, who received patent No. 7,476 on a "respiring apparatus."

GAS PIPE LINE. See Gas

GAS PRODUCTION COURSE. See Oil and gas production course

GAS REFRIGERATOR. See Refrigerator

GAS REGIMENT. See Army

GAS TURBINE-ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE. See Locomotive

GAS TURBINE propeller drive airplane. See Aviation—Airplane

GASOLINE

Aviation gasoline (100 octane) produced commercially by the catalytic cracking method was undertaken June 6, 1936, by the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., at Paulsboro, N.J., using the process invented by Eugene Houdry.

Ethyl gasoline was marketed in Dayton, Ohio, February 2, 1923. Tetraethyl lead, made from alcohol and lead, was found to influence the combustion rate of gasoline, by Thomas Midgley, Jr., of the General Motors Research Laboratories, Dayton, Ohio. During the seven years of experimenting in the development of ethyl gasoline at least 33,000 compounds were tested to determine their anti-knock effect. (*Information about Ethyl Gasoline—Ethyl Gasoline Corp.*)

GASOLINE AUTOMOBILE. See Automobile

GASOLINE-ELECTRIC COMBINATION AUTOMOBILE. See Automobile

GASOLINE POWER CAR. See Car

GASOLINE POWERED STREET CAR. See Car

GASOLINE PUMP. See Pump

GASOLINE TAX (State) was levied February 25, 1919 when Oregon placed a 1 per cent tax rate on it. (*Bulletin of the National Tax Assn. Vol. XI. 1926. "Gasoline Taxes in the U.S."—B. Bailey*)

GASOLINE TRACTOR. See Automobile tractor

GASOLINE TRAIN. See Railroad

GASTROENTEROLOGY BOOK. See Medical book

GAZETTEER

American gazetteer was compiled by Jediah Morse and was printed in 1795 at Boston, Mass., by Isaiah Thomas and Ebenezer T. An-

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draws. It was titled *American Universal Geography, or a View of the Present State of All the Empires, Kingdoms, States and Republics in the Known World, and of the United States of America in Particular*. It contained 7,000 different subjects, "exhibiting in alphabetical order a much more full and accurate account than has been given of States, Provinces, Counties, Cities, Towns, etc."

Gazetteer of the world was *Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World* which was published in 1854 by Lippincott, Grambo and Company of Philadelphia, Pa. It contained 1,364 pages.

GEM-CUTTING MACHINE (or lapidary) was invented by Abel Buell of Killingworth, Conn., in 1766. He claimed that his "method of grinding and polishing crystals and other stones of great value, all the growth of the Colony" would effect a great saving in money. (*Lawrence Counselman Wroth—Abel Buell of Connecticut*)

GENERAL. See Army officer

GENERAL COUNCIL OF CONGREGATIONAL AND CHRISTIAN CHURCHES. See Church

GENEALOGY of an American family was a 24-page pamphlet published at Hartford, Conn., in 1771 by Ebenezer Watson. It was the *Genealogy of the Family of Mr. Samuel Stebbins and Mrs. Hannah Stebbins, His Wife From The Year 1707 to 1771 with their names, time of their births, marriages, and deaths of those that are deceased*. In the *Memoirs of Captain Roger Clap*, 38 pages, published by Bartholomew Green at Boston, Mass., in 1731, there was a 10-page supplement by James Blake, Jr., containing "a short account of the author and his family. Written by one that was acquainted therewith." The family consisted of his wife and their six children.

Genealogical collective work was Farmer's *Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England* published in 1829 by John Farmer at Lancaster, Mass.

GEODETC SURVEY was undertaken by Simeon Borden and completed by him in 1841. In 1830 he made an apparatus for measuring the base line of the trigonometrical survey required by Massachusetts. The apparatus was fifty feet long and was enclosed in a tube. It was also fitted with four compound microscopes, everything being adjustable to permit movement in any direction. (*Am. Philosophical Soc. Proceedings Vol. II. 1841-43*)

GEOGRAPHER OF THE UNITED STATES was Thomas Hutchins, appointed under an ordinance of May 20, 1785. He was the first and only incumbent of this office. He was in charge of the surveys of the public land and was known as the "Geographer of the United States." (*Thomas Donaldson—The Public Domain*)

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GEOGRAPHY was Jedediah Morse's *Geography Made Easy*, a 214-page duodecimo published in 1784. It was printed at New Haven, Conn., by Meigs, Bowen and Dana.

GEOGRAPHY SCHOOL was the Clark Graduate School of Geography, Clark University, Worcester, Mass., which opened in the fall of 1921. Dr. Wallace Walter Atwood, President of the University, was appointed Director of the Clark Graduate School of Geography and Professor of Physical and Regional Geography.

GEOLOGICAL MAP. See Geology book

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (national) was the American Geological Society founded in 1819 at Yale College, New Haven, Conn. The society functioned until 1828. The first president was William Maclure. (*Herman Le Roy Fairchild—The Beginning of Geologic Science*)

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Geological survey appropriation (U.S.) was authorized June 28, 1834 (4 Stat.L.702), when Congress appropriated \$5,000 to be applied to geological and mineralogical survey and researches. It was used in making a geological survey of the country between the Missouri and the Red Rivers. George William Featherstonhaugh was in charge of the survey.

Geological survey director (U.S.) (under the Department of Interior) was Clarence King, nominated March 21, 1879, confirmed April 3, 1879. He entered upon his duties May 24, 1879, and received a salary of \$6,000 a year. His office was created by an "act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1879 (20 Stat.L.394). (*U.S. Geological Survey—The United States Geological Survey, Its Origin, Development, Organization and Operations*)

Geological survey (state) completed at state expense was undertaken by Edward Hitchcock, 1830-1833 for Massachusetts (*George Perkins Merrill—Contributions to the History of American Geology*)

GEOLOGY

Woman graduate in geology was Miss Lou Henry (Mrs. Herbert Hoover) who completed the geology course at Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Palo Alto, Calif. She received her degree in 1898, three years after Herbert Hoover received his A.B. degree in geology. With her husband she translated Agricola's *De Re Metallica*.

GEOLOGY BOOK of importance was *Observations on the Geology of the U.S.* which was read by William Maclure on January 20, 1809 before the American Philosophical Society. It was published in revised form in 1817 at Philadelphia, Pa., and contained the first geo-

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logical map of the Eastern United States, and one of the first geological maps in the United States.

Geology textbook was *The Index to the Geology of the Northern States* by Amos Eaton which was published in 1818 at Leicester, Mass. (*John Milton Nickles—Geological Literature on North America 1785-1918*)

GEORGE WASHINGTON MONUMENT. See Monument

GEORGETTE CREPE. See Crepe

GERMAN BAPTIST. See Baptist church

GERMAN BIBLE. See Bible

GERMAN BOOK

German book printed in America was Johann Conrad Beissel's *Das Büchlein vom Sabbath*, printed at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1728 by Andrew Bradford. (*Oswald Seidensticker—First Century of German Printing in America 1728-1830*)

German book printed in German type in America was *Der Hoch-Deutsche Amerikanische Calender, auf das Jahr nach der Gnadenreichen Geburt Unseres Herrn und Heylandes Jesu Christi 1739 . . . zum ersten mal herausgegeben*, published in 1739 by Christoph Saur at Germantown, Pa. (Philadelphia). It contained 36 pages.

GERMAN INSTRUCTION. See Language instruction

GERMAN NEWSPAPER. See Newspaper

GERMAN NEW CHURCH SOCIETY. See Swedenborgian

GIANT exhibited as a theatrical attraction was Patrick Magee "just arrived from Ireland" who went on exhibition October 6, 1825, at 13 Park, Park Exchange, New York City, from 7 A.M. until 10 P.M. A charge of 25c was made to see the giant "conspicuous for the masculine beauty of his form and his surprising strength."

GIANT PANDA. See Animals

GILT BUTTONS. See Button

GIN (cotton). See Cotton gin

GINGHAM FACTORY was opened in Clinton, Mass., by Erastus Brigham Bigelow in 1846. It was named Lancaster Mills and was capitalized at \$500,000. On April 10, 1845, Bigelow received patent No. 3,987 for his invention of gingham manufacturing machinery. Previously, all gingham had been made by hand at home. (*Andrew Elmer Ford—History of the Origin of Clinton, Mass. 1653-1865*)

GIRDER BRIDGE (cast iron). See Bridge

GIRL PAGE. See Congress of the United States—House of Representatives

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GIRL SCOUTS organization was the "Girl Guides" founded March 12, 1912, at Savannah, Ga., by Mrs. Juliette Gordon Low. They wore a blue uniform similar to the English "Girl Guides." The name was changed to Girl Scouts in 1913 and a khaki uniform adopted. On June 10, 1915, it was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia and the First Annual Convention and National Council was formed. The first Girl Guide was Mrs. Low's niece, Daisy Gordon. (*Mildred Mastin Pace—Juliette Low*)

GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL. See High School

GLASS

Cut glass made from pressed blanks was manufactured in 1902 by Henry Clay Fry who organized the H. C. Fry Glass Company, Rochester, Pa. The glass was pressed into a mold, the marks of the iron plunger remaining on the inside of the glass. Previously, cut glass had been blown.

Invisible glass installation was made September 1935 at Marcus & Co., New York City. The glass was bent at several different radius points. Mirrors flanked the window opening. The glass was covered by patent No. 1,911,881 granted May 30, 1933 to Gerald Brown of London, England, on a "means for nullifying or reducing window reflections" and patent No. 2,003,735 on June 4, 1935 to Gerald Brown and Edward Pollard of London on a "display window."

Photosensitive glass was made in November 1937 by the Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y., and announced publicly ten years later, on June 1, 1947. It is a crystal clear glass in which submicroscopic metallic particles can be formed by exposure to ultraviolet light and subsequent heat treatment. Exposure through photographic negatives permits development of positive images within the glass in a variety of colors. The image is believed to be as permanent as the glass itself. Photosensitive glass is believed to be the most durable photographic medium extant.

Plate glass was manufactured about 1853 by James N. Richmond in the factory which he established in 1850 at Cheshire, Mass., for the production of window glass. The plate glass was about a half inch in thickness and sold for fifty cents a square foot. To make 600 square feet of glass, one day's work, 2,800 pounds of sand, 500 pounds of soda ash and 800 pounds of lime were used. The factory operated about nine months a year, until 1856 when it went out of business. (*Ellen M. Raynor and Emma L. Pettitlerc—History of the Town of Cheshire, Mass.*)

Plate glass produced on a large scale was in 1883 by the New York City Plate Glass Company at Creighton, Pa. The company was capitalized for \$600,000 but was re-financed a few months later and the name changed to the

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Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. (*Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company—Its Foundation and Growth*)

Sheet glass drawing machine was invented in 1899 by Irving Wightman Colburn who obtained patent No. 696,007 on March 25, 1902. It was installed in 1899 in an experimental factory on Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. The glass was not transparent.

Stained figure glass was made in 1844 by William Jay Bolton and John Bolton for Christ Church, Pelham Manor, N.Y., consecrated September 25, 1843. It depicted "The Adoration of the Magi," over which was the legend "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world," and was placed in a window above the altar.

Wire glass was invented by Frank Schuman of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1892. He obtained patent No. 483,020 on September 20, 1892. While the glass was still plastic, he pressed a wire netting into it, smoothing the abraded surface. This glass was better able to withstand heat and shattering.

GLASS BEAD was manufactured about 1608 in Jamestown, Va., for trade and commerce with the Indians. The London Company later sent Captain William Norton accompanied by four Italians and two servants to the disbanded Jamestown glass factory which they revived on July 25, 1621. The work was of short duration due to the Indian massacre of 1622.

GLASS BLOWING MACHINE was patented (No. 534,840) February 26, 1895, by Michael Joseph Owens of Toledo, Ohio. It operated five molds which circulated around the machine, each one surrounding the melted glass which was placed in its proper position on the end of a pipe, and simultaneously revolved so as to make a perfect article without seams or roughness.

GLASS CRYSTAL CHANDELIER consisted of "six lights and shower upon shower of rainbow casting prisms." It was cut by William Peter Eichbaum at Bakewell's, Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1810 and made in a ten-pot furnace. It sold for \$300 to a Mr. Kerr who hung it in his hostelry.

GLASS DRESS of spun glass was made in 1893 for Georgia Cayven who ordered twelve yards of glass cloth at \$25 a yard from the E. D. Libbey Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, who produced it at their exhibit at the World Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill. The cloth was made into a dress for her, but was not practical for wearing purposes.

GLASS FACTORY

Glass factory was established at Jamestown, Va., in October, 1608. German and Polish mechanics were imported, eight in number, to start this new industry. The factory worked spasmodically for about seven years when it

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GLASS FACTORY—*Continued*
was disbanded, due principally to the fact that the workmen found it more profitable to grow tobacco to supply England's trade.

Flint glass factory that was successful was founded in 1807 by George Robinson and Edward Ensell. It was located on the Monongahela River at the foot of Ross Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The first furnace held six twenty-inch pots. It was sold to Bakewell & Page in 1808, and the name was later changed to Bakewell, Pears & Company.

Glass factory west of the Allegheny Mountains was established in 1794 by Abraham Alphonse Albert Gallatin, former Secretary of the United States Treasury, at what is now the site of New Geneva, Pa., about 90 miles south of Pittsburgh on the Monongahela River. It was an eight-pot window glass factory, with wood for fuel. The firm made its own alkali from wood ashes for making the glass. The name Gallatin & Company was subsequently changed to the New Geneva Glass Works. (*Henry Adams—Life of Albert Gallatin*)

Window glass factory of importance was the Boston Crown Glass Company of Boston, Mass. It was chartered in 1787 and the manufacture of crown window glass began in 1792. The glass was blown through a pipe into a huge bulb, which was opened, flared out into a disc and then cut into panes. The legislature gave this company the sole right to manufacture glass in Massachusetts for a fifteen-year period and exempted the company from taxes and the workmen from military duty. (*Arthur E. Fowle—Flat Glass*)

GLASS LIGHT BULB MACHINE. See Electric lighting

GLASS LINED TANK CAR. See Car

GLASS SLIDES. See Magic Lantern slides

GLASS WINDOWLESS STRUCTURE. See Building

GLASS WOOL and the machinery for its manufacture was invented by Games Slayter and John H. Thomas of Newark, Ohio, who obtained four patents on October 11, 1938. On November 1, 1938, the Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation was founded by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company and the Corning Glass Works to market the product, used extensively for industrial equipment and building insulation.

GLIDER

Glider (all plywood-plastic) built entirely of wood and other non-strategic materials was Model BM-5 built by Bowlus Sailplanes, Inc., San Fernando, Cal. Mock-up tests were started December 1, 1941, an Army Air Force contract was obtained January 20, 1942, and the prototype was flown May 1942. The contract was terminated prior to delivery of the finished models and construction thereon was suspended.

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Glider commercial freight service was inaugurated April 24, 1946, by Winged Cargo, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa., when Colonel Fred Paul Dollenberg took off from Northeast Airport, Philadelphia, Pa., in a DC-3 Air Liner which towed a Waco glider at the end of a nylon tow-rope. The plane carried 5,000 pounds of freight and the glider 3,500 pounds. The average speed of the flight was 150 miles per hour. The first stop was at Miami, Fla., others at Havana, Cuba, and San Juan, Puerto Rico. Paul Myers Aubin piloted the glider.

Glider flight was made by John Joseph Montgomery on March 17, 1884, from a hillock south of the valley of Otay, Calif. The weight of the first glider was only 30 pounds and that of its rider 130 pounds. It traveled about 600 feet. Although Montgomery did not receive full recognition for his work at the time, probably due to lack of publicity, he nevertheless gained the title of "The Father of Gliding." He was also the first to make a study of aerodynamics.

Glider flight indoors in "dead air," was made on March 2, 1930. Harry Kuchins, a member of the St. Louis Glider Club, flew a glider inside the St. Louis Terminal building at a Boy Scout circus. The glider was the one which had been used by Colonel Charles Augustus Lindbergh in June 1929.

Glider released from a dirigible was piloted by Lieutenant Ralph Stanton Barnaby of the United States Navy. The glider was cast loose on January 31, 1930, at Lakehurst, N.J., from the "Los Angeles," commanded by Lieutenant Commander Herbert Victor Wiley, at an altitude of three thousand feet. (*Records in Office of Naval Intelligence. Washington, D.C.*)

Glider towed across the continent was piloted by Captain Frank Monroe Hawks. On March 30, 1930, he took off from Lindbergh Field, San Diego, Calif., across San Diego Bay from the Naval Flying base in a glider designed for the Texas Company by Professor Roswell Earl Franklin of the University of Michigan. The glider was attached by a tow line to a plane piloted by J. D. "Duke" Jernigin, Jr. Stops were made at Tucson, Ariz.; Sweetwater, Tex.; Tulsa, Okla.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Columbus, Ohio; and Buffalo, N.Y. The glider landed April 6, 1930, at Van Cortlandt Park, New York City. Flying time was 36 hours, 47 minutes. (*Frank Monroe Hawks—Once to Every Pilot*).

Glider towed by an autogiro. See Autogiro

Glider two-way conversation. See Radio telephone

Glider with cambered wings was invented in 1895 by Octave Chanute who made about two thousand glider flights without accident in 1896 and 1897 from his base at Miller's Station (near Chicago), Ill. (*Indiana Magazine of History. Sept. 1936. Vol. 32 No. 3*)

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Powered soaring commercially licensed glider was the "Dragonfly" designed by William Hawley Bowlus and built by the Nelson Aircraft Corporation, San Fernando, Calif., which was licensed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration on October 15, 1946. It was a strut-braced high wing monoplane with a 47 foot 4 inch wing span. It had a 4 cylinder 2-cycle pusher engine developing 25 h.p. at 3900 revolutions per minute.

Rocket glider flight that was successful was made at Atlantic City, N.J., on June 4, 1931, by William G. Swan. The glider weighed 200 pounds. It attained a height of 200 feet in an eight-minute flight.

Seaplane glider to be piloted in the air was loosed from a seaplane on March 15, 1930, at Port Washington, Long Island, N.Y. The first seaplane glider pilot was Frank Monroe Hawks, whose achievement was duplicated later the same day by Robert Atwater flying a German-built converted glider.

GLIDER LICENSE. See Aviation—License

GLIDER PILOT COMBAT MEDAL. See Medal

GLOBE FACTORY to produce terrestrial and celestial globes was started in 1813 by James Wilson at Bradford, Orange County, Vt. A large globe was made in 1811 by Ira H. Hill of St. Albans, Vt., for the Fairfield Academy of St. Albans. (*Abby Maria Hemenway—Vermont Historical Gazetteer*)

GLOVE (baseball). See Baseball glove

GLOVES manufactured in commercial quantities in the United States were made in 1809 when Talmadge Edwards of Johnstown, N.Y., hired a few operators to help him in producing gloves. As the demand was larger than the capacity of his small shop, he employed stitchers who performed this work at home. (*Daniel Walter Redmond—The Leather Glove Industry in the United States*)

GLUCOSE made from potato starch was obtained in 1831 by Samuel Guthrie in a refinery at Sackets Harbor, N.Y. (*Benjamin Silliman, Jr.—America's Contributions to Chemistry*).

GLUE FACTORY (animal products) was established in 1807 at Boston, Mass., by Roger Upton. It was absorbed by the American Glue Company of Boston, Mass., later taken over by Peter Cooper Corporations, Gowanda, N.Y.

GOAL POSTS (football). See Football goal post

GOAT SHOW (of milch goats) was held September 15-27, 1913, at Exhibition Park, Rochester, N.Y., in connection with the

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sixth annual Rochester Industrial Exposition when pedigreed goats were exhibited. It was sponsored by the Standard Milch Goat Breeders' Association of North America, formed May 24, 1913, which changed its name on September 22, 1913, to the New York Milch Goat Breeders Association.

GOLD

Deposit of gold bullion. See Money

Gold discovered in California was near the San Fernando Mission in 1842, but no importance was attached to the discovery. On January 24, 1848, James Wilson Marshall found a nugget on property owned by John Augustus Sutter in a mill race on a branch of the Sacramento River near Coloma, Calif. This was the discovery which started the "Forty-niners" gold rush to California. (*John Shertzer Hittell—Marshall's Gold Discovery*)

Gold nugget was found in the Reed Mine, Cabarrus County, North Carolina, in 1799. For several years its nature was not known. The nugget was the size of a "small smoothing iron." Later one was found weighing 28 pounds. Gold in limited quantities was discovered elsewhere, however. In 1782, Thomas Jefferson described a lump of ore of about four pounds, found four miles below the falls on the north side of the Rappahannock in Virginia, which yielded 17 pennyweight of gold. (*U. S. Geological Survey. Annual Report. Vol. XVI. pt. 3. 1894—George F. Becker*)

COLD (for dentistry). See Dentistry

GOLD (money). See Money

GOLD LEAF in roll form was patented on April 5, 1892 by Walter Hamilton Coe of Providence, R.I., who obtained patent No. 472,252. It was made by the W. H. Coe Manufacturing Company of Providence, R.I., in rolls sixty-seven feet in length, 1/250,000 of an inch thick, varying in width from 1/16th to 3 1/4 inches. (*Bookbinding Magazine. Sept. 1932*)

GOLDFISH HATCHERY. See Fish hatchery

GOLDFISH INDUSTRY. See Fishes

GOLF BOOK was *Golf in America*, a practical manual by James Parrish Lee, published May 25, 1895, by Dodd, Mead and Company, New York.

GOLF CHAMPION

Golf champion (American born) to win the United States Amateur Golf Championship was Herbert M. Harriman of the Meadow Brook Golf Club, Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y., who on July 8, 1899, defeated Findlay S. Douglas, the defending champion, by 3-2. Ninety-eight entrants participated in the tournament,

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GOLF CHAMPION—*Continued*
the fifth United States Championship, which was played at the Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill. Harriman's scores were 81 and 82.

Golf champion (American born professional) to win the United States Open Tournament was John J. McDermott who won the play-off of a triple tie on June 26, 1911, at the Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill., with a score of 80, four above par.

Golf champion to hold the four highest golf titles at one time was Robert Tyre Jones, Jr., who won the British Open Championship at Hoylake, England, June 20, 1930; the British Amateur at St. Andrews, Scotland, May 31, 1930; the United States Open at Minneapolis, Minn., July 12, 1930; and the United States Amateur at Philadelphia, Pa., September 27, 1930.

Woman golfer (American born) to win the British Women's Amateur Golf Tournament was Babe Didrikson Zaharias who defeated Jacqueline Gordon on June 12, 1947 at Kullane, Scotland to win the championship.

GOLF CLUB

Golf association (national) of importance was the United States Golf Association formed December 22, 1894, by the following charter members; Newport Golf Club, Newport, R.I.; Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Southampton, L.I.; N.Y.; The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.; St. Andrews Golf Club, Mount Hope, Westchester County, N.Y.; and the Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill. Officers for 1894-1895-1896 were President Theodore A. Havemeyer of the Newport Golf Club, Secretary Henry O. Tallmadge of the St. Andrews Golf Club, and Treasurer Samuel L. Parrish of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club.

Golf club was formed at Charleston, S.C., in 1786. In 1793, the officers were Dr. Purcell, president; Edward Penman vice president; James Gardner, treasurer and secretary. (*South Carolina and Georgia Almanac for 1793*)

Intercollegiate golf association was formed in January 1897 by representatives from Columbia, Harvard, Princeton and Yale. The first tournament was held May 13-14, 1897, at the Ardsley Casino Golf Club, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N.Y. The team championship was won by Yale; the individual championship by Louis Pintard Bayard, Jr., of Princeton's class of 1898.

GOLF CLUBS (OR GOLF STICKS)

Golf clubs (or golf sticks) are mentioned in an account of the estate of William Burnet, governor of New York and Massachusetts who died in 1729. Among his possessions were "Nine Gouff clubs, one iron ditto and seven dozen balls." (*Esther Singleton—The Furniture of our Forefathers*)

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Steel shaft for a golf club was invented by Arthur F. Knight of Schenectady, N.Y., who obtained patent No. 976,267 on November 22, 1910, on a golf club with tapered and tempered steel tubing.

GOLF COURSE

Eighteen-hole golf course was designed and constructed by Charles Blair Macdonald, for the Chicago Golf Club, at Wheaton, Ill. It was opened for play in 1893.

Midget golf course is claimed to have been built in 1929 by Garnet Carter near Chattanooga, Tenn. The greens were made of a compound of cottonseed hulls dyed green. He patented the name "Tom Thumb" which was the tradename of a midget golf course system which was leased and sold as an amusement game device. Small golf courses with less than nine holes and courses with short holes, however, had been established previously. The "Tom Thumb" system presented hazards, obstacles, etc. The game was played exclusively with a putter.

GOLF MAGAZINE was *Golfing*, a weekly published in 1894 at New York City by William L. Dudley, editor and publisher. It was made up of thirty-two pages and cover, and sold for 10¢ a copy or \$4 a year.

GOLF TEE was invented by George F. Grant of Boston, Mass., who obtained patent No. 638,920, December 12, 1899, on a wooden tee with a tapering base portion with a flexible tubular concave shoulder to hold the golf ball.

GOLF TOURNAMENT

Amateur golf tournament (official) under the rules of the United States Golf Association was played on October 12, 1895, at the Newport Country Club, Newport, R.I. There were thirty-two entries. The winner was Charles Blair Macdonald and the runner-up Charles E. Sands. (*Charles Blair Macdonald—Scotland's Gift—Golf*)

Amateur golf tournament (unofficial) was played on the old Grey Oaks course of the St. Andrews Golf Club, Mount Hope, Yonkers, N.Y., on October 13, 1894. Thirty-two contestants played an 18-hole match. The winner was Lawrence B. Stoddard of St. Andrews Golf Club, one up, and the runner-up was Charles Blair Macdonald of Chicago, Ill.

Intercollegiate golf tournament. See Golf club

International golf match for the Walker Cup was held at the National Golf Links of America, Southampton, N.Y., August 28-29, 1922. The United States team obtained eight points, five points in the singles and three points in the foursomes; while the team from Great Britain obtained four points, three points in the singles and one point in the foursomes. The cup was presented by George Herbert Walker, president of the United States Golf Association.

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National championship stroke-play golf match was held on September 3-4, 1894, at the Newport (R.I.) Country Club. The championship was won by W. G. Lawrence with a score of 188. The runner-up was Charles Blair Macdonald whose score was 189.

Open championship (official) golf tournament was held on October 4, 1895, at the Newport Country Club, Newport, R.I., and was won by Horace Rawlins with a score of 173 for 36 holes. There were eleven entries. The runner-up was Willie Dunn.

Professional open championship match under the rules of the United States Golf Association was held June 14, 15 and 17, 1901, at the Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass. Willie Anderson and Alex Smith tied for first place with 331 for 72 holes. An 18-hole play-off was won by Anderson 85 to 86.

Woman's tournament golf championship (amateur-unofficial) was won by Mrs. Charles R. Brown in November 1895 at the Meadow Brook Golf Club, Westbury, Long Island, N.Y. There were thirteen entries. Mrs. Brown scored 132 for 18 holes. The runner-up was Miss Nan C. Sargent.

GOOSE (snow). *See* Birds

GOTHIC-STYLE BUILDING. *See* Building

GOVERNMENT BUILDING (Washington, D.C.). *See* Building

GOVERNMENT BUREAU OF STANDARDS. *See* Standards bureau

GOVERNMENT—CABINET. *See* Cabinet of the United States

GOVERNMENT—CONGRESS. *See* Congress of the United States; Congress—Senate; Congress—House of Representatives

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS. *See* under titles of departments, as Commerce; Interior; Labor; Treasury, etc.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT SERVICE. *See* Employment service

GOVERNMENT MINT. *See* Mint

GOVERNMENT-OPERATED FACTORY. *See* Factory

GOVERNMENT OPERATION OF RAILROADS. *See* Railroad

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE was created an independent establishment by an Act of Congress of June 23, 1860 (12 Stat. L.118) to provide printing and binding for Congress, the Federal departments, bureaus and independent offices. On February 19, 1861, (12 Stat.L.132) \$135,000 was appropriated for the purchase of the printing plant of Joseph T. Crowell, Washington, D.C. It was purchased March 2, 1861, and began to function March

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4, 1861. The first Superintendent of Public Printing was John Dougherty Defrees of Indiana appointed March 23, 1861, by President Abraham Lincoln. (*Robert Washington Kerr—History of Government Printing Office*)

Superintendent of Documents under the Government Printing Office was authorized by act of January 12, 1895 (28 Stat.L.610) to take charge of the preparation of official catalogs and indexes of the government, and the distribution and sale of government publications. F. A. Crandall, the first superintendent, served from March 26, 1895 to November 17, 1897. Sales were small to the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1895, but from June 30, 1895, to June 30, 1896, 3,581 publications were sold yielding a revenue of \$889.09.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS INDEX. *See* Index of government publications

GOVERNMENT RECLAMATION SERVICE. *See* Reclamation Service (U.S.)

GOVERNMENT—SUPREME COURT. *See* Supreme Court of the United States

GOVERNMENT WOMAN EMPLOYEE. *See* Woman

GOVERNOR

Catholic governor was Edward Kavanagh of Maine who served from March 7, 1843 to January 1, 1844. He assumed office after Governor John Fairfield resigned to enter the U. S. Senate for the unexpired term of Ruel Williams.

Governor granted almost dictatorial power was Paul Vories McNutt of Indiana. The democratically controlled legislature empowered him in February 1933 to organize the state government, then scattered in 168 boards and commissions, into nine departments, Executive, State, Audit, Treasury, Law, Education, Public Works, Commerce, and Industry. He was authorized to hire and fire all the state employees and to raise or lower salaries as he saw fit. His power was limited by legislative appropriations and by the authority of the courts to review and void his decisions.

Governor impeached. *See* Impeachment

Governor of a territory and a state was John White Geary who served as governor of the Kansas territory from September 9, 1856 to March 4, 1857 and as governor of Pennsylvania from January 15, 1867 to January 21, 1873.

Governor of the Territory of Hawaii was Sanford Ballard Dole who was appointed by President William McKinley in 1900. (*William Franklin Willoughby—Territories and Dependencies of the U.S.*)

Jewish governor was David Emanuel of Georgia, who served from March 3, 1801, to November 7, 1801, after the resignation of Governor James Jackson. It is not entirely

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GOVERNOR--*Continued*

clear whether he became governor by virtue of the fact that he was president of the senate when Governor Jackson resigned, or whether he was regularly elected. The first Jewish governor elected for a full term was Moses Alexander of Idaho, a Democrat, who served from January 4, 1915, to January 6, 1919 as the eleventh governor of Idaho. (*American Jewish Historical Society Publication No. 17*)

Native born governor of New England was Josiah Winslow of Plymouth, Mass. He was elected governor of Massachusetts in 1673 and served until his death in 1680. (*Joseph Dillaway Sawyer—History of Pilgrims and Puritans*)

Negro governor (acting) was Pinckney Benton Stewart Pinchback who was Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana from 1871 to 1872. During Governor Henry Clay Warmoth's impeachment, he acted as Governor of Louisiana from December 11, 1872 to January 14, 1873.

Negro governor appointed by the President of the United States was William Henry Hastie whose appointment by President Harry S. Truman was confirmed by the Senate on May 1, 1946 as Governor of the Virgin Islands. He was inaugurated May 7, 1946 at Charlotte Amalie, V.I.

Woman governor of a state was Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross who was elected Governor of Wyoming on November 4, 1924, to fill the unexpired term of her husband, William Bradford Ross. She assumed her duties on January 5, 1925. Mrs. ("Ma") Miriam Amanda Ferguson of Texas was inaugurated Governor of Texas on January 10, 1925.

GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP. See Fellowship

GRADUATE SCHOOL. See College

GRAIN ELEVATOR. See Elevator

GRAIN STABILIZATION CORPORATION was authorized February 10, 1930, under act of Congress (46 Stat.L.15) approved June 15, 1929. It was organized in February 1930 and was composed of twenty-eight members. The first president was George Sparks Milnor.

GRAMMAR

English Grammar by an American was *A Short English Grammar, An Accidence to the English Tongues* by Hugh Jones, professor of mathematics in the College of William and Mary. It was published in London, England in 1724. (*Rollo La Verne Lyman—English Grammar in American Schools Before 1850*)

English grammar by an American published in America was Samuel Johnson's *The First Easy Rudiments of Grammar, applied to the English Tongue. By one who is extremely desirous to promote good literature in*

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America, And especially a right English Education. For the Use of schools. It was published in 1765 at New York City by "J. Holt, near the Exchange in Broad Street." The grammar consisted of thirty-six pages. Dr. Johnson was the first president of King's College (now Columbia University.) (*Charles Evans—American Bibliography*)

French grammar written and printed in America was *A New French and English Grammar, wherein the principles are methodically digested, with useful notes and observations, explaining the terms of grammar, and further improving its rules* by John Mary, instructor at Harvard College. It was printed in 1784 by J[ohn] Norman, Boston, Mass., and sold by the author.

Hebrew grammar was *A Grammar of the Hebrew Tongue*, by Judah Monis, an instructor in Hebrew at Harvard College, published in 1735 at Boston, Mass. It was dedicated to "His Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq: Governour in Chief of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, and the Rest of the Honourables and the Reverend Overseers of Harvard College, and to the Reverend Mr. Benjamin Wadsworth, President and the Rest of the Honourable and Reverend Corporation of Saud College" (*Lee Max Friedman—Early American Jews*)

Indian grammar was John Eliot's *The Indian Grammar Begun; or, An Essay to Bring the Indian Language into Rules, For the Help of Such As Desire to Learn the Same, For the Furtherance of Gospel Among Them* published at Cambridge, Mass., in 1666 by Marnaduke Johnson. It was written in the language of the Massachusetts Indians.

Latin grammar textbook was *A Short Introduction to the Latin Tongue For the use of the lower forms in the Latin School Being the Accidence abbridg'd and compiled in that most easy and accurate method, wherein the famous Mr. Ezekiel Cheever taught and which he found the most advantageous by seventy years' experience.* It was prepared by Ezekiel Cheever, master of the Boston Latin School, and published in 1709 at Boston, Mass., by B[artholomew] Green for Benj. Eliot at his shop under the Town-house. It contained 64 pages. Sizes 3 x 6 inches. (*Elizabeth Porter Gould—Ezekiel Cheever, Schoolmaster*)

GRAMMAR INSTRUCTION IN A COLLEGE was offered in 1795 at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C. "The English language (was) taught grammatically on the basis of Webster's and South's Grammar" (*Kemp Plummer Battle—History of the University of North Carolina*)

GRAND AMERICAN TRAPSHOOTING TOURNAMENT. See Trapshooting tournament

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. See War veterans' society

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GRAND CANYON EXPLORATION. *See Expedition*

GRAND JURY. *See Jury*

GRAND JURY FOREMAN (woman). *See Woman*

GRAND MASTER (Masonic). *See Freemasons*

GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH. *See Opera*

GRANGE. *See Agricultural society*

GRANITE was quarried at Quincy, Mass., in 1820 for the Bunker Hill Monument, Boston, Mass. About 9,000 tons in blocks two feet six inches square and twelve feet long were transported by the Granite Railway Company from the Quincy quarry to the wharf at Charleston, Mass.

GRAPHITE was produced commercially in 1840 at Ticonderoga, N.Y., and became the center of the graphite industry of the United States. Graphite occurs associated with igneous and metamorphic rocks.

GRAPHOPHONE. *See Phonograph*

GREAT LAKES COMMERCIAL VESSEL. *See Ship*

GREAT LAKES TO GULF WATERWAY. *See Canal*

GREAT POWERS CONFERENCE. *See Conference*

GREAT SEAL OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT. *See Seal*

GREEK COLLEGE AND ORPHANAGE was the Monastery of St. Stephanos at Gastonia, N.C., dedicated September 18, 1932, by Archbishop Athenagoras of the Greek Orthodox Church in North and South America to the "oncoming generations of Greek youth."

GREEK DAILY NEWSPAPER. *See Newspaper*

GREEK LETTER SOCIAL SOCIETY. *See Fraternity*

GREEK ORPHANAGE. *See Greek college and orphanage*

GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH was the Holy Trinity Church, 1222 N. Dorgenois Street, New Orleans, La., founded in 1867. The first pastor was Paisios Ferentinos. (*Seraphim G. Canoutas—Hellenism in America*)

GREEK PLAY. *See Play*

GREEK TESTAMENT. *See Bible*

GREENBACK LABOR PARTY (formed by members of the Labor Reform and old Greenback party) was organized February 22, 1878, at Toledo, Ohio. The first national con-

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vention was held June 9-10, 1880, at Chicago, Ill., and the first presidential candidate was James Baird Weaver of Iowa.

GREENBACK PARTY (or Independent Party) was organized November 25, 1874, at Indianapolis, Ind., and the first convention was held there, May 17, 1876. The first presidential candidate was Peter Cooper of New York who received 81,737 votes in the 1876 election. Samuel Fenton Cary of Ohio was the vice presidential candidate. The party platform advocated the payment of the national debt of the government in greenbacks.

GREENHOUSE was erected by James Beekman at New York City in 1764. It is claimed that Andrew Fanenil erected a glass house at Boston, Mass., prior to 1737. (*Florist's Exchange. 1895*)

GREYHOUND RACING ASSOCIATION was the International Greyhound Racing Association formed March 3, 1926, at Miami Fla., to systematize efforts and to conduct the game on the highest possible standard. The association is incorporated as a non-profit organization. The first High Commissioner was Owen P. Smith.

See also Dog race track

GROTTO. *See Freemasons*

GROUP HOSPITAL INSURANCE PLAN. *See Insurance*

GROUP HOSPITAL MEDICAL CO-OPERATIVE. *See Insurance*

GROUP INSURANCE. *See Insurance*

GUANO was imported from Peru in 1832 for fertilizer use. Guano is the deposits of droppings, bodies of dead birds and bats, and occurs in caves or above ground in districts where there is little or no rain. (*American Fertilizer Handbook—1936*)

GUARANTY BANK BILL. *See Bank legislation*

GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB. *See Cattle club*

GUM. *See Chewing gum*

GUN. *See Ordnance; Pistol; Rifle, etc*

GUNPOWDER MILL. *See Ordnance*

GUTTA PERCHA was imported from Calcutta in 1840 by William Bartlett, supercargo of the "Mary Parker." He presented a whip made of gutta percha to William Rider of New York City who organized William Rider and Brothers to handle the new commodity. Improvements of processes were constantly made. On June 1, 1852, John Rider obtained patent No. 8,992 on "vulcanized rubber," and in 1855 the North American Gutta Percha Company, New York City, was formed by them and capitalized for \$500,000. (*United States Magazine. April 15, 1855*)

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GYMNASIUM to offer systematic instruction was offered by the Round Hill School, Northampton, Mass., which was opened October 1, 1823 by John Green Cogswell and George Bancroft. Charles Beck was the instructor in Latin and gymnastics. Gymnastics was scheduled from 5 P.M. to 7 P.M. (*Old and New—July 1872*)

GYMNASTICS BOOK was *Gymnastics for Youth; or a practical guide to healthful and amusing exercises for the use of schools* by Johann Christoph Friedrich Guts Muths translated from the original work in German, but erroneously credited to Christian Gotthelf Salzmann. It was published in 1802 by William Duane, Philadelphia, Pa. It was illustrated with copper plates and contained 432 pages.

GYMNASTICS INSTRUCTION

Gymnastics instruction at a college was offered in 1826 at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., when Charles Theodore Christian Follen, professor of German, was appointed superintendent of the gymnasium. He introduced Friedrich Ludwig Jahn's system of gymnastics. (*Fred Eugene Leonard—A Guide to the History of Physical Education*)

Gymnastics instruction at a college for women was offered in 1862 by Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. The first teacher of gymnastics was a Miss Evans. During the first year, the course was optional, as the instruction was given "in the long store-room over the wood and coal shed at the northwest corner of the court." A gymnasium was erected in 1865. Courses in calisthenics, however, had been introduced in 1835, replaced by Dio Lewis gymnastics. (*Persis Harlow McCurdy—The History of Physical Training at Mount Holyoke College. American Physical Education Review. March 1909*)

GYRO COMPASS

Gyro compass installed on an American naval vessel was placed on the U.S.S. "Delaware" which was tested at sea, August 28, 1911. The installation consisted of a master gyro compass, employing the meridian seeking properties of a pendulous gyro. The master compass was designed to be installed in a protected station, with repeaters which followed the movements of the master located suitably for steering and taking bearings.

GYRO PILOT. See Shipping (Automatic steering gear)

GYROSCOPE

See also Aviation—Gyroscope automatic stabilization; Ship—Gyro stabilizer

Gyroscopes (commercially manufactured) were made by the Holbrook Apparatus Company, Hartford, Conn., in June 1857. They were made of iron, sold for \$2, and used as toys.

HABEAS CORPUS suspension order was issued May 3, 1861, by President Abraham Lincoln authorizing the commander of the mili-

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tary forces on the coast of Florida to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, if necessary. John Merryman was arrested May 25, 1861 by the military authorities and was refused the writ of habeas corpus. There was considerable agitation and on September 15, 1863, Lincoln issued a proclamation to the effect that in times of military strife, the writ of habeas corpus could be suspended. (*Henry Jarvis Raymond—Lincoln, His Life and Times*)

Habeas corpus writ in America was obtained about 1707 in behalf of the American historian, Robert Beverley.

HAGUE ARBITRATION CASE. See Arbitration

HAIL INSURANCE. See Insurance

HAIR CLIPPERS. See Clipper for cutting hair

HAIR CLOTH was manufactured at Rahway, N.J., in 1813, the process for which was covered by patents granted to William Shotwell and Arthur Kinder of New York City on July 23, 1813. It was called Taurine cloth and was a coarse fabric made from the hair of cattle with a mixture of wool.

HALF CENT. See Money

HALF DOLLAR. See Money—Silver coins

HALF-TONE ENGRAVING. See Engraving

HALL OF FAME

Hall of fame (baseball) was conceived in 1935, erected at Cooperstown, N.Y., during 1938 and dedicated June 12, 1939, as the National Baseball Museum and Hall of Fame. On January 29, 1936, the first group of five was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame: Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth, Honus Wagner, Christy Mathewson, and Walter Johnson.

Hall of fame (national) was National Statuary Hall, formerly the Hall of the United States House of Representatives in the Capitol at Washington, D.C., which was established by act of Congress of July 2, 1864 (13 Stat.L.347). Each state was invited to contribute marble or bronze statues of its most distinguished citizens.

Hall of fame (university) was the Hall of Fame which was inaugurated May 30, 1901, on the campus of New York University, New York City. The idea originated with Dr. Henry Mitchell MacCracken, chancellor of the university, who was aided in the project by a \$250,000 endowment from Helen Miller Gould (Mrs. Finley Johnson Shepard). (*Robert Underwood Johnson—Your Hall of Fame*)

HAMMER (pneumatic) was invented by Charles Brady King of Detroit, Mich., in 1890 who applied for a patent on May 19, 1892 which was granted January 30, 1894, No. 513,941. The hammer was exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Ill., in 1893.

THE FIRST**HAMMERED IRON.** *See* Iron**HANDBALL** national championship match for amateurs was staged at the Jersey City Handball Club, Jersey City, N.J., on January 7th and 8th, 1897, and was won by Michael Eagan.**HANGING RAILROAD BRIDGE.** *See* Bridge**HARD PORCELAIN.** *See* Porcelain (hard)**HARD WATER CRACKER.** *See* Cracker**HARNESS RACE.** *See* Horse race**HAT**

Derby hat was manufactured by James Henry Knapp of Knapp and Gilliam of South Norwalk, Conn., in 1850. The first derbies were sold to a New York jobber, Henderson and Bird, who sold one and a half dozen each of brown and black to a retail store on Broadway and Ninth Street, New York City. An English clerk suggested "Derby," (darby) after the famous English horse race, as the name of the hat which, through a difference in pronunciation, became known as "derby."

Soft felt hats for women were introduced in New York City in 1851 by John Nicholas Genin. Prior to this women wore bonnets. When Lajos (Louis) Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, arrived in New York City on December 5, 1851, on board the "Mississippi," Genin took low-crowned soft black hats and fastened the left side of the brim of each to the crown and ornamented it with a black feather, starting a new style in honor of the distinguished visitor. (*John Nicholas Genin—An Illustrated History of the Hat*)

Straw hats were made June 1798 by twelve-year-old Betsey Metcalf (Baker) of Providence, R.I. She braided seven strands of oat straws into braid which she fashioned into bonnets and trimmed with ribbons. They were lined with pink satin and sold for \$1 to \$1.25. (*Harper's Magazine* October 1864)

HAT BLOCKING AND SHAPING MACHINE was patented by Rudolph Eickemeyer and G. Osterheld of Yonkers, N.Y. Patent No. 52,661 was granted on April 3, 1866.

HAT FACTORY is believed to have been established in Danbury, Conn., in 1780 by Zadoc Benedict. He employed one journeyman and two apprentices whose total output was about eighteen hats a week. They were fur hats made from rabbit or beaver fur, and sold for \$6 to \$10 apiece. They are described as being "without elegance, being heavy, rough and unwieldy." (*James Montgomery Bailey—History of Danbury*)

HATCHERY. *See* Fish hatchery**HAY FEVER BOOK.** *See* Medical book**THE FIRST****HEAD TAX (IMMIGRATION).** *See* Immigration**HEADLIGHT (LOCOMOTIVE).** *See* Locomotive headlight**HEALTH BOARD**

See also Public health
Health board (local) was appointed by Governor Thomas Sim Lee in 1792 for Baltimore, Md. Dr. John Ross was appointed quarantine physician for land and Dr. John Worthington for sea. On September 12th and 17th, 1793, a quarantine was proclaimed against Philadelphia, Pa., which had a yellow fever epidemic and Governor Lee interdicted all direct commerce. Beginning April 24, 1795, the Board of Health was elected instead of appointed. (*John Russel Quinan—Medical Annals of Baltimore from 1608-1880*)

Health board (municipal) armed with sufficient powers for all emergencies was the Metropolitan Board of Health established in New York City by act of New York State Legislature passed February 26, 1866 (19th section, Chapter 74, Laws of 1866) "an act to create a Metropolitan Sanitary District and Board of Health for the preservation of life and health therein, and to prevent the spread of disease therefrom." The first meeting of the board was held March 5, 1866, and presided over by Jackson Smith Schultz. The other members of the board were Drs. James Crane, Willard Parker and John Osgood Stone.

Health board (state) was the Massachusetts State Board of Health and Vital Statistics established in 1869 (Chapter 420—Acts of 1869, approved June 21, 1869) "act to establish a State Board of Health." The first chairman was Henry Ingersoll Bowditch and the first secretary George Derby. Seven persons were appointed to serve terms ranging from one to seven years so that one term expired every year. The normal term of office was for seven years.

Health board (state) to regulate quarantine was a joint city and state board of health "to establish quarantine for the protection of the state" authorized by Louisiana, section 2 of Act No.336, approved March 15, 1855 by Governor Paul Octave Hebert. The board consisted of nine "competent citizens," six appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate and three elected by the council of New Orleans. The first president of the health board was Dr. A. Forster Axson.

HEALTH INSTRUCTION in connection with the schools was undertaken in October 1902 by New York City when the Board of Estimate and Apportionment voted \$30,000. The work was undertaken in cooperation with the Henry Street Nursing Service, New York City. Nurses were assigned to certain schools so that the children would not be absent from school for minor illnesses. The

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HEALTH INSTRUCTION—*Continued*
first staff of municipal school nurses in the United States was employed in November 1902 by the New York City Department of Health. (*Lillian D. Wald—The House on Henry Street*)

HEALTH INSURANCE. *See Insurance*

HEALTH LABORATORY

Health laboratory (municipal) was established January 1, 1888 at Providence, R.I., although some experimental work was undertaken in December 1887. Dr. Charles Value Chapin was in charge. Dr. Gardner Taber Swarts was the medical inspector.

Health laboratory (state) for the examination of sputa to diagnose disease for physicians was established September 1, 1894 at Providence, R.I., by the Rhode Island Department of Public Health. The laboratory was supervised by Drs. Gardner Taber Swarts and Jay Perkins. During the first six months, 115 tests were made.

HEALTH MUSEUM not connected with another institution was the Cleveland Health Museum, Cleveland, Ohio, opened November 12, 1940 to give accurate understanding of the body, how it functions, and how to care for it. It was incorporated December 28, 1936. The first director was Dr. Bruno Gebhard.

HEALTH ORDINANCE prohibiting spitting on the sidewalks or in other public places was passed May 12, 1896 by the New York City Department of Health. (*Sanitary Code of the Board of Health of the Health Department of the City of New York*)

HEALTH SOCIETY for the promotion of national health, composed of physicians and laymen, was the National Tuberculosis Association organized June 6, 1904, at Atlantic City, N.J. It had about 400 members. The first annual meeting was held May 18-19, 1905, at Washington, D.C. The first president was Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau.

HEARING AID. *See Deaf*

HEART (ARTIFICIAL). *See Artificial heart*

HEART OPERATION. *See Surgical operation*

HEATER. *See Stove*

HEATING SYSTEM from a central station was installed in Lockport, N.Y., in 1877 by Birdsall Holly. He dug a trench and ran a steam line for a distance of one hundred feet from his house to an adjoining property and found that the heat was not lost by being carried through pipes. He formed the Holly Steam Combination Company, Ltd., whose first plant was located at Elm and South Streets, Lockport, N.Y. The

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company is now operated by the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation, Lockport division.

Heating system (steam) was installed by Walworth & Nason in 1841 in New York City. James Jones Walworth and Joseph Nason organized a company for the purpose of "warming and ventilating buildings by means of steam and hot water apparatus." They introduced steam heating in 1844. They incorporated their company in 1841 which is now known as the Walworth Company. (*W. C. Mattox—Walworth Manufacturing Company: Its History and Traditions*)

HEAVY WATER. *See Water*

HEBREW BIBLE. *See Bible*

HEBREW BOOK published in America was "*Abne Yehoshua*" (Stones of Joshua) by Joshua Ben Mordecai ha-Cohen Falk, published in 1860 at New York City. It consisted of 108 pages.

HEBREW DICTIONARY. *See Dictionary*

HEBREW GRAMMAR. *See Grammar*

HEBREW LITERATURE DEGREE. *See Degrees*

HEBREW PLAY BY PROFESSIONAL ACTORS. *See Play*

HEBREW TYPE was used in Stephen Day's (Steeven Daye's) *The Whole Book of Psalmes, Faithfully Translated into English Metre*. . . issued in 1640 by the Cambridge Press, Cambridge, Mass.

HEEL (RUBBER). *See Rubber*

HELICOPTER

Helicopter air mail. *See Air mail service*

Helicopter (direct-lift-aircraft) that was successful was the VS-300 constructed October-November 1939 by the Vought-Sikorsky Aircraft, Stratford, Conn. A flight of fifteen minutes three seconds was made July 18, 1940, by Igor Ivan Sikorsky at Stratford, Conn., with a single main rotor, powered by a 70-horsepower Franklin engine. It had three auxiliary tail rotors for control, one turning in a vertical plane for rudder control and the other two turning in a horizontal plane on outriggers on either side of the tail.

Helicopter commercially designed was the S-51, a four-passenger helicopter, designed and built by the Sikorsky Aircraft Division of the United Aircraft Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn., which made its initial flight February 16, 1946. It received its Approved Type Certificate from the Civil Aeronautics Authority on March 26, 1946. It cruises at 80 miles an hour and has a range of 150 miles with pilot, three passengers and 70 pounds of baggage.

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Helicopter flight of importance was made June 16, 1922, by Henry Adler Berliner at College Park, Md., before representatives of the United States Bureau of Aeronautics. The machine raised itself three times to the height of seven feet. It had two lifting propellers in the front, the forward motion being obtained by tilting a propeller in the rear of the fuselage.

Helicopter flight (cross country) was made in a two-place army helicopter which took off May 13, 1942, from Stratford, Conn. It flew at low altitudes and landed at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio (761 miles), May 17, 1942, making sixteen stops en route. Actual flying time was 16 hours 10 minutes. Charles Lester Morris, test pilot of the Sikorsky Aircraft Division of the United Aircraft Corporation, was the pilot.

Helicopter flight from water was made April 17, 1941, by Igor Ivan Sikorsky at Stratford, Conn., in a Vought-Sikorsky helicopter mounted on rubber bags so that it could land and take off on either land or water.

Helicopter flight under N.A.A. (National Aeronautic Association) official supervision was made by Igor Ivan Sikorsky at Sniffens Point, Stratford, Conn., on April 15, 1941. He stayed aloft 1 hour, 5 minutes, and 14.5 seconds.

Helicopter licensed for commercial use by the Civil Aeronautics Administration was a Bell 47B able to cruise at speeds of 1 to 100 miles an hour; fly forwards, backwards or sideways; ascend or descend vertically or hover stationary. License No. 1 was granted March 8, 1946 to the New York *Journal-American*, New York City which used the helicopter for news coverage and photo delivery.

Helicopter with a twin-engine was the XHJD-1 built by the McDonnell Aircraft Corporation, St. Louis, Mo., and tested March 1946 at the Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Airport. Two 450 h.p. Pratt and Whitney Wasp Jr. engines, mounted midway on the pylons extending from the fuselage, turned two 40-foot blade rotors in opposite directions. The helicopter could carry a 3,000 pound load, operating on either one or both of the engines. It could take off, land vertically, hover motionless, fly forward, backward or sideways. The span from rotor tip to rotor tip was 81 feet.

Ram-jet helicopter was the "Little Henry" built by the McDonnell Aircraft Corporation, St. Louis, Mo., for the U.S. Air Force and tested May 5, 1947, by Charles Raymond Wood, Jr., at Lambert Field, St. Louis, Mo. It weighed 310 pounds and had a two-blade rotor, two tip ram-jets weighing ten pounds each, a small rudder, and an open steel tube structure supporting the pilot, fuel tanks and controls. It had a 50 m.p.h. forward speed and a 300 pound lifting capacity.

HELIUM was discovered as a constituent of natural gas in 1905 by Professor Hamilton Perkins Cady and Dr. David Ford McFarland

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of the University of Kansas. They tested the residuum from a gas well at Dexter, Cowley County, Kansas, and found that it had a 1.84 per cent helium content. (*American Chemical Society. Proceedings, 1906. On the Occurrence of Helium in Natural Gas*)

Helium-filled balloon. See Balloon

Helium plant of the United States was the United States Production Plant, Fort Worth, Texas, completed in April 1921 under the cognizance of the Navy Department. It used the Linde Air Products Company process and was operated by that company. The Bureau of Mines assumed the supervision of this plant, July 1, 1925 and operated it until 1929 when it was closed on account of insufficient gas supply. (*Willard A. Pollard—Public Works of the Navy—Bulletin No. 31—United States Helium Production Plant*)

Helium plants (experimental) were those of the Linde Air Products Company, the Air Reduction Company, the Jefferies-Norton Corporation, erected in 1917 and operated under the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior. One of these plants was erected at Petrolia, Texas, and the other two at Fort Worth, Texas. About 200,000 cubic feet of helium were produced by them in their experimental runs of which 147,000 cubic feet, compressed in steel cylinders, were on the dock at New Orleans, La., ready for shipment to France when the armistice was signed. (*Andrew Stewart—Production of Helium for Use in Airships—Bureau of Mines—1919*)

HEMOPHILIA TREATISE. See Medical books

HEMP EXPORTATION was made to England in 1730. It consisted of fifty hundredweight of hemp raised in New England and Carolina, and three hundredweight from Virginia.

HERBAL BOOK was Samuel Stearns' *The American Herbal or Materia Medica wherein the virtues of the mineral, vegetable and animal productions of North and South America are laid open*, printed in 1801 at Walpole, N.H., by D[avid] Carlisle for Thomas and Thomas and the author. It contained 360 pages.

HERD BOOK for live stock was the *American Herd Book, containing pedigrees of short horn cattle to which is prefixed a concise history, of English and American short horns*, 240 pages, edited by Lewis Falley Allen and published in 1846 at Buffalo, N.Y.

HEREDITY CLINIC. See Medical clinic

HERESY TRIAL of a bishop was in 1925. William Montgomery Brown, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Arkansas, author of *Communism and Christianity*, was deposed for heresy at New Orleans, La., on October 12, 1925. The deposition was imposed by the Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., presiding officer

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HERESY TRIAL—*Continued*
of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Secretary of the House, Dr. Charles Laban Pardee, drew a line through Brown's name on the record. He was not excommunicated.

HERO FUND COMMISSION. *See* Carnegie Hero Fund commission

HEROINE. *See* Woman

HIGH DEFINITION TELEVISION. *See* Television

HIGH JUMPING STANDARDS using electric eye detectors were constructed by Lyle Hudson Bennett Peer of the General Electric Research Laboratory and others, and were used May 31, 1941, at the Schenectady Patrolmen's Association interscholastic track meet, Schenectady, N.Y. A series of four parallel beams of light, one inch apart, mounted on a standard, recorded interruption of the beam.

HIGH SCHOOL

Commercial high school. *See* Commercial high school

High school was opened in May 1820 in Boston, Mass., known as the English Classical School. The name was changed in 1824 to the English High School. Admittance was open to boys at least twelve years of age who were required to be "well acquainted with reading, writing, English grammar in all its branches, and arithmetic, as far as simple proportions" (Josiah Quincy—*Municipal History of the Town and City of Boston*)

High school aviation course. *See* Aviation—School

High school business school. *See* Business school

High school for girls was established in 1826 in Boston, Mass., but was abolished in 1828 due to its great popularity. Instead the course of study in the elementary schools was advanced. (Alexander James Inglis—*The Rise of the High School in Massachusetts*)

High school to fingerprint students. *See* Fingerprinting

Junior high schools were the McKinley and the Washington High Schools of Berkeley, Calif., authorized December 21, 1909, based on the recommendations made November 30, 1909, by Frank Forest Bunker. They were known as "Introductory high schools." The McKinley School housed the seventh, eighth and ninth grade pupils in a separate building with a re-organized curriculum and a separate administration, and opened the new term January 2, 1910, with Charles Louis Biedenbach as principal. The Washington High School opened on the same date with G. W. Monroe as principal. (Frank Forest Bunker—*The Junior High School Movement—Its Beginnings.*)

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Public high school to specialize in the performing field was the School of Performing Arts, a division of the Metropolitan Vocational High School, New York City, opened September 13, 1948. Dr. Franklin J. Keller was the first principal. The school was conducted on the usual secondary school basis. However, half the time is given to practical work in the arts [music, dance, theatre and radio] and the other half to regular college preparatory academic courses, with a diploma at the end of three years to those who have come from junior high schools and at the end of four years of study to those who have come from eight-year elementary schools.

Vocational high school for girls was the Trade School for Girls, Boston, Mass., opened July 1904 as a summer experiment in training. Subjects taught were plain sewing, advanced sewing, dressmaking, millinery, machine operating, trade design and domestic science. Florence M. Marshall was principal.

HIGH SCHOOL LEGISLATION authorizing night classes was enacted by Ohio (Section XVI of Act passed by the Legislature of Ohio, March 16, 1829). Accordingly there were opened in Cincinnati, Ohio, on November 1840, three evening schools for boys. In 1855, schools for girls were also opened (Paul Monroe—*Cyclopedia of Education*)

HIGH STEEPLE BUILDING. *See* Building

HIGHWAY. *See* Road

HIGHWAY BRIDGE. *See* Bridge

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC BUILDING. *See* Building

HIGHWAY TUNNEL. *See* Tunnel

HILL CLIMBING CONTEST. *See* Automobile hill climbing contest; Motorcycle hill climbing contest

HILLSIDE SHRINE (RELIGIOUS). *See* Religious hillside shrine

HISTORICAL PRINT ENGRAVING. *See* Engraving

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Historical society (general) was the American Historical Association founded September 10, 1884 at Saratoga, N.Y., for the "promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts." Its first report was transmitted to Congress, June 16, 1890, and was published as Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 170. The first president was Andrew Dickson White. The society was incorporated by act of Congress January 4, 1889 (American Historical Association—*Papers. Vol 1*)

Historical society (national) was the American Antiquarian Society founded at Worcester, Mass., by Isaiah Thomas, the first print-

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er of Worcester. Incorporated October 24, 1812, it was the first national historical society and had the first great American historical collection. The first meeting was held November 19, 1812 at the Exchange Coffee House, Boston, Mass. The first president was Isaiah Thomas, and the first vice presidents were Aaron Bancroft and Timothy Bigelow.

Historical society (state) was the Massachusetts Historical Society, organized August 26, 1790, at Boston, Mass., by five persons under the leadership of the Rev. Jeremy Belknap. Their next meeting, held on January 24, 1791, was attended by ten people. The main purpose of the society, incorporated February 19, 1794, was to gather manuscript material to be preserved and used for its publication for general use and to have a library which would carry on their plan. (*Massachusetts Historical Society. Collections. Vol. II and III*)

HISTORY

American history of importance written by a woman was a three-volume narrative history of the Revolutionary War entitled *History of the Rise, Progress, and Termination of the American Revolution, Interspersed with Biographical, Political and Moral Observation*, by Mercy Otis Warren. It was published at Boston, Mass., in 1805. (*Alice Brown—Mercy Warren*)

Business history chair. See Business history chair

Comic history of the United States was *A Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan*, a 135-page book, by Hector Bull-Us [James Kirke Paulding] published in 1812 in New York City by Inskeep and Bradford.

History of New England published in the colonies was the *New England's Memoriall, or a Brief Relation of the Most Memorable and Remarkable Passages of the Providence of God, Manifested to the Planters of New England in America: With Special Reference to the First Colony Therefore, Called New Plimouth*, published by Nathaniel Morton, secretary to the court for the Jurisdiction of New-Plymouth. It was printed in 1669 at Cambridge, Mass. by "S. G[reen] and M. J[ohnson]," for John Usher of Boston, Mass. Edward Johnson's *A History of New-England From the English Planting in the yeere 1628 untill the yeere 1652, Declaring the Form of Government, Civill, Military and Ecclesiastique*, a 236-book also known as *The Wonder-Working Providence of Sions Saviour in New England*, was published in London, England, in 1654.

Political history was *A Political and Civil History of the U.S.A. from the year 1763 to the close of the administration of President Washington in March, 1797 including a summary view of the political and civil state of the North American colonies, prior to that period*, by Timothy Pitkin. It was published in two volumes by Hezekiah Howe and Durrie and Peck in 1828 at New Haven, Conn.

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Printing history. See Printing history

Theater history. See Theater history

HISTORY INSTRUCTION

American history chair was established by the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1850. The first incumbent was William Bradford Reed, who remained in the post until 1856.

Ancient and modern history chair was the McLean professorship endowed in 1823 under the will of John McLean. It was established at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., in 1838. The first incumbent was Professor Jared Sparks (1838-1849).

History course (integrated) in a woman's college was given by Professor Woodrow Wilson at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., in 1885. The histories of Greece and Rome were taken as representative of ancient history, and France and England as representative of mediaeval and modern history. The object was to "keep the student mindful of the broad views of history in which the events in the lives of individual nations stand related." (*Herbert Baxter Adams—The Study of History in American Colleges and Universities*)

History seminar was established by the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, in 1869, under the leadership of Charles Kendall Adams. (*Andrew Ten Brook—American State Universities and the University of Michigan*)

School of modern history in connection with a college was at the College of William and Mary of Williamsburg, Va., which was instituted in 1803.

HISTORY OF MEDICINE DEPARTMENT. See Medical instruction

HISTORY OF SCIENCE SOCIETY. See Science association

HOCKEY GAME TELECAST. See Television

HOIST. See Crane

HOLD-UP OF ARMORED CAR. See Automobile robbery

HOLDING COMPANY authorization (state) was enacted by New Jersey on April 4, 1888, "an act concerning corporations of this state, and of other states, doing business in this state." It provided that it was "lawful for any corporation of this state, or of any other state, doing business in this state and authorized by law to own and hold shares of stocks and bonds of corporations of other states, to own and hold and dispose thereof in the same manner and with all the rights, powers and privileges of individual owners of

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HOLDING COMPANY—*Continued*
shares of the capital stock and bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of corporations of this state."

HOLIDAY

Arbor Day celebration was held on April 10, 1872, in Nebraska. Governor Julius Sterling Morton suggested the holiday and helped celebrate it by causing trees to be planted throughout the state. Arbor Day did not become a legal holiday in Nebraska until April 22, 1885, Morton's birthday.

Armistice Day was celebrated simultaneously in many cities on November 11, 1919. Memorial trees were planted in Lafayette Square, opposite the White House, Washington, D.C.

Decoration Day celebration was on May 30, 1868. Two years after the Civil war, April 26, 1866, the women of Columbus, Miss., strewed flowers on the graves of both the Confederate and National soldiers at Friendship Cemetery. In May 1868, Adjutant General Norton Parker Chipman suggested to National Commander John Alexander Logan of the Grand Army of the Republic that this organization inaugurate the custom of spreading flowers on the graves of Union soldiers at periodic intervals. General Logan appointed May 30, 1868, as the date "for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion and with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year." The custom of decorating graves of soldiers, however, had often been locally observed previously.

Father's Day celebration was held on June 19, 1910. The idea originated with Mrs. John Bruce Dodd, and the holiday was launched by the Ministerial Association and the Y.M.C.A. of Spokane, Wash.

Flag Day remembrance took place in 1877 when the Government requested all public buildings to fly the national flag on June 14, 1877 in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the adoption of the American flag. Flag day was made a legal holiday by Pennsylvania on May 7, 1937 (Act No. 155). It established June 14th as Flag Day and provided that the holiday be celebrated on Monday when it falls on Sunday.

Frontier Day holiday was celebrated by Cheyenne, Wyo. The first Cheyenne Frontier Day celebration was held at the Fair Grounds, Cheyenne, Wyo., on Thursday September 23, 1897. From a one-day exhibition, the show has grown to a five-day spectacle of ranch and range sports, Indian games and dances, military maneuvers by soldiers of the United States Army and races requiring the utmost skill in horsemanship. Other cities had similar celebrations under different names. (*Cheyenne Frontier Days—Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce*)

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Indian Day observance was on May 13, 1916, sponsored by the Society of American Indians. The purpose was to recognize and honor the American Indian and to improve his condition. Indian Day is the second Saturday in May and is not a universal holiday. The only states in the United States that have an Indian population of over 10,000 are Arizona, California, Minnesota, Montana, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Washington.

Labor Day holiday was inaugurated December 28, 1869 by the Knights of Labor, an organization formed in Philadelphia, Pa. Annual observance was sponsored by the American Federation of Labor which resolved in convention at Chicago, Ill., on October 7, 1884 "that the first Monday in September be set aside as a laborer's national holiday."

Labor Day holiday (federal) was officially declared by act of Congress of June 28, 1894 (28 Stat L 96), "an act making Labor Day a legal holiday." It designated the first Monday in September a legal holiday for federal employees and for the District of Columbia. There are no national holidays created for the nation as each state declares for its own jurisdiction the holidays to be observed, either by legislative enactment or by executive proclamation.

Labor Day holiday parade was held September 5, 1882 in New York City under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. Ten thousand workmen, accompanied by bands of music, paraded carrying placards, "Less Work and More Pay"; "Less Hours More Pay"; "Labor Pays All Taxes"; "Labor Creates All Wealth"; "To the Workers Should Belong The Wealth"; "The Laborer Must Receive and Enjoy the Full Fruit of His Labor," etc. (*American Federationist—Oct. 1897*)

Labor Day law (state) making Labor Day a state holiday was passed February 21, 1887, by Oregon. Colorado passed a similar law March 15, 1887, and New York, May 6, 1887.

Mardi Gras of New Orleans, La., had its inception in 1827 when a group of young men returned from Paris and introduced the French carnival idea. Mardi Gras is always on the Tuesday before Ash Wednesday, the day which marks the beginning of the Lenten season.

Maritime Day was established by joint resolution of Congress, May 20, 1933 (48 Stat. L.73) as May 22nd, the anniversary of the sailing of the steamship "Savannah" from Savannah, Ga., on May 22, 1819. The resolution authorized and requested the President "annually to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe National Maritime Day by displaying the flag."

Memorial Day. See above Decoration Day

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Mother-in-Law Day was celebrated March 5, 1934, at Amarillo, Tex. The honored mother was Mrs. W. F. Donald, the mother-in-law of Gene Howe, part owner and editor of the *Amarillo Daily News* and the *Amarillo Globe*, who was responsible for the celebration.

Mother's Day was suggested by Miss Anna Jarvis, of Philadelphia, Pa., in a public meeting in 1907. She proposed wearing a carnation on the second Sunday of May. The first city to adopt the plan was Philadelphia which designated May 10, 1908, as the first Mother's Day. Mother's Day received national recognition May 12, 1914.

National holiday was April 30, 1889, authorized by act of Congress March 21, 1889 (25 Stat.L.980), to observe the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington. The day was "hereby declared to be a national holiday throughout the United States." A committee of five senators and five representatives of the 51st Congress was appointed to arrange an appropriate celebration in Congress on December 11, 1889, at which Chief Justice Melville Weston Fuller was the guest speaker.

Navy Day was suggested by Mrs. William Hamilton to the Secretary of the Navy, and celebrated October 27, 1922, the anniversary of the birth of President Theodore Roosevelt. Celebrations in commemoration were held in various parts of the United States.

Saturday half holiday was inaugurated by George Westinghouse, the inventor and manufacturer of the airbrake, who established the custom in his factory in Pittsburgh, Pa., in June 1871. (*Francis Ellington Leupp—George Westinghouse, His Life and Achievements*)

Thanksgiving Day designated by presidential proclamation was November 26, 1789. On October 3, 1789, President George Washington issued a proclamation appointing November 26, 1789, as a day of general thanksgiving for the adoption of the constitution. (*Howard Sylvester Jackson Sickel—Thanksgiving*)

Thanksgiving Day celebration (nationwide, colonial) was held Thursday December 18, 1777, commemorating the surrender of Lieutenant General John Burgoyne on October 17, 1777 at Schuylerville, N.Y. On October 31, 1777, the Continental Congress appointed Samuel Adams, Richard Henry Lee and Daniel Roberdeau to draft a recommendation "to set apart a day of thanksgiving for the signal success lately obtained over the enemies of the United States." The resolution was accepted November 1, 1777, and on November 7, 1777, it was voted "that a duplicate of the recommendation of Congress to the several states to set apart a day of thanksgiving signed by the president be sent to the respective states, and to General Washington and General Gates." (*Journals of the Continental Congress 1774-1789 Volume 9*)

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Thanksgiving Day national proclamation was made on October 3, 1863, by President Abraham Lincoln who set aside the last Thursday in November, a date which has since been generally nationally observed. Special thanksgiving days had been previously set aside for specific occasions of thanks. On April 10, 1862 Lincoln requested the nation "to implore spiritual consolation . . . at their next weekly assemblages in their accustomed places of public worship." On July 15, 1863, he designated Thursday, August 6, 1863, "to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion."

Thanksgiving Day sermon (west of the Alleghenies) was given by the Rev Charles Beatty, a Presbyterian minister, on November 26, 1758. He delivered a sermon entitled "A Clarion of Calvinism," at Duquesne (now Pittsburgh), Pa.

Thanksgiving Day service was held August 9, 1607, at Phippsburg, Me., by colonists on "The Gift of God" and the "Mary and John" under the leadership of George Popham who landed at "St. Georges Island." Services were held by Rev. Richard Seymour "gyvinge God thanks for our happy meetinge & saffe arival into the contry." (*Henry Otis Thayer—The Sagadahoc Colony*)

HOLY MASS (CATHOLIC). See Catholic Holy Mass

HOLY ORDERS. See Catholic Holy Orders

HOME LOAN BANK BOARD. See Federal home loan bank board

HOME OWNERS LOAN CORPORATION was authorized by the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933 approved by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, June 13, 1933 (47 Stat.L. 736) "to grant long term mortgage loans at low interest rates to those in urgent need of funds for the protection, preservation or recovery of their homes who were unable to procure the needed financing through normal channels." The Federal Home Loan Bank Board, consisting of five members, was organized under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, approved July 22, 1932, to establish and supervise the twelve Federal Home Loan Banks according to the provisions of the act. Franklin Fort was appointed chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board on July 22, 1932. The Federal Home Loan Bank System is a permanent system which makes loans to members of home financing institutions for home financing purposes. The Home Owners Loan Corporation is a temporary emergency corporation loaning directly to home owners who are threatened with foreclosure and are unable to obtain the money for refinancing through private channels.

HOME STUDY COURSE of a serious nature was offered by the Literary and Scientific Circle of the Chautauqua Institution which was

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HOME STUDY COURSE—*Continued*
organized August 10, 1878. In harmony with the plan of the first work of the Assembly, the correspondence School of Theology was organized and in 1881 received its charter. On March 30, 1883, the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts was given a charter by the legislature of the State of New York, conferring full authority to grant diplomas and to confer the usual college and university degrees.

See also Chautauqua organization

"HOME RUN" KING. *See* Baseball player

HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE. *See* Medical school

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL. *See* Hospital

HOMEOPATHIC MAGAZINE. *See* Medical periodical

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY. *See* Medical society

HOMEOPATHY was brought to New York City in 1825 by Dr. Hans Burch Gram. In 1828 Gram was elected a member of the New York Medical and Philosophical Society, and in 1829 became its president. (*Thomas Lindsay Bradford—The Pioneers of Homeopathy*)

HOMEOPATHY TREATISE. *See* Medical book

HOMESTEAD under the Homestead Act was taken by Daniel Freeman, a Union soldier, on January 1, 1863, near Beatrice, Neb.

HOMESTEAD ACT

Homestead act was "an act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain" passed by both houses of Congress on May 19, 1862, and approved on May 20, 1862 (12 Stat.L. 392) by President Abraham Lincoln. It went into effect on January 1, 1863. Under this law any man or woman of twenty-one could secure title to one hundred and sixty acres of public land by living on it for five years making certain improvements, and paying fees of approximately \$18.

Homestead act (desert) was enacted on March 3, 1875 (18 Stat.L.497) "to sell the desert land in Lassen County, Calif., at \$1.25 an acre." This act differed from the Homestead Act of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat.L.392) in that the owner was not required to reside on the land and that he could purchase four times the quantity of land permitted under the Homestead Act.

HONOLULU SQUADRON FLIGHT. *See* Aviation—Flights

HONOR SYSTEM of conducting examinations was introduced by the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., in 1779.

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(*Bulletin of the College of William and Mary in Virginia*)

HONORS COURSE. *See* College

HOOKLESS FASTENER. *See* Fastening

HOOKS AND EYES. *See* Fastening

HORIZON CURVATURE PHOTOGRAPH. *See* Photograph

HORMONE. *See* Pituitary hormone

HORSE. *See* Animals

HORSE BREEDING SOCIETY was the Massachusetts Society for Encouraging the Breed of Fine Horses, formed at Boston, Mass., in 1810. Annual trials and competitions were held October 23rd, 24th and 25th at the Washington course, Boston, Mass. Rules provided that "every driver shall be dressed at starting neatly with a jockey cap, silk jacket with sleeves," etc.

Also see Animal breeding society

HORSE CAR. *See* Street car

HORSE FARM. *See* Animals

HORSE RACE

American bred horse to win a major race abroad was Prioress, a four-year-old bay mare which won the Cesarewitch Handicap at Newmarket, England on October 13, 1857. There were 37 starters of whom 3 tied. In the run-off after the regular daily program, Prioress won by a length and a half (4 minutes 15 seconds for the 2 mile 468 yard course). The odds were 100 to 1. Her owner was Richard Ten Broeck (*Spirit of the Times—November 7, 1857*)

Harness horse race (Hambletonian) for three-year olds was won by Guy McKinney, a four-year old, who won \$45,868.42 of the \$73,451.32 purse in 2:05¼ at the initial stake August 30, 1926 at the New York State Fair, Syracuse, N.Y. The horse was owned by Henry B. Rea of Pittsburgh, Pa, and driven by Nat Ray. The first driver to win the Hambletonian twice was Ben White who won August 16, 1933 with Mary Reynolds and on August 12, 1936 with Rosalind (at Goshen, N.Y.). (*Elizabeth Sharts—Cradle of the Trotter*)

Horse race on a regular basis was held on the Newmarket Course at Hempstead Plains, Long Island, N.Y. in 1665 when Governor Richard Nichols, the first English Governor of New York, established the course. He issued the order to measure off a mile course on the level prairie near the village and gave a cup to reward the owner of the swiftest running horse "not so much for the divertisement of youth as for encouraging the bettering of the breed of horses, which through neglect has been impaired." (*Farmer's Home Journal. Aug. 1930*)

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Horse race (American Derby) was held at Washington Park Club, Chicago, Ill., on June 28, 1884. The race for three-year-olds was won by Modesty (Isaac Murphy, jockey) whose time for the $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile course was $2:42\frac{3}{4}$ minutes winning \$10,700 in a field of twelve. (*Goodwin's Annual Turf Guide for 1884*)

Horse race (Kentucky Derby) was run May 17, 1875 at the Churchill Downs Course at Louisville, Ky. There were fifteen starters. Aristides (jockey, O. Lewis) won a \$2,850 purse covering the mile and a half course in 2 minutes $37\frac{3}{4}$ seconds. Volcano was second, Verdigris, third.

Horse race of a thousand miles started 5:30 P.M., June 13, 1893, at Chadron, Nebr., each contestant being allowed two race horses, one to ride and one to follow. The destination was Chicago, Ill., via Long Pine, Oneill, and Wausa, Nebr.; Sioux City, Galva, Fort Dodge, Iowa Falls, Waterloo, Manchester, and Dubuque, Iowa; and Freeport, De Kalb and Chicago, Ill. The winner, John Berry, on "Poison" arrived June 27, 1893 at 9:30 A.M. followed by Emmet Albright at 11:15 A.M. and Joe Gillespie at 1:31 P.M.

Jockey. See Jockey

Steeplechase. See Steeplechase

Three hundred mile endurance run was held on October 15, 1919, from Fort Ethan Allen, Burlington, Vt., to Camp Devens, Mass. Ramela, owned by W. R. Brown, president of the Arab Club, ridden by Albert W. Harris of Chicago, Ill., won the \$1,000 prize and the United States Mounted Service challenge cup. The horse won 23 $34/60$ points of a possible 25, covering the distance in 51 hours $26\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. Kingfisher was second and won the \$500 prize. There were fourteen starters. Points were determined by rating the condition of the horses, the food consumption, etc. Entrants were required to cover sixty miles a day and were ridden not less than ten hours and not more than fifteen hours a day, carrying weights from 200 to 245 pounds.

Trotting course was established at Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y., in 1825 by the New York Trotting Club. On May 16, 1825, the main race was won by Screwdriver.

HORSE REGISTER

Horse pacing register was the *American Race-Turf Register, Sportsman's Herald and General Stud Book*; containing the pedigrees of the most celebrated horses, mares, and geldings that have distinguished themselves as pacers on the American turf, 602 pages, by Patrick Nisbett Edgar, published in 1833 at New York City.

Trotting register was John Hankins Wallace's *American Trotting Register, containing all that is known of the pedigrees of trotting horses, their ancestors and descendants, with*

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a full record of all published performances in which a mile was trotted or paced in 2.40 or less, from the earliest dates till the close of 1868, a 504-page book published in 1871 at New York City.

HORSE SHOW was the Upperville Colt and Horse Show, Upperville, Va., established in 1853 by Colonel Richard Hunter Dulany. Shows were held annually in June until the Civil War. The first show after the war was held November 10, 1869. Fairs have been held every year since.

Horse show of national scope was held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, October 22-26, 1883, by the National Horse Show Association of America. There were 187 exhibitors with 623 entries. Cornelius Fellowes was president of the association from its organization in 1883 until 1909.

HORSEBACK TRANSCONTINENTAL SOLO TRIP RIDER (WOMAN). See Woman

HORSEBLANKETS. See Blanket

HORSESHOE MANUFACTURING MACHINE was patented on November 23, 1835 by Henry Burden of Troy, N.Y., who received subsequent patents in 1843, 1857 and 1862. His machine produced a completed horseshoe from a rod of iron that was fed into it. It produced shoes more rapidly and uniformly than the hand production method which had been used prior to this invention. (*Margaret Burden Proudfit—Henry Burden, His Life, and a History of His Inventions*)

HORSESHOE PITCHERS ASSOCIATION (National) was the Grand League of the American Horseshoe Pitchers Association organized May 16, 1914, at Kansas City, Kan. Rules were standardized. Pegs were raised to eight inches and spaced thirty-eight and a half feet apart. Ringers counted five points and leaners three points. The first championship tournament was held October 23, 1915, at Kellerton, Iowa. Frank Jackson won the championship winning twenty-four out of twenty-five games.

HORSESHOE PITCHING CONTEST (International) open to all was held at Bronson, Kan., in 1909. Frank Jackson of Blue Mound, Kan., was awarded the World's Championship belt with miniature horseshoes attached to it.

HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE was the *Floral Magazine and Botanical Repository*, published May 1832 at Philadelphia, Pa., by D[avid] & C[uthbert] Landreth, nurserymen and seedsmen. Publication ceased after 80 pages and 31 colored lithograph prints had been issued.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY was the New York Horticultural Society founded in 1818 and incorporated March 22, 1822. It existed about fifteen years.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—Cont.

Horticultural society (permanent) was the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, organized November 24, 1827 at Philadelphia, Pa., with a membership of 53. Horace Binney was the first president. The first exhibition open to the public was held June 6, 1829. It was the earliest horticultural society which still exists. (*James Boyd—History of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society*)

HOSE (fire). See Fire hose

HOSPITAL

Ambulance ship. See Ship

Animal hospital. See Veterinary hospital

Army Field Hospital was a tent hospital established by Brigadier General Bernard John Dowling Irwin of the Army Medical Corps at Shiloh, Tenn., prior to the battle of April 6-7, 1862, when the Union army suffered more than 13,000 casualties.

Babies' hospital designed exclusively for infants was the Babies Hospital of the City of New York which was chartered on June 23, 1887. The hospital opened in a house at 161 East 36th Street, New York City, with a total of eight beds. (*Twenty-Fifth Annual Report—Babies Hospital of the City of New York*)

Cancer home for incurables (free) was established in a room in a flat on Scammel Street, New York City, on September 15, 1896, by Rose Hawthorne Lathrop (later Sister Mary Alphonsa, O.D.) afterward assisted by Alice Huber (later Sister Mary Rose, O.D.). They organized the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer which on May 1, 1899, opened the St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, New York City, with accommodations for fifteen patients. On June 1, 1901, a building in the country was acquired which carried on the work under the name of Rosary Hill Home at Sherman Park (now Hawthorne), N.Y.

Cancer hospital was the New York Cancer Hospital, 106th Street and Central Park West, New York City. The hospital had its beginning at a preliminary meeting held February 7, 1884, at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton Cullum and was incorporated May 31, 1884, "to establish, maintain and conduct a cancer hospital." It was opened for patients December 7, 1887, and by special act of March 6, 1899, of the legislature, its name was changed to the General Memorial Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases. On March 22, 1916, a court order was obtained to drop "General" from the title, effective April 26, 1916, and its name became the Memorial Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases, and is now at 444 E. 68th St. The first attending surgeons were Dr. James Bradbridge Hunter, Dr. Clement

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Cleveland and Dr. William Tillinghast Bull. The first president was John E. Parsons. (*Milestones of Memorial Hospital*)

Cancer hospital (municipal) was the New York City Cancer Institute on Welfare Island, New York City, dedicated August 1, 1923. The first patient was admitted August 23, 1923. Dr. Isaac Levin was the first director.

Children's hospital was established in 1854 in New York City and was known as "The Nursery and Child's Hospital." It originated from a society founded by Sarah Platt Doremus and Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois "for the maintenance and care of the children of wet-nurses, and the daily charge of infants whose parents labor away from home." (*106th Annual Report—N.Y. Nursery and Child's Hospital. 1928*)

Chinese hospital was the Chinese Hospital, Jackson Street, San Francisco, Calif., opened April 18, 1925. The first board of directors included B. S. Seid, president; B. S. Fong, vice president; Yee Y. Ng, secretary and Chow King, treasurer.

Community hospital was the Community Hospital, Elk City, Okla., established by Dr. Michael Abraham Shadid. The organization meeting was held October 20, 1929. The hospital was dedicated August 13, 1931. (*Michael Abraham Shadid—A Doctor for the People*)

Crippled children's hospital (state) was the Gillette State Hospital for Crippled Children, St. Paul, Minn., authorized April 23, 1897 (Chapter 289, Laws of 1897) "an act to provide for the care and treatment of crippled and deformed children." Five thousand dollars was appropriated. The hospital was named in honor of Dr. Arthur Jay Gillette.

Dispensary established for the specific purpose of furnishing free medicine to the needy was the Philadelphia Dispensary instituted on April 12, 1786 by Bishop William White. It was chartered April 15, 1796 and was governed by twelve managers elected annually. It was not, however, the first to do free out-patient work, as the Pennsylvania Hospital treated indigent outpatients as early as December 13, 1752. The Philadelphia Dispensary affiliated with the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1922. (*Thomas George Morton—History of the Pennsylvania Hospital*)

Eye infirmary was established at New London, Conn., in 1817 by Elisha North. North studied at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School but did not obtain his M.D. degree. In appreciation of his interest and effort in behalf of medicine, he was later awarded the M.D. degree in Connecticut. (*Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin, October 1908*)

Floating hospital was the "Emma Abbott" which made its trial trip July 19, 1875. It was known as the "poor children's yacht" and was operated by St. John's Guild, New York City

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(organized October 19, 1866, incorporated December 14, 1877) until 1902, when it was replaced with a more modern ship. In the summer of 1873, the Guild hired a barge and gave two excursions for sick children, and in 1874 eighteen similar excursions, accommodating 15,202 sick children and mothers. So noticeable was the health benefit that the Guild decided to operate its own floating hospitals. (*St. John's Guild—Sixty-Seventh Annual Report*)

Group hospital-medical cooperative. See Insurance

Homeopathic hospital was the Homeopathic Hospital of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., incorporated September 20, 1850. Vincent L. Bradford was the first president. In 1852, a hospital with thirty beds was opened which served for about two years.

Hospital for the military and naval forces was the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., opened for the reception of patients on January 17, 1887. The appropriation was authorized by act of Congress of June 30, 1882 (22 Stat.L.121). It had five separate buildings which were connected by verandahs. (*Charles Cutter—Guide to the Hot Springs of Arkansas*)

See also above Army field hospital; and below Marine hospital; Naval hospital

Hospital in America was the Pennsylvania Hospital opened in Philadelphia on February 1752 due to the efforts of Benjamin Franklin and Dr. Thomas Bond. A temporary hospital was erected in 1751 in a private house on High Street (now Market). The care of the sick, however, was undertaken earlier by both local and secular organizations. St. Augustine, Fla., set aside six beds in a home for the poor in 1565; the Dutch West India Company appointed Master Jacob Hendrickszen Varrevanger surgeon on December 20, 1656, at New Amsterdam to look after the sick; the Ursulines at New Orleans, La., opened an infirmary without restrictions July 17, 1734, in which Sister Xavier Herbert was the chief infirmarian. (*Thomas George Morton and Frank Woodbury—The History of the Pennsylvania Hospital*)

Hospital ship. See Ship.

Inebriates asylum was the United States Inebriate Asylum, founded May 15, 1854, at Binghamton, N.Y., by Dr. James Edward Turner. In 1857 the name was changed to the New York State Inebriate Asylum. The cornerstone was laid September 24, 1858. John D. Wright was president of the corporation. N. A. Prince was registrar and Dr. James Edward Turner, treasurer. (*James Edward Turner—History of the First Inebriate Asylum in the World*)

Insane detention home is credited to the "Religious Society of Friends" which erected it in 1709 in Philadelphia, Pa. The opening of

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the Pennsylvania Hospital in February 1752 inaugurated a new epoch in the treatment of the insane in this country as it received them as patients suffering with mental disease, to be subjected to such treatment as their cases required with a view to their ultimate restoration to reason, instead of simply confining them as malefactors.

Insane hospital (state) for the care of the mentally disordered and insane was "The Public Hospital for Persons of Insane and Disordered Minds" incorporated at Williamsburg, Va., in 1768. It was opened October 12, 1773, and received as its first patient, Zachariah Mallory of Hanover County, Va. The hospital was maintained by the colony from the beginning and later became known as the Eastern State Hospital. (*Eastern State Hospital—Annual Report*)

Jewish hospital was Mount Sinai Hospital in New York, organized and incorporated in 1852 as the Jews' Hospital for "benevolent, charitable and scientific purposes." The founder and first president was Sampson Simson. The first patients were received June 5, 1855, in a small building (25 beds) on West 28th Street, New York City. Julius Raymond was the first superintendent. Dr. Mark Blumenthal was the attending and resident physician. On April 17, 1866, a special act of the New York legislature changed the name to Mount Sinai Hospital of the City of New York.

Leper hospital was the Louisiana Leper Home, Carville, La., founded in 1894 by an act of the Louisiana legislature. It consisted of a plantation of about 200 acres, on which were seven cottages, an elevated pavilion, dining hall, kitchen, and quarters for the Sisters of Charity of the order of St. Vincent de Paul, four of whom took care of the lepers. The home accommodated twenty-five patients, and was controlled by a Board of Officers. The president was M. D. Lagan and the resident physician was Dr. Elihu Morgan Hooper. The home was purchased by the Federal Government from the state of Louisiana, January 3, 1921, to be operated by the U.S. Public Health Service under the Treasury Department. It was reopened June 8, 1921, and was known as a United States Marine Hospital or the National Leper Home. It accommodates over 300 persons. Surgeon Oswald Evans Denney was appointed Medical Officer in Charge. The Sisters of Charity continue to furnish the nursing care. (*Public Health Reports—Reprint No. 1,440*)

Marine hospital (U.S.) was authorized by act of Congress of July 16, 1798 (1 Stat.L.605) "act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen" which empowered the President to appoint medical officers at ports and elsewhere to give medical treatment to disabled seamen. Funds were obtained by a tax of twenty cents a month deducted from the pay of those employed on American vessels. On January 20, 1798, the Virginia legislature authorized the governor to offer its Marine Hospital (built in 1787). On

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HOSPITAL—Continued

April 20, 1801, Governor James Monroe of Virginia deeded the Norfolk Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., to the United States. (*Richard Cranston Holcomb—A Century with the Norfolk Naval Hospital*)

Narcotic institution. See Narcotic

Naval hospital was authorized by act of Congress "establishing navy hospitals," February 26, 1811 (2 Stat.L.650) which appropriated \$50,000. On April 2, 1827, the cornerstone was laid for the first naval hospital at Portsmouth, Va. One wing was ready for occupancy in July 1830, and the building was completed and dedicated in 1833.

See also above Hospital for military and naval forces

Negro hospital and asylum, founded by whites solely for Negroes, was chartered December 24, 1832, as the "Georgia Infirmary, for the relief and protection of aged and afflicted Negroes," of Savannah, Ga. The organization meeting was held at the Exchange, January 15, 1833, and the first president was Richard F. Williams. (*Short History of the Georgia Infirmary—1933*)

Orthopaedic hospital was the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, opened May 1, 1863 at New York City by the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, organized December 18, 1862 and incorporated April 13, 1863. Dr. James Knight was the resident physician and surgeon. During the first year, treatment was given to 828 patients. The hospital's name was changed in 1940 to the Hospital for Special Surgery.

Psychiatric ward associated with a general hospital fulfilling the function of actual therapeutic treatment, besides detention, was Pavilion F of Albany Hospital, Albany, N.Y., opened in 1901 "for the detention and care of persons afflicted with nervous mental disorders." The first patient was admitted February 1902. Dr. Jesse Montgomery Mosher was placed in full charge of the pavilion. (*Albert Deutsch—The Mentally Ill in America*)

Tuberculosis home for the care of consumptives was the Channing Home, Boston, Mass., opened May 1857 through the benevolence of Miss Harriet Ryan. The home accommodated twelve patients and was not a sanatorium. It also accommodated chronic cases of other diseases.

Tuberculosis hospital to provide medical and surgical care for tuberculous needy on a free, nationwide, nonsectarian basis, was the National Jewish Hospital, Denver, Colo., which opened December 10, 1899, with 58 beds, under the auspices of the B'nai Brith. It was incorporated October 31, 1900. An attempt had been made by the Jewish Hospital Association of Colorado (incorporated April 8, 1890) to establish a hospital earlier. The cornerstone was

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laid October 9, 1892, but the funds raised were not sufficient to build the hospital. (*Milton Louis Anfenger—The Birth of a Hospital*)

Tuberculosis hospital (municipal) for consumptive poor was the Branch Hospital (now Hamilton County Tuberculosis Hospital) under the jurisdiction of the Cincinnati Hospital (now Cincinnati General Hospital) which opened July 8, 1897, at Cincinnati, Ohio, with a capacity of twenty beds. Mr. John Fehrenbach was the superintendent and Dr. Benjamin Lyle the chief physician.

Tuberculosis hospital operated by the government for consumptives was opened at Fort Stanton, N.M. on April 27, 1899. The first patient was received November 18, 1899. It was suggested and established by Walter Wyman. It was not exclusively for men in military service but afforded care and treatment to all beneficiaries of the Public Health Service, most of whom at that time were seamen.

Tuberculosis preventorium for children was established in 1909 at Lakewood, N.J. through the efforts of Nathan Straus.

Tuberculosis sanatorium (modern) inaugurating present methods of treating tuberculosis, was the Trudeau Sanatorium, sometimes called the Adirondack Cottage Sanatorium, a one-room cottage fourteen by eighteen feet with two cot beds, heated by a wood stove, built at Saranac Lake, N.Y., for Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau at a cost of \$400. It was opened February 1, 1885. (*Edward Livingston Trudeau—An Autobiography*)

Tuberculosis sanatorium (private) was the Mountain Sanatorium for Pulmonary Diseases opened in 1875 at Asheville, N. C., by Dr. William Gleitsmann. (*Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter—February 1876*)

Tuberculosis sanatorium (state) was the Massachusetts Hospital for Consumptives and Tuberculous Patients, Rutland, Mass., completed September 23, 1898. It received its first patient October 3, 1898. Dr. Walter John Marcle was the first medical director. (*State Sanatorium at Rutland, Mass.—Annual Report 1899*)

Vaccine institution. See Vaccine institution

Veterinary hospital. See Veterinary hospital

Woman's hospital in the world, founded by women for the exclusive use of women was the Woman's Hospital of New York City. On February 10, 1855, a constitution was adopted by thirty women who termed themselves "The Women's Hospital Association." The Woman's Hospital was opened with forty beds on May 4, 1855, in a hired building at Madison Avenue and 29th Street, New York City, with Dr. James Marion Sims as Resident Surgeon. The present building on 110th Street,

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between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, New York City, was opened December 5, 1906. (*James Riddle Goffe—Historical Sketch of the Woman's Hospital in the State of New York*)

Woman's infirmary staffed by women physicians was the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, New York City, incorporated December 13, 1853 "to provide for poor women the medical advice of competent physicians of her own sex." A one-room infirmary was opened in Tompkins Square. On May 12, 1857, a hospital was opened. The physicians were Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, Dr. Emily Blackwell, Dr. Marie Elizabeth Zakrzewska.

HOSPITAL AMBULANCE SERVICE. See Ambulance

HOSPITAL AUTOMOBILE (field) See Automobile

HOSPITAL INSURANCE. See Insurance

HOSPITAL-MEDICAL COOPERATIVE. See Insurance

HOSPITAL PHARMACOPOEIA. See Pharmacopocia

HOSPITAL RECORD system was introduced at the Bellevue Training School for Nurses, New York City, in 1874 by the head nurse, Miss Linda Richards. The superintendent of the school was Sister Helen of All Saints' Hospital. Record was made of symptoms, diagnosis, medication, temperature and pulse rate for all patients in the hospital. (*David Allyn Gorton—History of Medicine*)

HOSPITAL SHIP. See Ship

HOSPITALIZATION GROUP INSURANCE. See Insurance

HOSTEL (Youth). See Youth hostel

HOTEL

Bibles in hotel rooms. See Bible

Hotel definitely recognized as a modern first-class hotel was the Tremont House in Boston, Mass., which commemorated its opening by an elaborate dinner, October 16, 1829. It contained 170 rooms; the rate was \$2 a day, including four meals. Travelers were permitted to rent a single room instead of having to double up with strangers. Previously when a guest retired for the night he did not know whom he might find beside him in the morning. Frequently three or four slept in one bed "spoon fashion." Women were sometimes "roomed" with men. Other innovations were a key for each room, a wash bowl, pitcher and a free cake of soap for every guest, gas lights and a fine supply of running water in the eight "bathing rooms" in the basement. (*Jefferson Williamson—The American Hotel*)

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Hotel (airport). See Aviation—Airport

Hotel built for strictly hotel purposes was the City Hotel, of seventy rooms, opened in 1794 on Broadway, just below Wall Street, New York City. (*Jefferson Williamson—The American Hotel*)

Hotel exclusively for women was the Martha Washington Hotel, New York City, opened March 2, 1903. It had 416 rooms.

Hotel to install electric lights was the Prospect House, Blue Mountain Lake, New York. In 1881 the electric installation was made, but the lights were not entirely dependable. On October 12, 1882, the Duke of Veranga and his party arrived after dark, to celebrate Columbus Day. As they were shown to their rooms the lights went out, but after a slight delay they were again lit. The hotel was owned by Howard M. Durant and operated by George Tunncliffe. The name was later changed to "The Eutowana."

Hotel to install radio reception with two selective channels was Hotel Statler of Boston, Mass., which on May 10, 1927, broadcast programs free to guests from a central control room. Thirteen hundred rooms were originally equipped with individual headsets. Later, loud speakers were placed in the rooms.

HOTEL ADMINISTRATION COLLEGE COURSE was offered by Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., in the fall of 1922, and included courses in accounting, administration, economics, engineering, food preparation, house-keeping, languages, etc. The course required four years and led to a B.S. degree. Professor Howard Bagnall Meek was the first Professor of Hotel Administration. (*Cornell University—Announcement of Department of Hotel Administration*)

HOTEL ELEVATOR. See Elevator

HOTHOUSE. See Greenhouse

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (United States). See Congress of the United States—House of Representatives

HOUSING CORPORATION (United States.) See. Emergency housing corporation (U.S.)

HULLING MACHINE. See Cottonseed hulling machine

HUMAN BLOOD POWDER. See Blood bank

HUMAN PICK-UP AIRPLANE. See Aviation

HUMANE SOCIETY

Humane association national organization was the American Humane Association which was organized October 9, 1877 at Cleveland,

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HUMANE SOCIETY—*Continued*
Ohio, adopted its constitution on November 14, 1878 at Baltimore, Md., and incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia November 12, 1903 as a federation of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, with the primary purpose of preventing cruelty in the transportation of livestock. The first president was Edwin Lee Brown of Chicago, Ill., and the first secretary was Abraham Firth of Massachusetts.

Humane society was the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals founded at New York City by Henry Bergh, formerly of the American Legation at St. Petersburg, Russia, who was appalled by the beatings which droshky-moujiks administered to their horses. When he returned to the United States he organized the A.S.P.C.A., incorporated April 10, 1866, patterned after the Royal S.P.C.A. of London. (*Chapter 469, Laws of New York 1866*)

HUMANIST SOCIETY was established January 13, 1929 at Hollywood, Calif., "to humanize religion, disseminate science, stimulate thought and promote good will." The first director was the Rev. Theodore Curtis Abell. The first Humanist National Assembly was held at New York City, October 10-11, 1934.

HUMORIST (woman). *See* Woman

HUNGARIAN DAILY NEWSPAPER.
See Newspaper

HUNTING LICENSE. *See* Game law

HURRICANE recorded occurred August 15, 1635, when a cyclonic storm ravaged the Plymouth colony vicinity. (*Thomas Morton—New England Canaan*)

HUSBAND AND WIFE AWARDED DEGREE. *See* Degrees

HUSBANDRY. *See* Animal husbandry

HUSKING CHAMPIONSHIP. *See* Corn husking national championship

HYBRID SEED CORN. *See* Corn

HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR. *See* Elevator

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER STATION. *See* Electric power plant

HYDROGEN-COOLED TURBINE GENERATOR. *See* Electric generator

HYDROPHOBIA BOOK. *See* Medical book

HYDROPLANE. *See* Aviation—Airplane

HYDROPONICS. *See* Soilless culture of plants

HYDROTHERAPY BOOK. *See* Medical book

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HYGIENE BUREAU. *See* Child hygiene bureau

HYGIENE INSTRUCTION

Hygiene and physical education professorship was established by the Trustees of Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., in 1860. Dr. John Worthington Hooker, the original incumbent, resigned after less than a year of service and was succeeded by Dr. Edward Hitchcock of the class of 1849 who served continuously from 1861 until his death on February 16, 1911. (*Edward Hitchcock—A Report of Twenty Years Experience in the Department of Physical Education and Hygiene in Amherst College*)

Hygiene and public health school was established in 1916 at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., under an endowment from the Rockefeller Foundation "for the advancement of knowledge and the training of investigators, teachers, officials and other workers" in the general field of hygiene and public health. This school was opened October 1, 1918 with Dr. William Henry Welch as its first director.

Hygiene lectures. *See* Medical instruction

Physiology and hygiene courses offered by a liberal arts college were given in 1853 at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. The college opened October 5, 1853. Instruction was in charge of Professor Rebecca Mann Pennell and Acting Professor John Wesley Hoyt, M.D.

School Department of Hygiene to aid in instructing children in the fundamental laws of health and generally to improve health conditions was established in Boston, Mass., in 1907. The department was in charge of physical training and athletics, as well as the newly organized nursing program. Physical culture, however, had been introduced in 1864, and Boston had ruled as early as 1853 that "every scholar shall have daily in the forenoon and afternoon some kind of physical exercise."

HYGIENE PROFESSOR. *See* Medical instruction

HYGIENIST TEXT BOOK. *See* Dental book

HYMN BOOK. *See* Music book

ICE

Commercial transportation of ice was in 1799. The ice was cut from Canal Street, New York City and shipped to Charleston, S.C.

Dry ice manufactured commercially was made by the Prest-Air Devices Company of Long Island City, N.Y. in 1925, due to the efforts of Thomas Benton Slate. Dry ice is solid carbon dioxide. When compressed and cooled, it changes to a liquid then to a solid. Its temperature is 109 degrees below zero. It does not melt but turns to gas. Dry ice was first used by Schrafft's, 181 Broadway, New

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York City in July 1925 to keep ice cream from melting. The first large sale of dry ice was made later in the year to the Breyer Ice Cream Company of New York City.

Export of ice was shipped in August 1805 by Frederick Tudor who sent 130 tons on the brig "Favorite" from Boston to the West Indies (Martinique). His business increased and in 1833 he commenced making shipments to Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, India. (*Business Historical Society—Bulletin February 1935*)

ICE CREAM was made commercially by Mr. Hall of 76 Chatham Street (now Park Row), New York City, who advertised it on June 8, 1786. A record of a purchase for "a cream machine for ice" is contained in George Washington's expense ledger under date of May 17, 1784. (*Grover Dean Turnbull and Lloyd Andrew Raffeto—Ice Cream*)

Ice cream wholesale dealer was Jacob Fussell, a milk dealer in Baltimore, Md. In 1851, as a means of using up his surplus cream, he started manufacturing ice cream which sold at 60 cents a quart.

ICE CREAM CONE is said to have originated at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Mo., in 1904. Charles E. Menches, a young ice cream salesman, in the habit of taking his lady friend flowers, also brought her an ice cream sandwich. Lacking a vase for the flowers she took one of the layers of the sandwich and rolled it in the form of a cone to act as a vase. The remaining layer was also rolled similarly with the result that the ice cream cone was invented.

Ice cream cone-rolling machine was invented by Carl Rutherford Taylor of Cleveland, Ohio, who obtained patent No. 1,481,813 on January 29, 1924 on a "machine for spinning or turning a waffle".

ICE CREAM FREEZER was patented by William G. Young of Baltimore, Md., who received patent No. 5,601, May 30, 1848, on an "improvement in ice cream freezers."

ICE CREAM SODA is supposed to have been introduced by Robert M. Green, the founder of Robert M. Green & Sons, manufacturers of soda fountains in Philadelphia, who added ice cream to plain soda water. The first demonstration of the new beverage was made at the Semi-Centennial Celebration at Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., in the summer of 1874.

ICE CREAM SUNDAE is claimed to have originated about 1897 in the Red Cross Pharmacy, State Street, Ithaca, N.Y., directly opposite the barroom of the Ithaca Hotel. As the barroom was closed on Sunday, thirsty patrons went to the drug store where a distinctive drink was sold as a Sundae.

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ICE LOADING MACHINERY for icing refrigerator railway cars was operated in May 1917 by the William Metz Ice Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. The machines were manufactured by the Thomas Wright Company, Inc., of Jersey City, N.J. Wright obtained patent No. 1,059,511, April 22, 1913, on a "body elevating mechanism." It consisted of a truck with an extension top adjustable to any position to enable ice to be placed in the uppermost section of the car, making it possible for one man to do all the loading without the help of assistants.

ICE SKATING RINK (INDOORS). *See* Skating rink

ICE YACHT was built by Oliver Booth at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., in 1790 and consisted of a square box mounted on three runners covered with iron, a sail, a rudder post and wood tiller.

ICE YACHT CLUB was the Poughkeepsie Ice Yacht Club of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., which was organized in 1861. Regattas and races were held on the Hudson River.

ICEBOX. *See* Refrigerator

IDENTIFICATION BUREAU (POLICE). *See* Police

IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (EYES) *See* Eye

ILLUMINATED AIRWAYS. *See* Aviation

ILLUMINATING GAS. *See* Gas

ILLUSTRATED BIBLE. *See* Bible

ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. *See* Newspaper

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY. *See* Periodical

IMMIGRATION

Alien registration was authorized under the Alien Registration Act of 1940 (54 Stat.L. 670) approved June 28, 1940 "to amend certain provisions of law with respect to the admission and deportation of aliens; to require the fingerprinting and registration of aliens." The registration was conducted by the Alien Registration Division of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Earl Grant Harrison was the director in charge of registration. During the period August 27, 1940 to December 26, 1940, the number of non-citizens who registered was 4,741,971.

Border patrol. *See* Border patrol

Chinese immigrants were two men and a woman who arrived in San Francisco, Calif., in 1848, on the brig "Eagle." (*Dr. Harley Farnsworth McNair—The Chinese Abroad*)

Chinese labor immigration was due to the efforts of William Kelly of Pittsburgh, Pa., who in 1854 induced twelve Chinese to work in his foundries. Chinese labor was used in place of slave labor.

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IMMIGRATION—Continued

Chinese labor immigration act restricting the admission of Chinese laborers was passed May 6, 1882, and suspended Chinese immigration for a ten-year period and forbade naturalization. A treaty between China and the United States, effected November 17, 1880, approved May 5, 1881, by the Senate was ratified May 9, 1881. Ratifications were exchanged July 19, 1881, and proclaimed October 5, 1881 (22 Stat. L.826). It was agreed that the United States could "regulate, limit or suspend" the immigration of Chinese labor, but not prohibit it altogether. It was repealed December 17, 1943 (57 Stat.L.600).

Citizenship granted to an alien on foreign soil. See Citizenship

Immigration act requiring the recording of data pertaining to the arrival of aliens in the United States was the Act of June 25, 1798. (1 Stat.570) which required the master or commander of a vessel to make a written report to the customs officer in charge of the port of entry, giving the names of all arriving aliens, and other prescribed data pertaining to them. (*Records in Bureau of Immigration. Dept. of Labor. Wash. D.C.*)

Immigration bureau superintendent was William D. Owen whose appointment on June 15, 1891, was confirmed by the Senate, December 16, 1891. His salary was \$4,000 a year. The office of Superintendent of Immigration authorized by act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat.L. 1085) was under the Treasury Department at that time. Owen resigned March 20, 1893.

Immigration head tax was levied in accordance with the Federal Law of August 3, 1882 (22 Stat.L.214). Each immigrant was required to pay fifty cents. In 1903 the fee was \$2, in 1907, \$4, and in 1918, \$8.

Immigration quota act was the Act of May 19, 1921 (42 Stat.L.5) which became effective on June 3, 1921, and as amended on May 11, 1922 (42 Stat.L.540) was effective until July 1, 1924. It limited immigration to 3 per cent of the number of foreign-born persons of any given nationality in the United States as shown in the 1910 census. Not more than 20 per cent of any country's quota was permitted to arrive in one month.

Japanese to enter the United States was Nakahama Manjiro, a fifteen-year-old boy, who was shipwrecked and rescued by American sailors who brought him to Fairhaven, Mass., in 1841, where he attended school for six years. He returned to Japan and was beaten for having left his country. When Perry went to Japan in 1853 Manjiro acted as interpreter. (*Biographical Dictionary of Japan*)

Naturalization act. See Naturalization act

IMMUNOLOGY SOCIETY. See Medical society

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IMPEACHMENT

Impeachment was that of Nicolas More who in 1685 was Chief Justice of Philadelphia. He fell under such displeasure that the assembly presented articles of impeachment against him to the council in which among other offenses he was charged with "assuming to himself an unlimited and arbitrary power in office." (*Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography Vol. 4*)

Impeachment and removal from office of a state governor was that of William Woods Holden, the 39th governor of North Carolina. On December 20, 1870 impeachment proceedings were brought against him in which he was charged with "high crimes and misdemeanors." The trial was conducted by Chief Justice Richmond Mumford Pearson. On March 22, 1871 he was ordered to be removed from office, two thirds of the Senate having found him guilty of six of the eight charges brought against him. (*Trial of William Woods Holden, Governor of North Carolina Published in 1871 by order of the Senate of N.C.*)

Impeachment of a federal judge was that of Judge John Pickering, Judge of the United States District Court for the district of New Hampshire, who was convicted and removed from office for drunkenness, profanity and violence on the bench. The vote was nineteen guilty, and seven not guilty. The trial was held from March 3, 1803 to March 12, 1804. (*Annals of the Congress of the U.S. 8th Congress. V. 13-14. "Impeachment of John Pickering"*)

Impeachment proceedings against a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States were instituted in 1804 when, for political reasons, the Democratic party brought charges against Samuel Chase. The trial was held from November 30, 1804 to March 1, 1805. Chase was acquitted and served until his death, June 19, 1811, at the age of seventy. (*Charles Warren—The Supreme Court in U.S. History*)

Impeachment proceedings against a President of the United States were instituted against Andrew Johnson, the seventeenth president. The House of Representatives on February 24, 1868 voted to impeach him because he had dismissed Edwin McMasters Stanton, Secretary of War, and declared several laws unconstitutional. The charges were usurpation of the law, corrupt use of the veto power, interference at elections and misdemeanors. The trial was held from Friday, March 13 to May 16 by Chief Justice Salmon Portland Chase of the United States Supreme Court in the Senate. Fifty-four members of that body took oath as jurors. Johnson was acquitted. (*David Miller De Witt—The Impeachment and Trial of Andrew Johnson*)

Impeachment proceedings against a state governor were brought against Charles Rob-

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inson, the first Governor of Kansas. He was indicted for treason and conspiracy on a charge by the Pro-Slavery party. He was acquitted in 1862 by the Federal Grand Jury, and completed his term as governor. (*Frank Wilson Blackmar—Charles Robinson, the First Free-state Governor of Kansas*)

Impeachment proceedings against a United States Senator were instituted against William Blount, United States Senator from Tennessee who served from August 2, 1796, until July 8, 1797, when he was expelled. The trial was held from December 17, 1798, to January 14, 1799, when the Vice President announced the decision of the High Court of Impeachment that the charges were dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Blount was accused of entering into a conspiracy with British officers to divert part of Louisiana from Spain to England, "a high misdemeanor, entirely inconsistent with his public trust and duty as a Senator." While the trial was in progress in Washington, Blount was elected by Tennessee to serve in the State Senate, and at the opening session (December 3, 1797) was chosen president of the State Senate. (*Marcus Joseph Wright—Some Account of the Life and Services of William Blount*)

IMPREGNATED CORK BOARD. *See* Corkboard (impregnated)

IMPREGNATION

Impregnation (artificial) resulted from experiments by Dr. Gregory Pincus of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., conducted at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., in November 1939 under the auspices of the Dazian and Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation. He produced a rabbit (born in October 1939) by removing an egg from the ovum of a female rabbit and fertilizing it with a salt solution. The egg was then transferred to the uterus of a second rabbit which acted as an "incubator." He exhibited the young rabbit November 1, 1939, at the 12th annual Graduate Fortnight at the New York Academy of Medicine.

"IN GOD WE TRUST". *See* Money

INAUGURAL BALL. *See* Presidential Inaugural Ball

INAUGURATION (PRESIDENTIAL). *See* President

INCANDESCENT LAMP. *See* Electric lighting

INCINERATOR that was successful was established in 1897 at St. Louis, Mo., by a private contractor who had a contract with the city for the collection and disposal of garbage. The Merz process was used. The water was drained off, cans, bottles and rags were taken out, and grease was extracted by means of naphtha. (*American Society of Civil Engineers. Transactions. Vol. LIV. Pt. E*)

See also Crematory

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INCLINED RAILWAY. *See* Railroad

INCOME TAX. *See* Tax

INCORPORATED CITY. *See* City (incorporated)

INCUBATOR AMBULANCE SERVICE. *See* Ambulance

INCUBATOR (EGGS) PATENT was No. 3,019 awarded March 30, 1843, to Napoleon E. Guerin of New York City for a "mode of distributing steam heat, purifying air, etc." and hatching chickens by artificial heat.

INCUBATOR FOR INFANTS was constructed by order of Dr. Allan M. Thomas by Dr. William Champion Deming, in charge of the maternity ward of the State Emigrant Hospital, Ward's Island, New York City, in 1888. It was called a "hatching cradle" and was three feet square and four feet high and built in two sections, one of which contained 15 gallons of water. The first child placed in it was Edith Eleanor McLean, who weighed two pounds and seven ounces when born on September 7, 1888. (*Morning Journal—October 14, 1888*)

INDELIBLE PENCIL. *See* Pencil

INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION. *See* Declaration of Independence

INDEPENDENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH. *See* Universalist Church of America

INDEPENDENT PARTY. *See* Greenback party

INDEX OF BOOKS. *See* Book Index

INDEX OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS was *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Government Publications of the U.S.—Sept. 5, 1774-March 4, 1881*, compiled by order of Congress. The work was given to Benjamin Perley Poore on March 1, 1883 and finished in 1885. It was arranged chronologically with a general index and was published by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

INDEX OF NEWSPAPERS. *See* Newspaper index

INDIAN CHURCH

Indian church in New England was established at Natick, Mass., by John Eliot in 1660. Six other praying towns were established before 1674. (*Daniel Gookin—Historical Collections of the Indians in New England*)

Indian church organized by Indians was the First American Church incorporated October 10, 1918, with its principal seat of government and place of business at El Reno, Canadian County, Okla., by Mack Haag and Sidney White Crane of the Cheyenne tribe of Indians; Charles W. Dailey, George Pipestem and Charles N. Moore of the Otto tribe; Frank

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INDIAN CHURCH—*Continued*

Eagle of the Ponca tribe; William Peawa and Manwat of the Comanche tribe; Kiowa Charlie of the Kiowa tribe and Apache Ben of the Apache tribe, all residents of the state of Oklahoma.

INDIAN CORN. *See* Maize

INDIAN DAY. *See* Holiday

INDIAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. *See* Dictionary

INDIAN GRAMMAR. *See* Grammar

INDIAN LANGUAGE BIBLE. *See* Bible

INDIAN MEDAL. *See* Medal

INDIAN NEWSPAPER. *See* Newspaper

INDIAN PLAY. *See* Play

INDIAN PRIMER. *See* Primer

INDIAN RESERVATION

Indian reservation (federal) was established by the United States Government in 1786, but the first official notice of the removal of Indians residing east of the Mississippi to reservations west of that river was contained in the Act of March 26, 1804 (2 Stat.L.283), "erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing the temporary government thereof." Reservations established by executive order without an act of Congress were not held to be permanent before the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat.L.388) "act to provide for the allotment of lands in severally to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the territories over the Indians."

Indian reservation (state) was established on August 29, 1758, when the New Jersey Legislature appropriated 1,600 acres of a tract of 3,044 acres in Indian Mills, Evesham township, Burlington County, N.J., to be used as a reservation for the Indians of New Jersey. Governor Francis Bernard named the tract Brotherton. About two hundred Indians, probably Lenapes and Unamis, located on it and John Brainerd was appointed superintendent. In 1801, the land was sold and the Indians moved to the Lake Oneida Reservation. (*William Nelson—Indians of New Jersey*)

INDIAN SCHOOL

Indian school (boarding) on a reservation was the Yakima Agency Boarding School opened November 1860 with twenty-five pupils, in the buildings of old Fort Simco in 1860 on the Yakima Reservation, Washington, under provision of Article 5 of the treaty with the "Yakima" Nation of June 8, 1855, proclaimed April 18, 1859 (12 Stat.L.951). James H. Wilbur was appointed superintendent of teaching September 1, 1860.

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Indian school of prominence was opened November 1, 1879, at the old Army Barracks, Carlisle, Pa., with 147 students. It was supported by private funds until 1881 when Congress appropriated \$1,000 to pay Captain Richard Henry Pratt's salary as director (21 Stat.L.501). The school work did not go above the eighth grade, but useful trades were taught. Students were assisted under the outgoing system to continue their studies under the supervision of the school. (*Eadle Keatah Tok—November 1880—Vol. 1 No. 7*)

Indian school (permanent) in America was established in 1720 at Williamsburg, Va., through the generosity of Sir Robert Boyle, an English scientist of Yorkshire. It was supported by rents from his estate. In 1723 the Brafferton Building was erected in William and Mary College to house the school. (*James Luther Kibler—Historic Virginia Landmarks*)

INDIAN TREATY. *See* Treaty

INDIANS

Catholic beatification of an American Indian. *See* Catholic beatification

Indian Affairs Commissioner (United States) was Elbert Herring, appointed July 10, 1832, under the act of July 9, 1832, "act to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs" (4 Stat.L.564), at a salary of \$3,000. He was subject to the President and the Secretary of War and had "the direction and management of all Indian affairs and of all matters arising out of Indian relations" He served until July 4, 1836. (*Bureau of American Ethnology—Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico*)

Indian chief (white woman). *See* Woman

Indian citizenship statute was enacted June 2, 1924 (43 Stat.L.253). It provided that "all non-citizen Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States be, and they are hereby declared to be, citizens of the United States."

Indian convert (Protestant) to Christianity was Manteo who was baptized into the Church of England and into the Protestant Christian faith on August 13, 1587. He was invested by Sir Walter Raleigh with the power of Baron or Lord of Roanoke (and of Dasamonguepeuk) by members of what is now regarded as the "lost colony." There were, however, baptisms of Indians by the Roman Catholic priests in Florida prior to this time. (*Hakluyt's Voyages. Vol. VI*)

Indian league of nations in America was the Iroquois Confederacy which was also known as the "Five Nations" and later as the "Six Nations." The league was composed of the Indian tribes: Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Mohawks, Oneidas and later the Tuscaroras (in 1715). According to tradition the Confederacy was formed by Hiawatha about the beginning

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of the fifteenth century. (*Lewis Henry Morgan—League of the Ho-dé-no-sau-nee, or Iroquois*)

Indian massacre of white people was at Jamestown, Va., on March 22, 1622, when 347 white people out of a population of 1,240 were slain.

Indian preacher of Christianity was Hiacoomes. Thomas Mayhew taught him how to read and write. He was ordained August 22, 1670, by John Eliot and John Cotton and preached to his countrymen in a small church at Martha's Vineyard, Mass. (*Charles Edward Banks—The History of Martha's Vineyard*)

Indian scalping by white men took place February 20, 1725. An Indian hunting party of New Hampshire volunteers ran across a band of ten sleeping Indians and scalped them all. The hunting party entered Dover in triumph with the ten scalps stretched on hoops and elevated on poles. A bounty of £100 for each scalp was paid at Boston out of the public treasury. Individual scalps had been brought in earlier. (*Jeremy Belknap—History of New Hampshire*)

Indian senator. *See* Senator (U.S.)

Indian tribal constitution under the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat.L.984) was signed October 28, 1935, in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, Harold Le Clair Ickes, at Washington, D.C. The signatories of the constitution affecting the Flathead Reservation at Dixon, Mont., were Roy E. Courville, chairman of the election board; Joseph R. Blodgett, president of the Tribal Council; Luman W. Shotwell, superintendent and ex-officio secretary of the Tribal Council; Martin Charlo of the Confederated Salish Tribe; and Paul Koos-ta-ta, chief of the Kootenai Tribe.

Indian Vice President. *See* Vice president of the U.S.

Indian war. *See* War (colonial)

Paper money issued by the American Indians. *See* Money

Vaccination legislation for Indians. *See* Vaccination legislation

INDIGO was planted and harvested in South Carolina prior to 1690 when a petition was presented by Governor Seth Sothell to the Lords Proprietors asking that the inhabitants of South Carolina might be allowed to "pay their rents in the most valuable and merchantable produce of their lands" enumerating such as silk, cotton, rice and indigo.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT REPORT. *See* Accident report

INDUSTRIAL ADVISORY BOARD (Federal) *See* Industry

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INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR RELATIONS SCHOOL was the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., opened for registration on November 2, 1945. Edmund Ezra Day was president of the university and Irving McNeil Ives dean of the school. The first semester opened November 5, 1945.

INDUSTRIAL CAMOUFLAGE COURSE. *See* Art course

INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION COURSE. *See* Corporation course

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION. *See* Fair

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE. *See* Insurance

INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM. *See* Museum

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION NURSE. *See* Nurse

INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT

Code under the National Industrial Recovery Act was the tentative code of the cotton textile trade which was submitted to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt June 16, 1933, and was approved July 9, 1933. It became effective July 17, 1933.

Compliance board under the National Industrial Recovery Act was announced as officially established by Office Order No. 40, issued October 26, 1933, and signed by Alva Brown, Executive Officer, National Recovery Administration. It consisted of the National Compliance Director, one member of the Industrial Advisory Board and one member of the Labor Advisory Board. The board undertook to further attempts at adjustment, recommend exceptions, and to remove the Blue Eagle when and where necessary. General Hugh Samuel Johnson acted as first director of the Compliance Board, then designated Colonel Robert Wentworth Lea to act temporarily, until November 24, 1933, when William Hammatt Davis was officially appointed director.

Conviction under a National Industrial Recovery Code was obtained December 2, 1933, against the Hercules Gasoline Filling Stations, Inc., 711 Bedford Ave. Brooklyn, N.Y., who pleaded guilty to working their employees in excess of the hours allowed by the Petroleum Code, and failing to display their gasoline prices properly. The case was tried before Judge Clarence G. Galston in the United States District Court of the Eastern District of New York. As the defendants pleaded guilty, there was no decision on the merits of the case. They were fined a total of \$400. The defendants had not signed the Petroleum Code. The decision showed that the signing of an N.R.A. code was not a requisite to its binding force upon the members of an industry. (*United States Law Week, December 5, 1933*)

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INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT—Cont.

Industrial Recovery Act (National) was passed by Congress June 16, 1933 (48 Stat.L. 195), and signed by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Its purpose was "to encourage national industrial recovery, to foster fair competition and to provide for the construction of certain useful public works, and for other purposes." General Hugh Samuel Johnson was appointed by Executive Order No. 6,173 as the first administrator June 17, 1933, and served until October 15, 1934. On May 27, 1935 the Supreme Court of the United States declared the act unconstitutional, holding that the code-making provisions of the act constituted an invalid delegation by Congress of its authority to legislate, to persons wholly unconnected with the legislative functions of the government. (*U.S. National Recovery Administration-Bulletin No. 1*)

Postage stamps commemorating the **National Recovery Act** were sold August 15, 1933, at Washington, D.C., by Postmaster General James Aloysius Farley who went behind the grille at the Post Office and sold 100 N.R.A. stamps to Recovery Administrator Hugh Samuel Johnson.

State to place all its employes under the blanket code of the **National Recovery Act Code** was West Virginia. On July 27, 1933, Governor Herman Guy Kump issued an executive order decreeing that all state departments, boards, agencies and commissions should adjust their work in conformity with President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's program.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. See Manual training

INDUSTRY

Industrial Advisory Board (federal) was authorized by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, June 16, 1933, under the National Industrial Recovery Act. He stated that "it will be responsible that every affected industrial group is fully and adequately represented in an advisory capacity and any interested industrial group will be entitled to be heard through representatives of its own choosing." The Board was organized June 26, 1933, and was at first composed of seven members. The first chairman was Walter Clark Teagle.

Prisoners (federal) employed in industry. See Prison

INEBRIATES ASYLUM. See Hospital

INFANTILE PARALYSIS EPIDEMIC. See Epidemic

INFANTRYMAN'S BADGE (EXPERT). See Medal

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC. See Epidemic

INFORMATION SERVICE (United States) was created by the National Emergency Council as a directing center for all

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government activities under authority of Executive Order No. 6433-A and in conformity with statement issued by the White House, December 6, 1933. During the organization period from January 18, 1934, to March 7, 1934, Sarah Lee Fain served as chief. The office was officially opened March 15, 1934, with Harriet Maria Root as chief.

INFRARED PHOTOGRAPH. See Photograph

INGRAIN CARPETS. See Carpet power loom

INHERITANCE TAX. See Tax

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM legislation was South Dakota's Joint Resolution No. 101, passed January 27, 1897, by the House and February 27, 1897, by the Senate. The amendment was submitted to the voters November 8, 1898, and passed by 23,816 votes for to 16,483 against. On June 2, 1902, Oregon adopted an amendment to the state constitution authorizing both initiative and referendum on legislation, by popular vote. (*Charles Austin Beard and Birl Earl Shultz—Documents on the Initiative, Referendum and Recall*)

INK

Ink was manufactured by the Thaddeus Davids Ink Company established by Thaddeus Davids at New York City in 1825. The ink was bottled in various sizes and sold at retail. The first year only a few hundred bottles were manufactured. This has now become a large industry manufacturing all forms of writing inks, copying inks, marking inks, indelible inks, stamping inks, show card inks, mucilage, paste, sealing wax, etc. The combined manufactures amount to many millions of bottles annually. (*Thaddeus Davids—History of Ink*)

Ink paste was invented by Frank Buckley Cooney of Minneapolis, Minn, who obtained patent No. 1,479,533 on January 1, 1924. The paste, known as Cooney's Ink Paste, was manufactured February 10, 1923, by the Standard Ink Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis, Minn. The inventor sold rights to manufacture to the American Crayon Co.

Invisible ink used in diplomatic correspondence was employed by Silas Deane in 1776. As a member of the Committee of Secret Correspondence organized November 29, 1775, "for the sole purpose of corresponding with our friends in Great Britain, Ireland and other parts of the world," he left Philadelphia, Pa., March 5, 1776, and arrived in France on May 4, 1776, with instructions to purchase military supplies on credit. His correspondence with John Jay was interlined with invisible ink, invented by Sir James Jay in 1776. He sent the first authentic account which Congress received of the determination of the British Ministry to reduce the colonies to unconditional surrender. The writing was done with a solution of tannic acid. To read, the paper was sponged with

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ferrous sulphate or copperas. The iron in the copperas combined with the tannic acid to form a dark compound easily visible.

Printers ink. *See* Printers Ink

INLAID LINOLEUM (embossed) *See* Linoleum

INSANE DETENTION HOME. *See* Hospital

INSANE HOSPITAL. *See* Hospital

INSANE PATIENT'S MAINTENANCE ACT is found in the records of the Upland Court, Delaware County, Pa., in 1676, which reads, "Jan Cornelissen of Amesland, Complaining to ye Court that his son Erick is bereft of his naturall Senses and is turned quyt madd and yt; he being a poore man is not able to maintaine him; Ordered: that three or four persons bee hired to build a little block-house at Amesland for to put in the said madman, and at the next Court, order will be taken yt; a small Levy be Laid for to pay for the building of ye house and the maintaining of ye said madman according to the laws of ye Government."

INSECT ELEECROCUTOR PATENT was No. 974,785 granted November 8, 1910 to William M. Frost of Spokane, Wash.

INSECT MONUMENT. *See* Monument

INSPECTOR, NAVAL (WOMAN). *See* Naval officer

INSTALMENT FINANCE COMPANY. *See* Business

INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS AND BOOKKEEPERS. *See* Accountant's society

INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTS. *See* Accountant's society

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES. *See* Social science society

INSULATING BRICK. *See* Brick

INSURANCE

Accident insurance company was the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., chartered June 17, 1863 due to the efforts of James Goodwin Batterson. The charter provided for the issuance of accident insurance to cover travel accidents only. In 1864 this was amended to include accidents of every description.

Accident insurance policy was issued by the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., to James Bolter of Hartford, Conn., for \$1,000 in 1864. The policy covered only the period he spent walking from the post office to his home on Buckingham Street. The premium was two cents. The agreement was oral.

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Accident insurance policy (printed) was issued on April 1, 1864, by the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., to James Goodwin Batterson and covered only accidents of travel. The first policy covering general accidents was also issued to Mr. Batterson and was Policy No. 164, dated July 1, 1864.

Aircraft liability and property damage insurance was issued by the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., to a New York manufacturer in 1919.

Automobile compulsory insurance act (state) was "an act requiring owners of certain motor vehicles and trailers to furnish security for their civil liability on account of personal injury caused by their motor vehicles and trailers," chapter 346 of Acts of Massachusetts, approved May 1, 1925, which became effective January 1, 1927. Automobiles were required to carry \$5,000 and \$10,000 liability.

Automobile insurance policy was issued by the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., on February 1, 1898 to Dr. Truman J. Martin of Buffalo, N.Y. The premium was \$11.25 covering \$5,000 to \$10,000 liability.

Boiler insurance company was the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., chartered in June 1866. The first president of the company was Enoch Roberts. The first policy was issued February 14, 1867. (*Austin J. Lilly—The Institution of Insurance*)

Bonding company (exclusive) was the American Surety Company, New York City, incorporated December 7, 1881. It commenced business April 15, 1884.

Bonding law (state) for the bonding of all officers, deputies and state employes was enacted by North Dakota (Ch. 194, sec. 199-200A) approved March 1, 1913, effective January 1, 1914. The law was declared unconstitutional in 1914. Another law was passed, Ch. 158, approved March 5, 1919. The premiums were twenty-five cents a year for each hundred dollars of the required bond. A State Bonding Fund was created which in the first year showed a net income of \$63,172.04. The fund was under the State Commissioner of Insurance. A. L. Carey was the first commissioner. The first claim was filed August 4, 1919, by Riggins Township, Benson County, for \$1,000 for misappropriations of funds, and paid February 4, 1920.

Credit insurance was attempted in New York State in 1887, but the first company which operated for any length of time was the U.S. Credit System Company of New York, organized in 1889. (*Saul Benton Ackerman and Joseph William Newner—Credit Insurance*)

Employer's Liability Act (federal) was passed June 11, 1906 (34 Stat.L.232), but was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in the Employer's Liability Cases (1908) (207

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U.S. 463, 52 L.Ed. 297, 28 S.C.R.141) because its provisions extended to include the employes of interstate carriers even when such employes were not themselves engaged in any of the processes of interstate commerce. A revised act was passed April 22, 1908 (35 Stat.L.65) which is still in force.

Fire and tornado insurance fund (state) was established by Chapter 159 of the laws of North Dakota and began to function July 1, 1919. For the first five months, the gross income was \$28,908.78 and the losses paid \$3,773.32. The net income, after expenses were paid, amounted to \$24,143.70. The first loss was \$1,500 paid on October 23, 1919, to Conway, S.D. No. 64 to compensate for damage caused by an overheated furnace. The law provided that no policy over \$100,000 could be written. When necessary, additional insurance was obtained from private companies. *Frederick Ludwig Hoffman—Windstorm and Tornado Insurance*)

Fire insurance agent is claimed to be John Copson of High Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who inserted an advertisement on May 25, 1721, in the *American Weekly Mercury* to the effect that he would open an office for insurance on "vessels, goods and merchandise." (*John A. Fowler—History of Insurance in Philadelphia for Two Centuries*)

Fire insurance company was organized in 1735 at Charleston, S.C., as "The Friendly Society for the Mutual Insurance of Houses Against Fire," and received subscriptions beginning January 1, 1735. This company issued policies and conducted business over a period of about six years as evidenced by advertisements and notices in the *South Carolina Gazette* from November 15, 1735, to February 19, 1741. On November 18, 1740 there was a conflagration which consumed half the town and probably ruined the society, as the last advertisement, which appeared on February 19, 1741, stated that "the bonds given by the members will be put in suit unless paid."

Fire insurance company to receive a charter was the Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire, Philadelphia, Pa. This was granted by the Lieutenant Governor and Proprietaries of the province of Pennsylvania on February 20, 1768, and was subsequently confirmed by George III, King of England, upon the advice of his Privy Council at the Court of St. James, London, England. On April 13, 1752, twelve directors and a treasurer were elected, sixteen years before the charter was obtained. The first name subscribed to the Deed of Settlement or Articles of Association was that of James Hamilton, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province under the Proprietaries. The first private name was that of Benjamin Franklin. At the first meeting of the directors held May 11, 1752, a seal for the company "was ordered, being four Hands united." The marks were of

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lead, mounted upon a wooden shield, and were put up on all houses insured. Their first fire insurance policy was issued on June 1, 1752, to John Smith of Philadelphia who for £1 insured his house valued at £1,000. Smith was the first treasurer of the company. (*At the Sign of the Hand-in-hand—Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses*)

Fire insurance joint-stock company was the American Fire Insurance Company organized February 28, 1810 at Philadelphia, Pa. The first president was Capt. William Jones who later became Secretary of the Navy under President James Madison. The first secretary of the company was Edward Fox. (*American Fire Insurance Company—Fire Insurance In America*)

Fraternal group insurance of consequence was issued in 1869 by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York City to the Hildise Bund, an organization of German-American wage-earners, which collected weekly premiums from its members. The premiums are said to have amounted at one time to about \$7,500 a week.

Group hospital insurance plan was effected by Baylor University Hospital, Dallas, Tex., on December 21, 1929. The plan was inaugurated by Dr. Justin Ford Kimball, executive vice president of Baylor University. The first group insured was the Dallas Public School teachers.

Group hospital-medical cooperative was the Group Health Association, Inc., Washington, D.C. authorized February 24, 1937. The clinic opened November 1, 1937.

Group insurance contract of importance was made on July 1, 1912, between Montgomery Ward & Company of Chicago, Ill., and the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, whereby 3,000 persons were insured as a group for approximately \$6,000,000, without medical examination.

Group insurance policy was written by William J. Graham of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States on June 1, 1911, under one blanket contract without medical examination, when 121 employes of the Pantasote Leather Company of Passaic, N.J., were insured as a group for \$87,030. Each employe was given insurance protection amounting to a year's salary and a funeral benefit of \$100.

Group insurance policy for college students covering medical, surgical and hospital expenses was issued February 1, 1936, by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., to Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. The plan was sponsored by the college for voluntary participation and 565 students were included at a premium of \$12 each for the year. Known as the Students' Reimbursement Plan, it was organized and managed by A. W. G. Dewar, Inc., of Boston, Mass., whose Tuition

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Refund Plan in 1929 had first introduced the insurance of school fees in American private schools.

Hail insurance on growing tobacco crops was written in 1880 by the Tobacco Growers' Mutual Insurance Company of North Canaan, Conn., incorporated in Connecticut, March 24, 1880. This company went out of business in 1887. (*U.S. Department of Agriculture—Bulletin No. 912*)

Hail insurance law (state) was enacted by the legislature of North Dakota in 1911 and approved by Governor John Burke, March 18, 1911. The number of policies issued the first year was 1,011, representing risks of about a million dollars. The losses during the first year exceeded the premiums by nearly 18 per cent, and the losses, as adjusted, had to be prorated at 70 per cent. (*North Dakota Hail Insurance Department—Annual Report—1912*)

Health insurance company was the Massachusetts Health Insurance Company of Boston, Mass., organized April 21, 1847. It was incorporated in 1847 under Chapter 214 of the Massachusetts General Law. The company existed for a very short period. (*George Edwin McNeill—A Study of Accidents and Accident Insurance*)

Health insurance law (state) was the Rhode Island Cash Sickness Compensation act, approved April 29, 1942, effective May 10, 1942. It required employers to collect 1 per cent from employees after June 1, 1942, on salaries up to \$3,000 paid in any calendar year, and granted benefits ranging from \$6.75 to \$18 a week. The board members supervising the fund were Chairman Mortimer W. Newton, Arthur P. Patt and Tom Howick.

Insurance agency was opened by Israel Whelan in New York City in 1804. He was a representative of the Phoenix Fire Office of London, England. (*Harry Chase Brearley—History of the National Board of Fire Underwriters*)

Insurance board (state) was the New Hampshire Insurance Department, established July 1, 1851, by New Hampshire Laws (1851, Ch.1111) which authorized the governor to appoint three suitable persons, residents of the state, for a term of one year whose duty it was to examine personally each year the affairs of all insurance companies and report to the legislature. The first board consisted of Albert S. Scott, Jacob E. Ela and Timo Hoskins. (*Edwin Wilhite Patterson—The Insurance Commissioner in the United States*)

Insurance department (state) charged with the execution of the laws relating to insurance was the New York Insurance Department which was established in 1859, by Chapter 366, approved April 15, 1859, effective January 1, 1860. The first superintendent was

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William Barnes appointed January 11, 1860. (*First Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, New York State*)

Insurance rate standardization was effected July 18, 1866, at New York City by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, an organization of seventy-five fire insurance companies. The first annual meeting was held February 20, 1867, New York City, and the first president was James McLean. (*Harry Chase Brearley—History of the National Board of Fire Underwriters*)

Insurance regulation (state) was enacted by Massachusetts, Chapter 46, approved February 13, 1799, "an act in addition to an act entitled, 'an act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Massachusetts Fire Insurance Company.'" It required that the company "shall, when and as often required by the legislature of the Commonwealth lay before them such a statement of their affairs as the said legislature may deem it expedient to require, and submit to an examination thereon under oath."

Insurance service offered by a newspaper to its subscribers was instituted by the St. Louis Star, St. Louis, Mo., on April 14, 1919. Policies on a deferred payment plan were also offered. The first policy was furnished by the American Bonding and Casualty Company of Sioux City, Iowa, and was a peculiar affair resembling an old-style theatre program.

Life insurance by a general insurance company was offered by the Insurance Company of North America organized at Philadelphia, Pa., on December 10, 1792, with a capital of \$600,000 and chartered on April 14, 1794. The first policy was issued on December 15, 1792. Only six policies were written in five years, and in 1804 the life insurance feature was discontinued. The first president was John Maxwell Nesbitt and the first secretary, Ebenezer Hazard. (*Joseph Brotherton Maclean—Life Insurance*)

Life insurance company was the "Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Presbyterian Ministers and of the Poor and Distressed Widows and Children of Presbyterian Ministers," incorporated January 11, 1759, Philadelphia, Pa. The first officers were Reverend Robert Cross, president; William Allen, treasurer; and Francis Alison, secretary. The first policy was issued May 22, 1761, to Francis Alison. Survivor annuities were granted at the death of the policy holder, the beneficiary receiving £10 to £35 for the duration of his life. The annual premium required was one fifth of the annuity.

Marine insurance law (state) was enacted in Massachusetts in 1818 (Chapter 120, Acts of 1818, approved February 16, 1818). An act was passed defining the powers, duties and restrictions of insurance companies. It applied only

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to companies writing marine insurance and provided for annual publication by the president and directors of the amount of their stock, the risks against which they meant to insure, and the amounts of the single risks. They were also required to report to the legislature whenever so directed and were forbidden to write in any risk a sum exceeding 10 per cent of the capital stock of the company.

Mutual fire insurance company for insuring factories was the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Rhode Island, located at Providence, R.I., and incorporated October 31, 1835. The first policy was issued December 3, 1835, to Zachariah Allen for \$2,500 at a cash premium deposit rate of sixty cents a year. At the expiration of the policy a 51 per cent dividend was declared, resulting in an insurance cost of 29.4c per \$100 for the year. (*Journal of American Insurance. Vol. 1. No. 2*)

Mutual liability insurance company was the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, Boston, Mass., incorporated March 30, 1887, formally organized April 21, 1887, and opened for business October 1, 1887, when twenty-two policies were written covering liability of employers to injured workmen. The rate was thirty cents per hundred dollars of payroll. The first officers were William Croad Lovering, president; Josiah Caleb Bartlett, first manager; Sydney Augustus Williams, secretary; and Charles Edward Hodges, bookkeeper and clerk.

Mutual life insurance company to be chartered was the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass., which was chartered April 1, 1835. The first president was Judge Willard Phillips. The company was not actually organized for business until December 1, 1843. The first policy was issued February 1, 1844.

Mutual life insurance company to operate was the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York which was chartered on April 12, 1842. The first policy was issued February 1, 1843, to Thomas N. Ayres. The first president was Morris Robinson. Policy holders were entitled to a share in the management through the election of directors. All profits belonged to the policy holders. (*Shepherd Bancroft Clough—A Century of American Life Insurance—A History of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York—1843-1943*)

Non-forfeiture insurance law (state) was enacted by Massachusetts in 1861 (Chapter 186. Acts of 1861, approved April 10, 1861). It was sponsored by Commissioner Elizur Wright. This law required domestic companies to use four fifths of the reserve to continue a policy as extended term insurance beyond the date of lapse. In event of death during the term period, the company had the right to deduct from the claim the premiums that would have been paid had the policy continued in force, plus interest on same.

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Non-forfeiture insurance policy was issued by the New York Life Insurance Company of New York City, August 13, 1860, about eight months prior to the enactment of the "non-forfeitable" legislation in Massachusetts. This plan was not made retroactive. Although this was the first policy issued providing for non-forfeiture, non-forfeiture had in fact been granted for some time prior thereto, but was not provided in the policy.

Numerical system of insurance rating was originated by the New York Life Insurance Company of New York City about 1903. Values were assigned to various factors affecting the insurability of an applicant for insurance so as to aid a company in determining under its rules whether the applicant is insurable or must be declined, and if insurable, at what rates of premium, i.e. whether the life is "standard" or "substandard," and if the latter to what extent.

Plate glass insurance was written by the United States Plate Glass Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pa., incorporated April 12, 1867, with an original capital of \$20,000. The first president was John Van Dusen.

Savings bank life insurance was launched by act of the Massachusetts legislature, June 26, 1907. The plan was originated by Louis Dembitz Brandeis, then a Boston lawyer, and later Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The first savings bank to establish an insurance department was the Whitman Savings Bank at Whitman, Mass. The department was established June 18, 1908 and the first policy written June 22, 1908. Savings bank life insurance is legal reserve insurance that is sold "over the counter" by certain mutual savings banks. No solicitors are employed and no bank may insure any one individual for over \$1,000. Insurance is only issued to Massachusetts registrants but as long as premiums are paid it is still effective even if the insured moves elsewhere. (*General Laws—Massachusetts Chap. 178—Sec. 6*)

Social security. See Social security act (U.S.)

Substandard life insurance policy was issued July 1, 1896, by the New York Life Insurance Company of New York City. A substandard policy is one issued on a life which because of a medical impairment, hazardous occupation or for some other reason is "substandard" and therefore not insurable at "standard" or normal rates of premium.

Teachers death benefit. See Teachers death benefit

Teachers pension fund. See Teachers pension fund

Teachers sick benefit fund. See Teachers sick benefit fund

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Title guaranty insurance company was the Real Estate Title Insurance and Trust Company organized at Philadelphia, Pa., on March 31, 1876. It offered security against errors in titles, etc. The original capital was \$250,000, half of which was paid in. The first president was Joshua H. Morris and the first secretary, Joseph S. Siddall.

Unemployment insurance act passed by a state was enacted by Wisconsin, January 28, 1932, and signed by Governor Philip La Follette. Every employer of ten or more men was required to put 2 per cent of the payroll aside until a fund accrued equaling \$75 per eligible worker, which the employe could draw against in time of unemployment at the rate of \$10 a week for a maximum of ten weeks.

War Risk Insurance Bureau was established by Act of Congress, September 2, 1914 (38 Stat.L.711) to insure American vessels against war risks. The act was amended on June 12, 1917, and October 6, 1917, to provide yearly renewable term insurance against total disability and death to those in active military or naval service. Provision was made for policy conversion to other forms of life insurance. The bureau was under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and directly supervised by William C. De Lanoy. (*U.S. Veterans Bureau—Laws Governing the Organization and Administration of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance*)

Workmen's compensation insurance law (federal) was approved May 30, 1908 (35 Stat.L.556). It became effective August 1, 1908, and was applicable to certain classes of federal employes in the United States: artisans or laborers in any manufacturing establishment, arsenal or navy yard; employes in the construction of river and harbor fortifications, in hazardous employment on construction work in the reclamation of arid lands, and in hazardous employment under the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Workmen's compensation insurance law (state) to go into effect was passed by Wisconsin, May 3, 1911 (Ch. 50) and went into effect the same date. Washington passed a compensation insurance law (Ch. 74) which was approved on March 14, 1911, but did not go into effect until October 1, 1911. Also New Jersey passed a law (Ch. 95) which was approved April 4, 1911, and went into effect July 4, 1911. Laws which were later declared unconstitutional had, however, been passed previously: Maryland, 1902; Montana, 1909; New York, 1910.

INSURANCE BOOK

Insurance proposal of importance published in America was *Ways and Means for The Inhabitants of Delaware to Become Rich, wherein the several growths and products of these countries are demonstrated to be a sufficient fund for a flourishing trade*, 65 pages, printed at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1725, by S. Keimer.

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The author was Francis Rawle, who advocated the establishment by the legislature of an insurance office in Philadelphia for the purpose of providing Marine Insurance for merchants. (*Philadelphia Contributionship—Franklin and Fires*)

INSURANCE MAGAZINE was *Tuckett's Monthly Insurance Journal* published in 1852 at Philadelphia, Pa. (*Journal of American Insurance Vol. 1, no 3*)

INSURANCE TREATISE on the law of insurance was a reprint of the English *A System of the Law of Marine Insurances; with three chapters on bottomry, on insurance on lives and on insurances against fire*, by Sir James Alan Park published at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1789.

INSURED BANK PAYMENT. See Bank

INTEGRATED HISTORY COURSE. See History instruction

INTELLIGENCE TEST used in a school for feeble minded was the Binet-Simon Test. It was introduced in the school in August 1908 by Dr. Henry Herbert Goddard, director of research in the New Jersey Training School for Feeble Minded Boys and Girls at Vineland, N.J., to determine the degree of subnormality of children in the institution. (*Alfred Binet—The Development and Intelligence in Children*)

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY APPROPRIATION. See Road

INTER-COLLEGIATE AIR MEET. See Aviation—Expositions and meets

INTER-COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION of importance was the Inter-collegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, organized in June 1876 at Saratoga, N.Y., when a track meet was held. The charter members were Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, City College of New York, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Trinity, Union, Wesleyan, Williams and Yale. A preliminary meeting was held at Saratoga, N.Y., December 4, 1875. In 1873 James Gordon Bennett offered a cup to the best track athlete, the contestants for which were the members of the crews who participated in the Springfield, Mass., rowing races. The Association was formed as a result of these meetings.

INTER-COLLEGIATE BASEBALL GAME. See Baseball game

INTER-COLLEGIATE BOAT RACE. See Boat race

INTER-COLLEGIATE FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP. See Football game

INTER-COLLEGIATE TRACK MEET. See Track meet

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INTER-COLONIAL WAR. *See* War—Colonial

INTER-CONTINENTAL SYSTEM OF STUDY. *See* College

INTER-FRATERNITY COUNCIL. *See* Fraternity

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT SECRETARY (U.S.) was Thomas Ewing who was appointed by President Zachary Taylor on March 8, 1849, and served until July 23, 1850. The Department of the Interior was created by act of March 3, 1849, (9 Stat.L.395) titled "an act to establish the Home Department." (*Ohio Archeological and Historical Publications. XXII. 1913*)

INTERLOCKING MACHINE (RAILROAD). *See* Railroad signal system

INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE. *See* Engine

INTERNAL REVENUE ACT was passed by Congress, March 3, 1791 (1 Stat.L.202). It established fourteen revenue districts, one for each state, and placed a tax on distilled spirits varying from eleven to thirty cents a gallon.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR (WOMAN) *See* Woman

INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER was George Sewell Boutwell of Massachusetts who served from July 17, 1862, to March 4, 1863, under the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue in the Treasury Department. The Bureau was created by Act of Congress July 1, 1862 (12 Stat.L.432). The first Commissioner of the Revenue was Trench Cox of Pennsylvania who was assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury in charge of internal revenue from September 11, 1789, to May 8, 1792. He was designated "Commissioner of the Revenue" on May 8, 1792.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAX. *See* Tax

INTERNATIONAL AIR MAIL. *See* Air mail service

INTERNATIONAL AIR PASSENGER STATION. *See* Aviation

INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE RACE. *See* Automobile race

INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE. *See* Boat race

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. *See* Weights and measures standardization

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT AGREEMENT. *See* Copyright law

INTERNATIONAL DOG SLED MAIL. *See* Postal service

THE FIRST

INTERNATIONAL EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS in America met at Chicago, Ill., June 20-24, 1926. Although this was the 28th international session, it was the first in the United States. Cardinal John Bonzano was installed as the Papal Legate to preside for Pope Pius XI. Services were held at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL GOLF MATCH. *See* Golf tournament

INTERNATIONAL POLO GAME. *See* Polo

INTERNATIONAL PRIZE FIGHT. *See* Prize fight

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD. *See* Railroad

INTERNATIONAL SKI TOURNAMENT. *See* Ski tournament

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE. *See* Yacht race

INTERSTATE CARRIER ARBITRATION LAW. *See* Arbitration

INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT regulating interstate commerce was approved February 4, 1887 (24 Stat.L.379), popularly known as the Cullom Act, which by its terms, made effective April 5, 1887, provided for the appointment of five commissioners from January 1, 1887, for terms of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 years. Its principal objects were "to secure just and reasonable charges for transportation; to prohibit unjust discrimination in the rendition of like services under similar circumstances and conditions; to prevent undue preferences to persons, corporations or localities; to inhibit greater compensation for shorter than for longer distances over the same lines; and to abolish combinations for the pooling of freights." The commission was organized March 31, 1887, and started to function April 5, 1887, with 38 persons on the payroll. The first commissioners were Aldace Freeman Walker, Augustus Schoonmaker, Walter Lawrence Bragg, Thomas McIntyre Cooley and William Ralls Morrison, appointed March 22, 1887, by President Grover Cleveland. (*Isaiah Leo Sharfman—The Interstate Commerce Commission*)

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION MEDAL. *See* Medal

INTERSTATE CRIME PACT. *See* Crime

INTERSTATE LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE. *See* Legislative conference (interstate)

INTERURBAN STREET CAR. *See* Street car

INVESTITURE OF ORDERS. *See* Knighthood

INVESTMENT FINANCE COMPANY. *See* Business

THE FIRST**INVESTMENT TRUST.** See Brokerage**INVISIBLE GLASS.** See Glass**INVISIBLE INK.** See Ink

IRISH MAGAZINE was *The Shamrock or Hibernian Chronicle* published December 15, 1810, in New York City. It was edited by Edward Gillespy. Publication was suspended three times. On June 18, 1814, it was revived as *The Shamrock*. (*Apollinaris William Baumgartner—Catholic Journalism*)

IRON

Angle iron was rolled in 1819 by Samuel Leonard at the Union Rolling Mill, on the Monongahela River, at Pittsburgh, Pa. The mill had four puddling furnaces.

Cast iron pipes used in a city waterworks system were installed by Philadelphia, Pa., in 1817. The pipe line was 400 feet long and 4½ inches in diameter. It was imported from England and was so much superior to the old wooden water pipes that the Watering Committee decided, according to its report of January 23, 1817, to adopt it. In 1818 they resolved to make all future installations with cast iron pipe.

Exportation of iron was made in 1650. In "1650—Sam Hutchinson, merchant, shipped on the 'Charles' 3½ tunne, 172 bars of iron for acco. of Ri. Hutchinson, of London." This iron was probably made at Lynn, Mass. (*Stephen Lincoln Goodale—Chronology of Iron and Steel*)

Hammered iron was made in 1842 at the Weymouth Iron Works on the Great Egg Harbor River, N.J., founded in 1754. The iron was hammered at the forge by two great trip hammers operated by waterpower. Stephen Colwell received a medal from the Academy of Natural Sciences for developing the machinery used in this plant.

Iron blast furnace successfully to use anthracite coal was the Pioneer furnace at Pottsville, Pa., which was blown October 19, 1839 by Benjamin Perry. About twenty-eight tons of foundry iron were produced a week. The furnace was built by William Lyman of Boston, Mass.

Iron bridge. See Bridge

Iron casting is credited to Joseph Mallinson of Dusboro, Pa., who introduced it in 1739 and received a grant of two hundred acres of unimproved land in recognition of his services. (*James Moore Swank—History of the Manufacture of Iron*)

Iron castings (malleable) were produced at Newark, N.J., July 4, 1826, by Seth Boyden. At first, the iron was melted in crucibles, using lime as a flux and heated in charcoal or hard coal fires.

Iron-clad ships. See Ship**THE FIRST****Iron foundry.** See Brass and iron foundry**Iron-hull ship.** See Ship**Iron lifeboat.** See Lifeboat**Iron lung respirator.** See Respirator

Iron mill to puddle and roll iron was the Plumssock Rolling Mill on Redstone Creek between Connellsville and Brownsville, Pa., in Fayette County, put into operation September 15, 1817, by Isaac Meason. It was wrecked by floods in 1824 and was not rebuilt. (*Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey—Guide to Historical Places in Western Pennsylvania*)

Iron patent was No. 3,605 granted January 6, 1844 to S. Broadmeadow of Woodbridge, N.J., for a process "to obtain malleable iron direct from iron ore."

Iron pile lighthouse. See Lighthouse**Iron rail.** See Railroad track

Iron slitting mill, for slitting nailrods, was established at Milton, Mass., in March 1710 by Jonathan Jackson.

Iron sloop yacht. See Ship**Iron steamship.** See Ship**Iron window sash.** See Sash**Iron wire suspension bridge.** See Bridge

Iron works was erected at Falling Creek, Va., (near Richmond) in 1619 by the Virginia Company. It operated only a short time, however, because of Indian troubles, and its charter was revoked in 1624. John Berkeley was in charge of operations. (*Transactions American Institute of Mining Engineering. Vol. XX*)

Iron works (successful) was constructed in 1643 by John Winthrop, Jr., and ten others. It was known as the "Company of Undertakers for the Iron Works" and was established near the Saugus River, near Lynn, Mass., producing eight tons of iron per week from the neighboring bog ore. A forge was later installed. (*Robert Charles Winthrop—Life and Letters of John Winthrop, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company at Their Emigration to New England 1630*)

Iron yacht. See Ship**IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY.** See Indians

IRRIGATION LEGISLATION (federal) was the act of July 26, 1866 (14 Stat.L.251) which ruled that control of the waterways, etc., was a matter of state control subject to "local customs, laws and decisions of the court." (*Ray Palmer Teele—Irrigation in the United States*)

ISLAND PRISON (military). See Prison

THE FIRST

ISLAND TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION. See Territorial expansion

ITALIAN INSTRUCTION. See Language instruction

ITALIAN NEWSPAPER. See Newspaper

ITALIAN OPERA. See Opera

IVORY COMB. See Comb

JAI-ALAI the pelota game, was played at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., in 1904 in the Jai-Alai Building—not on the World's Fair grounds but near the main entrance. (*Badminton Magazine*—1919—Vol. 51)

JAIL. See Prison

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR to the United States was Niimi Buzennokami. He and his staff of 74 men left Japan, January 22, 1860, on the U.S.S. "Powhatan" under Captain Josiah Tattnall and arrived at San Francisco, Calif., March 9, 1860. They arrived at Washington, D.C., via Panama on April 25, 1860, and were received by President James Buchanan, April 28, 1860. They arrived in New York City, May 28, 1860. On June 13, 1860, the party went back to Japan on board the American battleship "Niagara" via Cape of Good Hope. The first Japanese Legation was established at Washington, D.C., in October 1870, and on January 7, 1906, the legation was raised to the rank of embassy. E. Hicki was appointed *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*, and was succeeded by Shuzo Aoki, who was appointed the first Japanese Ambassador Plenipotentiary on April 24, 1906. (*Masakiyo Yanagawa—First Japanese Mission to America*)

JAPANESE CITIZEN. See Citizenship

JAPANESE IMMIGRANT. See Immigration

JAPANESE LAWYER. See Lawyer

JAPANESE MIDSHIPMAN. See Naval academy

"JAZZ" MUSIC COMPOSER. See Musician

JEANS, FUSTIANS. See Cloth

JELLY PETROLEUM. See Petroleum jelly

JENNY (cotton). See Cotton spinning jenny

JERSEY CATTLE. See Cattle club

JET PROPELLED AIRPLANE. See Aviation—Airplane

JEWELERS' SUPPLY HOUSE of importance was established in 1794 by Nehemiah Dodge, silversmith, goldsmith and watch repairer, in a shop on North Main Street, Providence, R.I. In addition to his retail business he sold gold plate made of a thin sheet of gold united with a thicker sheet of copper to manufacturing jewelers.

THE FIRST

JEWS

See also

Army officer
Cemetery
Congressman
(U.S.)
Diplomatic
service
Governor
Hospital
Naval officer

Normal school
Physician
Play
Senator (U.S.)
Sunday school
Supreme Court
(U.S.)
Woman's club

Jew known to arrive in America was Jacob Barsimson who landed at New Netherlands on August 22, 1654. He left the Netherlands on the "Pearboom" (or "Peartree") on July 8, 1654, and paid 36 guilders for his passage. A month later, twenty-three more Jews arrived, but were temporarily denied admission by Governor Peter Stuyvesant as "hateful enemies and blasphemers of the name of Christ." They were later allowed to enter provided "the poor among them should not become a burden to the Dutch West Indies Company or the community, but be supported by their own nation." (*Charles Daly—Settlement of Jews in North America*)

Jew to win all the rights and perform all the duties of American citizenship was Asser Levy. The Council of New Amsterdam passed a law denying Jews the privilege of standing guard and keeping watch, compulsory for all other citizens, and taxed them for the exemption. Asser Levy and Jacob Barsimson objected to the discrimination and a decision was rendered against them. They appealed and on April 20, 1657, equal privilege was granted.

(*Leon Huhner—Asser Levy, A Noted Jewish Burgher of New Amsterdam*)

Jewish Rabbinical Conference met at Cleveland, Ohio, October 17, 1855. Isidor Kalisch, who preached reformed Judaism, was instrumental in assembling this meeting, the purpose of which was "to better the spiritual conditions of the Jews in America; to strip the Jewish divine services of heathenism and idolatrous customs; to weed out senseless and useless prayers, and to establish a uniform divine service throughout the land."

JEWISH COLLEGE

Jewish college was Maimonides College, established in October 1867, at 7th Street, below Callowhill Street, Philadelphia, Pa. It was supported by the Hebrew Educational Society of Philadelphia and the Board of Delegates of American Israelites. The college closed in 1873. Moses Aaron Dropsie was the first and only president of the college.

Jewish college of liberal arts and science under Jewish auspices was the Yeshiva College, Amsterdam Avenue and 186th Street, New York City, chartered March 29, 1928, by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. The cornerstone was laid May 1, 1927. The first graduating class, consisting of 19 members, received B.A. degrees

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on June 16, 1932. The college offers courses leading to the degrees of B.A. and B.S. and awards honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Humane Letters. The first president was Dr. Bernard Revel. On November 16, 1945, it became Yeshiva University and was authorized to establish new graduate and undergraduate schools and to confer fifteen kinds of degrees.

Jewish college to train men for the rabbinate was Hebrew Union College established October 3, 1875 at Cincinnati, Ohio, through the efforts of Dr. Isaac Mayer Wise, who served as president from 1875 to 1900. The first graduation was July 11, 1883, when Israel Aaron, Henry Berkowitz, Joseph Krauskopf, and David Philipson were ordained.

Jewish non-sectarian college was Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning of Philadelphia, Pa., chartered June 6, 1907. The college was founded in accordance with the will of Moses Aaron Dropsie who directed "that in the admission of students there shall be no distinction on account of creed, color or sex." The first president of the college was Dr. Cyrus Adler. (*Dropsie College Register—1918-1919*)

JEWISH CONGREGATION

Jewish congregation was Shearith Israel (Remnant of Israel) established in 1655 at New Amsterdam (New York City) by Sephardic Jews who fled from the inquisition in Portuguese Brazil. Saul Brown was the first rabbi. The foundation stones of the first synagogue were laid on Thursday, September 8, 1729, and the building was consecrated April 8, 1730. The building was located on Mill Street, now South William Street. The present synagogue is located at Central Park West and Seventieth Street, New York City. (*Rev. David de Sola Pool—The Mill Street Synagogue*)

Jewish congregation (Ashkenazic) was Congregation Rodeph Shalom of Philadelphia, Pa., founded October 10, 1802. (*Edward Davis—History of Rodeph Shalom*)

Jewish congregation (reform) was the Reformed Society of Israelites organized November 21, 1824, by twelve members of the Congregation Beth Elohim of Charleston, S.C. This body desired a modified form of worship and started a new congregation. The organization lasted eight years and was without a rabbi, due to lack of funds. (*David Philipson—Reform Movement in Judaism*)

JOCKEY

Jockey to win the Kentucky Derby four times was Eddie Arcaro who at Churchill Downs, Ky., won \$47,500 in 1938 on Lawrin; \$61,725 in 1941 on Whirlaway; \$64,850 in 1945 on Hoop, Jr., and \$111,450 on May 1, 1948 on Citation.

Jockey to win the triple crown twice was Eddie Arcaro who rode Whirlaway in 1941 and Citation in 1948 to win the "Big Three": the

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Kentucky Derby at Churchill Downs, Ky., the Preakness at Pimlico, Md., and the Belmont Stakes at Belmont Park, Long Island, N.Y. The combined purses amounted to \$150,410 in 1941, and \$324,090 in 1948. The date of the last event was June 12, 1948 at Belmont Park.

JOURNAL. See Periodical

JOURNALISM COURSE was given in 1869 by Professor Willard Fiske at Washington University, later Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. The idea was introduced by General Robert Edward Lee. A knowledge of phonography, telegraphy and practical experience in the university printing office was required. (*Horatio Stevens White—A Sketch of the Life and Labors of Professor Willard Fiske*)

History of journalism course was offered 1879-80 at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. Professor David R. McAnnally, Jr., for five years taught "the history of journalism . . . lectures with practical explanations of daily newspaper life. *The Spectator*, the *London Times*, the *New York Herald*."

Journalism school offering a degree in journalism was opened September 14, 1908, at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. Enrollment for the school year 1908-09 was 97; 84 men and 13 women. The first degree was awarded in 1909 to Charles Arnold. The following year, five men and one woman graduated. The first dean was Walter Williams whose title was Dean and Professor of the History and Principles of Journalism.

JUDGE

Impeachment proceedings. See Impeachment

Negro judge of a Customs Court (U.S.) was Irving Charles Mollison of Chicago, Ill., sworn in and inducted as a judge of the United States Customs Court on November 3, 1945, at New York City.

Supreme court judge. See Supreme court of the U.S.

Woman Associate Justice of a State Supreme Court was Florence Ellinwood Allen of Cleveland, Ohio, who was elected on December 16, 1922, to the Ohio Supreme Court. (*Florence Ellinwood Allen—This Constitution of Ours*)

Woman Associate Justice of the Circuit Court of Appeals was Florence Ellinwood Allen, appointed by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt to fill the vacancy brought about by the death of Judge Smith Hickenlooper. She was sworn in April 9, 1934. The oath was administered by Presiding Judge Charles Moorman in the presence of his two associates on the bench, Judge Xen Hicks of Knoxville, Tenn., and Judge Charles Caspar Simons of Detroit, Mich. She served in the sixth Judicial Court.

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JUDGE—Continued

Woman Associate Justice on the Federal Bench was Genevieve Rose Cline of the U.S. Customs Court, New York, who was appointed on May 4, 1928, by President Calvin Coolidge.

Woman judge (Negro) was Jane Matilda Bolin who was appointed July 22, 1939 judge of the Court of Domestic Relations by Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York City.

Woman judge of a juvenile court was Kathryn Sellers, judge of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C., who was appointed October 15, 1918, reappointed for a second term on March 6, 1925, and served until her successor was confirmed by the Senate on February 15, 1934. From 1913 to 1923 Mary Margaret Bartelme was assistant to the judge of the Juvenile Court of Cook County, Chicago, Ill., but she was not appointed as a judge of the Juvenile Court until later.

Woman judge to sentence a man to death was Miss Florence Ellinwood Allen, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cuyahoga, Cleveland, Ohio. She tried Frank Motto, who had been indicted on a charge of murder in the first degree and who, after being convicted by a jury on May 14, 1921, was sentenced by Judge Allen to be electrocuted August 20, 1921. The sentence was carried out.

JUDGE ADVOCATE. See Army officer

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL. See High school

"JUNIOR YEAR ABROAD." See College

JURY

Jury composed of women was ordered by the General Provincial Court at the session held September 22, 1656, at Patuxent, Md. The jury was composed of seven married women and four single women who tried Judith Catchpole for the murder of her child. "Whereas Judith Catchpole being brought before the Court upon Suspicion of Murdering a Child which She is accused to have brought forth, and denying the fact or that She ever had Child, the Court hath ordered that a Jury of able women be Impannelled and to give in their Verdict to the best of their Judgment whether She the said Judith hath ever had a Child or not." The jury's verdict was "not guilty" and the court ordered "the said Judith Catchpole be acquitted of that charge unless further evidence appear." (*Maryland Archives. Vol. 10*)

Mixed jury (white and Negro) was the Grand Jury that indicted Jefferson Davis. The Petit Jury in this case was the second mixed jury. Jefferson Davis, his wife and four children were captured at Irwinsville, Ga., May 10, 1865, by Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Dudley Pritchard, commanding the Fourth Michigan Cavalry. Jefferson Davis was placed in jail awaiting trial for treason. The trial was

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started May 13, 1867, and he was released on bond. The case was finally brought to trial on December 3, 1868, in the Circuit Court of the United States at Richmond, Va., by Judges Salmon Portland Chase and John Curtiss Underwood. The case was dismissed because of President Andrew Johnson's general amnesty proclamation, December 25, 1868. The charge was dropped by the District Attorney on February 15, 1869. (*John William Jones—Memorial Volume of Jefferson Davis*)

Woman grand jury foreman was Miss Julia Isabelle Sims of Newark, N.J., who served on the Federal Grand Jury in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey in session at Newark from April 6, 1937, to October 19, 1937. Judge William Clark, judge of the United States District Court, District of New Jersey, presided.

JURY SCHOOL

Jury school was opened January 16, 1937, by Federal Judge William Clark, United States District Court, District of New Jersey, in the Post Office Building, Newark, N.J. The first class was attended by 150 men and women. About 2,500 persons, mostly women, attended the course designed to acquaint citizens with courtroom procedure and duties of jurors in considering evidence. The school was disbanded December 10, 1937.

JUSTICE. See Judge; Supreme Court of the U.S.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT (United States) was created June 22, 1870 (16 Stat.L.162), act to establish a Department of Justice with the Attorney General as its head. The office of the Attorney General was created by act of September 24, 1789 (1 Stat.L.73). The department was organized July 1, 1870, and placed all the law offices of the government under one head. (*Albert George Langeluttig—The Department of Justice of the United States*)

JUSTICE (Supreme Court) IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS. See Impeachment

JUTE CULTURE was introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1869-70. A quantity of seed was imported from France and India and planted from the Carolinas to Texas. (*Charles Richards Dodge—Fiber Investigations, 1896. Report No. 8*)

JUVENILE COURT. See Court

JUVENILE COURT JUDGE (WOMAN) See Judge

JUVENILE REFORMATORY. See Prison

KAPOK was commercially introduced by the Netherlands, May 1, 1893, at the formal opening of the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill. (*Stephen J. Zand—Kapok*)

THE FIRST**KARAKUL SHEEP.** *See* Animals**KEEDOOZLE STORE.** *See* Business**KENNEL SHOW.** *See* Dog show**KENTUCKY DERBY.** *See* Horse race**KEROSENE.** *See* Oil**KETTLE (brass).** *See* Brass kettle**KIDNAPPING**

Death penalty for kidnapping was mandated by the Circuit Court of Kansas City, Mo., on July 27, 1933. Walter H. McGee was found guilty by a jury of having kidnapped Mary McElroy, daughter of the City Manager of Kansas City. The prosecutor was Assistant County Prosecutor Michael W. O'Hern. The Congressional act of May 18, 1934 (48 Stat.L. 781) "whosoever shall knowingly transport or cause to be transported in interstate or foreign commerce . . . shall be convicted of death" was held to apply to kidnapping.

Kidnapping is recorded in a letter dated July 8, 1524, addressed to Francis the First, King of France, by John De Verrezano, the Florentine explorer. It chronicled his discoveries in America and was sent from Dieppe, France. Verrezano relates that in 1524 his crew "tooke a childe from the olde woman to bring into France, and going about to take the young woman which was very beautiful and of tall stature, they could not possibly, for the great outcries that she made, bring her to the sea; and especially having great woods to pass through and being farre from the ship, we purposed to leave her behinde, beareing away the childe only." (*James Carson Brevoort—Verrezano the Navigator*)

Kidnapping for ransom occurred July 1, 1874, at Germantown, Pa., when Charles Brewster Ross, a four-year-old was kidnapped and held for \$20,000 ransom. (*Edward Dean Sullivan—The Snatch Racket*)

KILN (brick). *See* Brick kiln**KINDERGARTEN**

English-speaking kindergarten was opened at Boston, Mass., in 1868 by Miss Elizabeth Palmer Peabody who employed the Friedrich Froebel system of education as used in Germany. (*Nina Catherine Vandewalker—The Kindergarten in American Education*)

Free kindergarten was the Florence Kindergarten which opened January 3, 1876, at Florence, Mass., in the home of its founder, Samuel Lapham Hill. The school is now known as the Hill Institute. (*Hill Institute Bulletin. 1930-1934*)

Kindergarten was established in New York City in 1827 by the Infant School Society of the City of New York founded May 23, 1827, "to relieve parents of the laboring classes from the care of their children while engaged

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in the vocations by which they live, and provide for the children a protection from the weather, from idleness and the contamination of evil example besides affording them the means of early and efficient education." Children from 18 months to 5 years of age were accommodated, 448 receiving attention in two years. Mrs. Joanna Bethune was the first directress and Miss Hannah L. Murray, the first treasurer.

Kindergarten for crippled children. *See* Cripples

Kindergarten for the blind was established by the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind at Roxbury, Mass. The kindergarten was authorized March 15, 1887, and was incorporated as a separate department of the school on March 30, 1887. The kindergarten was dedicated April 19, 1887, and was opened May 2, 1887, with ten children. The plan was proposed by Michael Anagnos who became the first director. (*First Annual Report of the Kindergarten for the Blind. Sept. 30, 1887*)

Public school kindergarten that was successful was authorized August 26, 1873 by the St. Louis, Mo., Board of Education and opened September 1873 with an enrollment of 42 in the Des Peres School. Miss Susan Elizabeth Blow was the teacher. Dr. William Torrey Harris was the superintendent of schools. (*Annual Report of the Board of Education of St. Louis for the Year 1878-1879*)

KINDERGARTEN MANUAL was Edward Wiebe's *Paradise of Children* printed in 1869 by the Milton Bradley Company, Springfield, Mass. It was intended primarily for kindergarten teachers. Much of the material was translated from the German of Froebel, Marrenholtz, Goldammer and Morgenstern.

KING AND QUEEN OF ENGLAND TO VISIT THE U.S. *See* Visiting celebrities

KING (REIGNING) TO VISIT THE U.S. *See* Visiting celebrities

KLEIG LIGHT LIGHTING UNIT. *See* Electric lighting

KNIFE (bowie). *See* Bowie knife

KNIGHTHOOD

Knighthood conferred in America was awarded Major General Jeffery Amherst for his campaign against the French and for his capture of Montreal on September 8, 1760. He was awarded the thanks of Parliament and on May 26, 1761, George III made him a Knight of the Bath, Sir Charles Cotterel-Dormer serving as his proxy. Major Robert Monckton, Governor of New York, conferred the award in a special ceremony October 25, 1761, at Staten Island, N.Y. (*Lawrence Shaw Mayo—Jeffery Amherst*)

THE FIRST**KNIGHTHOOD—Continued**

Knighthood conferred on a native-born American was awarded at Windsor Castle, London, England, on June 28, 1687, by King James II to William Phips [Phipps] for his fair distribution of thirty-four tons of silver, gold and jewels valued at \$1,350,000 which he salvaged from a Spanish ship sunk near the Bahama Islands that had lain in the sea for forty-four years. His share amounted to \$72,000. He was born February 2, 1651, at Pemaquid (now Bristol), Me. (*Alice Lounsberry—Sir William Phipps*)

Knighthood conferred on a native-born American for military leadership was awarded on September 23, 1745, to Sir William Pepperell, noted American general. He was made a Baronet by Great Britain because of his military exploit on April 29, 1745, when he undertook the siege and reduction of Louisbourg, a French fortress on the island of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, built at a cost of \$6,000,000. The siege lasted forty-nine days and the fortress capitulated June 16, 1745. (*Massachusetts Historical Society—Pepperell Papers*)

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS originated under a special charter granted by Connecticut on March 29, 1882. It was founded as a fraternal benefit association for Catholic men by the Reverend Michael Joseph McGivney and nine parishoners of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in New Haven, Conn., on January 16, 1882.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR. See Labor union

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS brotherhood was founded at Washington, D.C., by Justus Henry Rathbone and twelve associates on February 19, 1864, Washington Lodge No. 1 being the first lodge organized. The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was formed April 8, 1864, with Joseph Theophilus Kirk Plant as grand chancellor. The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of the World was convened August 11, 1868, at Washington, D.C., and the constitution adopted November 10, 1868, at Wilmington, Del. It was incorporated August 5, 1870, in the District of Columbia. The order is founded on the classical story of Damon and Pythias and advocates toleration in religion, obedience to law and loyalty to government. (*Joseph Dancs Weeks—History of the Knights of Pythias*)

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR. See Freemasons

KNITTING MACHINE (power) was put in operation in 1832 at Cohoes, N.Y., by Egberts and Bailey. The firm consisted of Egbert Egberts, Timothy Bailey and his brother, Joshua Bailey, and was in operation until 1843 when the partnership dissolved. Timothy Bailey continued in the old plant dividing his time between manufacturing knit goods and knit-goods machinery. (*Arthur Haynsworth Masten—History of Cohoes, N.Y.*)

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KNOW-NOTHING PARTY. See American party

KONEL metal alloy was announced on September 9, 1929, by Dr. Erwin Foster Lowry of the research department of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. While the konel was red-hot, a test hammer "bounced off" the new metal, whereas steel would have been deformed under similar conditions. Konel is a combination of cobalt and nickel, from which it derives its name, and ferrotitanium, and is used among other things as a substitute for platinum in radio tubes.

KU KLUX KLAN was established in 1865 at Pulaski, Tenn., as a social order, but became an organization for enforcing white supremacy resorting to intimidation and violence, at the time the Negro was granted suffrage. The first grand wizard was General Nathan Bedford Forrest. An attempt was made to revive the organization about 1916. (*Stanley Fitzgerald Horn—Invisible Empire*)

LABADIST COMMUNITY was established at Bohemia Manor, Md., in 1683, by the followers of Jean de Labadie, who held many tenets similar to those of the Dutch Reformed Church. The first Labadists were P. Vorstman and J. Shilders who arrived September 23, 1679 in New Netherlands on the "Charles." (*Jasper Danckaerts—Journal of our Voyage to New Netherland begun in the name of the Lord and for His Glory, the 8th of June 1679 and undertaken in the small flute-ship called the "Charles"*)

LABEL PATENT. See Patent

LABOR

See also Labor law

Labor day. See Holiday

Immigrant labor. See Immigration

Labor Advisory Board (federal) was authorized June 16, 1933, under the National Industrial Recovery Act which empowered the President to set up such administrative agencies as might be necessary to effectuate the purpose of the act. It was organized June 20, 1933 and was composed of nine members. The first chairman was Leo Wolman.

Labor anti-discrimination commission (state) was the New York State Commission Against Discrimination appointed July 1, 1945 "to formulate policies to eliminate and prevent discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or national origin, either by employers, labor organizations, employment agencies or other persons." It consisted of five commissioners at \$10,000 a year whose terms ranged from one to five years, to be replaced upon expiration by appointments for five year periods. The first chairman was Henry C. Turner. The commission was authorized by act of March 12, 1945 (chapter 118) signed by Governor Thomas Edmund Dewey.

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Labor Board (national) was authorized August 5, 1933, under authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat.L.195) June 16, 1933, "to encourage national industrial recovery, to foster fair competition and to provide for the construction of certain public works." The board was organized August 5, 1933, and was originally composed of seven members. It ceased to exist July 9, 1934. The first chairman was Senator Robert Ferdinand Wagner. Its purpose was to mediate disputes or controversies between employers and employes arising through different interpretations of the President's Reemployment Agreement.

Labor bureau (federal) was authorized by act of June 27, 1884, (23 Stat.L.60) "an act to establish a Bureau of Labor." The first chief of the bureau, established in the Department of Interior was Carroll Davidson Wright whose title was Commissioner of Labor. He received \$3,000 per annum. He was appointed January 31, 1885 by President Chester Alan Arthur and served until January 31, 1905. (*Gustavus Adolphus Weber—Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor*)

Labor bureau (state) was the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor established by Chapter 102, Acts of 1869, approved June 23, 1869, by Governor William Claflin. The duties of the bureau, under a chief and deputy, were "to collect, assort, systematize and present in annual reports to the Legislature. . . statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the Commonwealth." Henry Kemble Oliver was appointed chief July 31, 1869. George E. McNeill was the first deputy. (*Charles Ferris Gettemy—Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics*)

Labor congress (national) was the First Industrial Congress of the United States which convened in New York City, October 12, 1845. William E. Wait of Illinois was elected president. Although a few local meetings had been called "national organization," this was the first national congress of importance. Annual meetings were held regularly until 1856. (*New York Times, June 7, 1856*)

Labor Relations Act (national) was approved July 5, 1935 (49 Stat.L.449) "to diminish the causes of labor disputes burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce, to create a National Labor Relations Board, and for other purposes." The board consisted of Joseph Warren Madden, chairman, John Michael Carmody and Edwin Seymour Smith, appointed August 24, 1935 and confirmed by the Senate August 27, 1935. The first meeting was September 4, 1935.

National Mediation Board was created by an act to amend the Railway Labor Act approved June 21, 1934 (48 Stat.L.1185), to take the place of the United States Board of Mediation provided for by the act of May 20, 1926 (44 Stat.L.577). The new Board was organized

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July 21, 1934, "to avoid any interruption to commerce or to the operation of any carrier engaged therein, . . . to provide for the prompt and orderly settlement of all disputes concerning rates of pay, rules or working conditions." Dr. William Morris Leiserson was the first chairman.

Strike. See Strike

LABOR DAY. See Holiday

LABOR DEPARTMENT (U.S.)

Labor Secretary (native born) was William Nuckles Doak who was appointed by President Herbert Hoover and sworn in December 9, 1930. He was the first secretary who was not a member of the American Federation of Labor, and the first secretary from any state except Pennsylvania, having been born in Virginia. (*Roger Ward Babson—Washington and the Depression Including the Career of W. N. Doak*)

Women's Bureau of the Labor Department was permanently organized by Act of Congress on June 5, 1920 (41 Stat.L.987) "an act to establish in the Department of Labor, a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau." Its purpose was to formulate standards and policies to promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment." The first director was Mary Anderson who received an annual compensation of \$5,000. (*Gustavus Adolphus Weber—The Women's Bureau*)

Woman Secretary of Labor was Frances Perkins (Mrs. Paul Caldwell Wilson) who served from March 4, 1933, to June 30, 1945, the only Cabinet member to serve throughout the terms of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's administration.

LABOR LAW

Child labor law. See Child labor law

Convict labor law was Act 29 of the Laws of Virginia, passed March 2, 1642, by the "Grand Assemblie at James City." It stated, "Be it also enacted that no person or persons whatsoever for any offence already committed or to be committed shall be hereafter adjudged to serve the collony." (*William Waller Hening—Statutes at Large of Virginia*)

Eight-hour day was advocated by local unions, such as the Machinists and Blacksmiths Union, the Molders Union, etc., in 1860. The first unified action was taken on August 20, 1866, at Baltimore, Md., by the National Labor Union at its first congress which was attended by 77 delegates from 13 states. Industry, however, did not accede to the terms.

Eight-hour day for government laborers and mechanics was authorized by act of Congress of June 25, 1868 (15 Stat.L.77), signed by President Andrew Johnson. It provided, among other things, that "eight hours

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LABOR LAW—*Continued*
shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics who may be employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States."

Factory inspection law was passed April 30, 1879, by Massachusetts, Chapter 305, Acts of 1879. It provided that the governor appoint two or more of the District Police to act as inspectors of factories and public buildings. (*Public Document No. 52—Report of the Chief of the Massachusetts District Police for the year ending December 31, 1885, including the result of the Inspection of Factories and Public Buildings*)

Forty-hour-week law (federal) was the Public Contract Act of 1936 "to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the U.S." (49 Stat.L.2036) approved June 30, 1936. Workers on government contracts over \$10,000 (after September 28, 1936) were required to receive overtime compensation at the rate of not less than time and one half for hours worked in excess of forty, also overtime in excess of eight hours in any one day, if such compensation yields a greater amount than on the weekly forty-hour basis. Workers were not to be paid less than the prevailing minimum wage of industry and locality. The act was known as the [David Ignatius] Walsh-[Arthur Daniel] Healy Act.

Labor discrimination law (state) prohibiting the employer from discriminating in matters of employment against members of trade unions was "an act in relation to the employment of labor by corporations," Chapter 222, Laws of 1894 of New Jersey, approved May 15, 1894. Violation was subject to a fine not to exceed \$500 or three months imprisonment.

Labor law prohibiting the employment of women was "An act providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines" passed and approved by Illinois, May 28, 1879, effective July 1, 1879. It prohibited the employment of women in mines in Illinois. (*Sessions Laws of Illinois of 1879. Section 6, page 206*)

Labor law regulating the working hours of women was passed by Ohio, March 29, 1852 (Ohio Laws. Volume 50, page 187). It regulated "the hours of manual labor of children under eighteen, and women." This law fixed ten hours per day as the maximum number of working hours. It was repealed in 1887 when a new code relative to women and children was adopted.

Labor Relations Act (National) See Labor

Minimum wage law was enacted by Massachusetts, June 4, 1912 (Acts and Resolves, 1912, ch. 706, p. 780-4), to take effect July 1, 1913. It established a Minimum Wage Commission of three, one of whom might be a woman, to be appointed by the Governor with the advice

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of the Council. Although Massachusetts passed the first act, Oregon in advance of all other states set up an administrative body to carry out the provisions of their act of February 17, 1913, which provided for the appointment, within thirty days, of a Welfare Commission to consist of three members, one representing the employer, one the employee and one the public (Sessions Laws of Oregon, 1913, ch. 62, p. 92-9). (*U.S. Department of Labor—Development of Minimum Wage Laws in the U.S. 1912-1927*)

National Mediation board. See Labor

Ten-hour-day law was section 20 of Chapter 488, Laws of 1847 of New Hampshire, which stated "in all contracts relating to labor, ten hours actual labor shall be taken to be a day's work unless otherwise agreed by the parties." As a result of the bargaining provision, the law was ineffective. It was passed July 9, 1847, by a majority of 144, and went into effect September 15, 1847. (*Florence Paterson Smith—Chronological Development of Labor Legislation for Women in the United States*)

Women's equal employment legislation was passed by Illinois and approved by Governor John McAuley Palmer on March 22, 1872. The act which went into effect July 1, 1872 provided that "no person shall be precluded or debarred from any occupation or employment (except military) an account of sex; Provided that this act shall not be construed to affect the eligibility of any person to an elective office. Nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring any female to work on streets or roads, or serve on juries. All laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed." (*Public Laws of the State of Illinois—27th General Assembly—1871-72*)

LABOR ORGANIZATION. See Labor union

LABOR PAPER was *The Man*, published at New York City, February 18, 1834, by George Henry Evans. He advocated free homesteads, equal rights for women, and abolition of all laws for collection and imprisonment for debt. The *Daily Sentinel*, published February 15, 1830, at New York City catered to labor.

LABOR PARTY (POLITICAL)

See also Farmer Labor Party; Greenback Labor Party

Labor party (national) was the Labor Reform Party which was formed at a national convention held at Columbus, Ohio, February 22, 1872. The presidential candidate was David Davis of Illinois who received but one electoral vote in the 1872 election. Joel Parker of New Jersey was the vice presidential candidate. Both candidates declined to run, but were voted for nevertheless. (*Harry Edward Pratt—David Davis*)

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Labor party (state) was the Workingmen's Party which was organized in Philadelphia, Pa., in July 1828. The first convention was held on August 25, 1828. Only local Pennsylvania candidates were nominated at a meeting which was held in October of the same year. (*Philadelphia Gazette*. August 27, 1828)

LABOR RELATIONS SCHOOL. See Industrial and labor relations school

LABOR-SAVING DEVICE approved by a labor organization was the Autoplate stereotype plate-making machine invented by Henry Alexander Wise Wood which was approved in 1900 by the Stereotypers' Union. It dispensed with the handling of large quantities of molten metal type containing antimony and lead which are poisonous.

LABOR UNION

See also Trade association and under specific profession, e.g. Actors' union, Librarians' union, and the like

Craft labor union (local) was that of Philadelphia shoemakers. They organized in 1792, but the union existed for so short a period that its name is not even known. The shoemakers again organized in Philadelphia in 1794 and formed the Federal Society of Journeymen Cordwainers. They maintained their existence as such until the date of their trial in 1806 for conspiracy. (*John Rogers Commons—History of Labour in the U.S.*)

Craft labor union contract between employers and organized labor was effected in 1799 by the Federal Society of Journeymen Cordwainers (shoemakers) of Philadelphia, Pa. After a strike of ten weeks, the employers acceded to their demands. (*Augusta Emile Galster—Labor Movement in the Shoe Industry*)

Labor organization was authorized on October 18, 1648 when the "shoemakers of Boston" were permitted "to assemble and meet together in Boston, at such time and times as they shall appoynt, who being so assembled, they, or the greatest number of them, shall have powre to chuse a master and two wardens, with fowre or six associats, a clarke, a sealer, a searcher, and a beadle. . ." Similar permission was also extended to coopers. (*Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff—Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England*)

Labor union legalization (state) was "an act relative to persons combining and encouraging other persons to combine" Chapter 28, Laws of 1883 of New Jersey, approved February 14, 1883. It provided that combinations to persuade others as to their unemployment were not unlawful.

Labor union of importance was the American Federation of Labor which was organized in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1881 under the name of

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"The Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions." It adopted the former title December 8, 1886 at Columbus, Ohio, at a meeting attended by twenty-five officers of national craft unions representing over 300,000 members. (*George Gorham Groat—An Introduction to the Study of Organized Labor in America*)

Organization of workingmen to admit others than craft workmen was the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor, a secret society which admitted "sojourners" on October 20, 1870. It was founded at Philadelphia, Pa., on December 9, 1869, by six men, one of whom was Uriah Smith Stevens, a tailor, who became its first Master Workman. Membership was originally restricted to garment cutters. Six candidates were proposed and elected on December 30, 1869. The first regular officers were elected January 6, 1870. The first annual report, on January 5, 1871, showed 69 members. (*Terence Vincent Powderly—Thirty Years of Labor 1859-1889*)

Union organization of trades in a city was the Mechanics Union of Trade Associations which was organized in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1827. Invitations to join were sent to "those trades who are as yet destitute of trade societies." They were also urged to "organize and send delegates as soon as possible." (*Earl Everett Cummins—Labor Problem in the U.S.*)

Woman labor delegate. See Woman

Woman's labor organization was the United Tailoresses Society of New York, a protective association formed by tailoresses in 1825 in New York City. In June 1831 they went on strike for an increase of wages. About six hundred women remained out four or five weeks.

Woman's labor organization (national) was the Daughters of St. Crispin, an organization of women shoe operators. Their first convention was held at Lynn, Mass. July 28, 1869. The first president was Carrie Wilson of Lynn, Mass., and the first secretary was Allie Jacques, also of Lynn. When five thousand men shoe operators struck at Lynn in March 1860, their ranks were augmented by a thousand women shoe workers.

LABOR UNION LABEL was adopted by the Cigar Makers' International Union and first came into use in San Francisco, Calif., in 1874. The label was adopted to combat the menace to free native labor of the Chinese coolies that were being brought into the state of California. This label was furnished free to all native manufacturers. The present blue label of the Cigar Makers' International Union was adopted in 1880 at the thirteenth convention of the organization held at Chicago, Ill. This label is issued free of charge to all manufacturers who operate strictly union factories. In 1869, the Carpenters' Eight Hour League of San Francisco stamped the lumber produced by planing

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LABOR UNION LABEL—*Continued*
mills working eight hours to differentiate it from that produced by the ten-hour mills. (*I. M. Ornbrough—History of Union Labels, Shop Cards and Service Buttons*)

LABORATORY. See under specific type of laboratory, e.g., Chemical laboratory, Health laboratory, Zoological laboratory, and the like.

LABORATORY MANUAL (chemical).
See Chemical laboratory manual

LACROSSE ASSOCIATION (intercollegiate) was the Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association organized March 11, 1882, at Princeton, N.J., with Columbia, Harvard, New York University and Princeton as charter members. Each college team was scheduled to play one game with every other member. George William Gilmore of Princeton was president and Dunbar Ferdinand Haasis of Columbia vice president. (*Frank Presbrey—Athletics at Princeton—A History*)

LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE AVIATOR KILLED. See Aviation—Aviator

LAGER BEER. See Beer

LAMP

Electric lamp. See Electric lighting

Oil lamp for burning kerosene was developed in 1857 by A. C. Ferris and Company, later the Tarentum Oil, Salt and Coal Company.

LAND ANNEXATION. See Territorial annexation

LAND BANK. See Bank

LAND GRANT was authorized by the act of the Continental Congress of August 14, 1776. The act offered to make citizens of deserters from the British army (Hessians and British) and tendered each deserter, and to him or his heirs, to be held by him or them in absolute property, fifty acres of unappropriated land in certain states. On August 27, 1776, a similar act was passed offering terms to officers to encourage them to desert the British forces.

Land Grant College. See College

Land grant legislation. See Agricultural land grant

Land grant to schools by the Continental Congress was authorized by an ordinance of May 20, 1785: "There shall be reserved the lot No. 16 of every township for the maintenance of public schools within said township." This applied to the Western Reserve and other unsurveyed lands to the west. A new system of surveying was established, the land being laid out in townships six miles square and the townships subdivided into thirty-six numbered sections, each a mile square. Section No. 16 was popularly known as the "school section."

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Land subsidy for internal improvements was granted April 30, 1802 (2 Stat.L.173), "an act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the original states." It authorized Ohio to appropriate one twentieth of the net proceeds of the funds received from the sale of public lands to the laying out and making of public roads.

University founded by a federal land grant. See College

LAND MINES or "booby traps" were invented by Captain Gabriel Jones Rains and were used against the Seminole Indians in 1840. They were also employed in the retreat from Yorktown, May 3, 1862, by Rains' Brigade under Major General John Bankhead Magruder, but "land torpedoes" were not considered "a proper or effective method of war" and were outlawed. They were permitted at river defenses where use of torpedoes was "clearly admissible." (*Douglas Southall Freeman—Lee's Lieutenants*)

LAND OFFICE was established in 1789 by Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham who purchased 2,600,000 acres in the "Great American Wilderness" at Canandaigua, N.Y., for resale to settlers. William Walker was the agent. (*Charles Francis Milliken—History of Ontario County*)

LAND PRE-EMPTION ACT (Federal) was enacted March 3, 1801 (2 Stat.L.112) which gave the right of pre-emption to certain persons who had contracted with John Cleves Symmes, or his associates, for lands lying along the Miami River. These persons were living upon the lands once within the Symmes tract but were not included in the patent for the reduced area, which he finally obtained. Settlers received preference over persons desiring to purchase and hold for investment or speculation. (*Thomas Corwin Donaldson—The Public Domain*)

LAND RESERVATION. See Forest reserve

LAND SALE ORDINANCE (general) for the sale of national land, was passed May 20, 1785, and provided for the sale of land in the Northwest Territory. (*Burke Aaron Hinsdale—The Old Northwest*)

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT. See Architect

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE COURSE. See Architectural school

LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

Foreign language course broadcast. See Radio broadcast

French instruction was offered in 1733 at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. M. Louis Langloisserie was appointed instructor.

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German instruction in a college was given by William Creamer, at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. from 1754 to July 11, 1755.

Italian instruction in a college was given at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., in 1799 by Carlo Bellini, professor of modern languages. (*William and Mary Quarterly*—Oct. 1905)

Modern language school in a college was established by the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., in 1779. (*Bulletin of the College of William and Mary in Virginia*)

LANTERN SLIDE. See Magic lantern slide

LAPIDARY. See Gem-cutting machine

LARYNGOLOGY CLINIC. See Medical clinic

LARYNGOLOGY INSTRUCTION. See Medical instruction

LARYNGOPHONE (throat microphone) commercially manufactured was made by the Western Electric Company, New York City, in 1941, sale being confined exclusively to the armed forces of democratic powers. Patents were not applied for on the newer models. (*Philips Technical Review*, January 1940. Vol. 5, No. 1)

LATERAL CURVATURE OF THE HORIZON PHOTOGRAPH. See Photograph

LATHE used for fashioning irregular forms was a profile lathe, patented by Thomas Blanchard of Middlebury, Conn., on September 6, 1819, a "machine for manufacturing gun stocks." The lathe did the work of thirteen operators and made possible a great reduction in woodworking prices. (*Asa Holman Waters—Biographical Sketch of Thomas Blanchard*)

LATIN BOOK written in New England was *Responsio Ad Totam Quaestionum Sylogon A Clarissimo Viro Domino Guilelmo Spollonio, Ecclesiae Middleburgensis Pastore, Propositam*, published in 1648 at London, England. The preface was by John Cotton.

LATIN GRAMMAR. See Grammar

LAUNDRY

Commercial power laundry came into existence in 1851 when the Contra Costa Laundry was established at Leona Heights, Oakland, Calif. A 10-horse-power donkey engine bought from a ship captain served as a crude form of washing machine. (*California Journal of Development* Vol. 25—July 1935)

Laundry was established in 1835 by Independence Starks, a manufacturer of Troy, N.Y., at 66 North Second Street, to wash and press the products of his own factory and of

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near-by collar makers. (*Arthur James Weise—Troy, One Hundred Years 1789-1889*)

Rough dry laundry service was started by W. M. Barnes in 1892 in Philadelphia. In 1893 the Barnes Laundry of Pittsburgh, Pa., began a similar service.

Washing machine for public use (washateria). See Washing machine

LAW BOOK published was William Penn's *The Excellent Privilege of Liberty and Property being the birth-right of the free-born subjects of England containing; 1. Magna Charta, with a learned comment upon it. 2. The confirmation of the charters of the Liberties of England and of the Forrest, made in the 35th year of Edward the first. 3. A statute made the 34 Edw. 1. commonly called De Tallageo non concedendo; wherein all fundamental laws, liberties and customs are confirmed. With a Comment upon it. 4. An abstract of the patent granted by the said William Penn to the free-men and inhabitants of the province of Pennsylvania and territories thereunto annexed in America*, printed by William Bradford at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1687. It contained 83 pages, 16 mo.

Law book (text) was George Caines' *An Enquiry into the Law-Merchant of the U.S.; or Lex Mercatoria Americana; on Several Heads of Commercial Importance*, a 648-page book published in 1802 by Abraham and Arthur Stansbury, New York City.

Law book containing the federal laws of the United States of more than one session of Congress (without regard to whether or not they had been subsequently repealed prior to publication) was *The Laws of the United States of America*. Vol. 1. Containing the Federal Constitution; the Acts of the Three Sessions of the First Congress; The Treaties Existing Between the United States and the Foreign Nations, and the Several Indian Tribes. Also the Declaration of Independence and Sundry Resolves and Ordinances of Congress Under the Confederation. The whole collated with and corrected by the original rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State, agreeably to a resolve of Congress, passed February 18, 1791. To which is added a complete index, 592 pages, printed in 1791 and sold by Francis Childs & John Swaine, New York City.

Law book containing the federal laws of the United States was *Acts passed at a Congress of the United States of America, begun and held at the City of New York, on Wednesday the fourth of March 1789*, being the acts passed at the first session of the first Congress of the United States, to wit, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, which eleven states ratified the Constitution of Government for the United States, 486 pages, published at Hartford, Conn., in 1791 by [Barzillai] Hudson & [George] Goodwin.

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LAW BOOK—*Continued*

Law compilation of federal session laws (without regard to validity at time of publication) was *Acts passed at a Congress . . . begun and held . . . March 4-September 29, 1789, First Congress, First Session. . .* printed in 1789, at New York City and Philadelphia, Pa., by three independent publishers.

Law compilation of United States laws codifying the laws in force was *The Public Statutes at Large of the United States of America, from the organization of the government in 1789 to March 3, 1845*, arranged in chronological order with references to the matter of each act and to the subsequent acts on the same subject, and copious notes of the decisions of the Courts of the United States construing those acts and upon the subjects of the laws with an index to the contents of each volume . . . the first volume of which, containing 777 pages, was published in 1845 at Boston, Mass., by Charles C. Little and James Brown. It was edited by Richard Peters. Publication was authorized by act of March 3, 1845 (5 Stat.L.1845) "a resolution to authorize the Attorney General to contract for copies of a proposed edition of the laws and treaties of the United States."

LAW CODIFICATION (state) was the Louisiana Code of 1825, *A System of Penal Law, Divided into Code of Crimes and Punishments, Code of Procedure, Code of Evidence, Code of Reform and Prison Discipline, Beside a Book of Definitions*. On March 14, 1822, the legislature appointed L. Moreau Lislet, Edward Livingston and Pierre Derbigny to remodel the code of 1808. The code was approved April 12, 1824 and promulgated June 13, 1825. (*Charles Havens Hunt—Life of Edward Livingston*)

LAW DEGREE. See Degrees

LAW DICTIONARY (American) was John Bouvier's *A Law Dictionary Adapted to the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America and of the Several States of the American Union With References to the Civil and Other Systems of Foreign Law*, published in two volumes in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1839. (*Frederick Charles Hicks—Materials and Methods of Legal Research*)

LAW DIGEST was *An Abridgement of the Laws of the United States or a complete digest of all such acts of Congress as concern the United States at large, to which is added an appendix containing all existing treaties, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the rules and articles for the government of the army and the ordinance for the government of the territory north-west of Ohio*, edited by William Graydon and published at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1803. It contained six hundred and fifty pages.

LAW MAGAZINE was the *American Law Journal* which was published in Baltimore, Md.,

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from 1808 to 1817. It was edited by John Elihu Hall. (*Henry Simpson—The Lives of Eminent Philadelphians*)

Law review (woman editor). See Woman

LAW REPORTS were Ephraim Kirby's *Reports of Cases Adjudged in the Superior Court of the State of Connecticut from the year 1785 to May 1788 with some determinations in the Supreme Court of Errors* published in 1789 by Collier and Adam, Litchfield, Conn. It consisted of 456 pages of text, 12 pages of index and a 5-page list of subscribers. Volume one of Harris and McHenry *Maryland Reports* published in 1809 reported cases as far back as 1658. (*Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Tract No. 58—Jan. 1883*)

LAW SCHOOL

Law instruction in a college was offered by King's College (now Columbia University) in 1755 where the fourth year of the curriculum was described as containing among other things "the Chief Principles of Law and Government together with History, Sacred and Profane." (*Edwin Grant Dexter—A History of Education in the United States*)

Law school was opened at Litchfield, Conn., in 1784 by Judge Tapping Reeve. He conducted it alone in a building near his home. The course was from fourteen to eighteen months for which a tuition fee of \$100 was charged for the first year and \$60 for the balance of the course. From ten to twenty students were enrolled the first year. He conducted the school alone until 1798. (*Samuel Herbert Fisher—Litchfield Law School*)

Law school in a college was the School of Municipal and Constitutional Law established in 1799 by the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. The first professor was George Wythe who was appointed to the Professorship of Law and Police on December 4, 1779. Professors did not receive a stipulated amount from the college itself, but from students attending the course. He instructed John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, Henry Clay and many other famous men. (*Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.—A Historic Old Virginia Pilgrimage*)

Law school of collegiate rank permanently organized was the Harvard College School of Law, Cambridge, Mass., which was opened in 1817. Courses in law, however, had been given previously in Harvard College as well as in many other colleges. The General Assembly of Maryland in 1812 authorized the College of Medicine of Maryland to establish a Faculty of Law. David Hoffman was elected professor of law but no regular school of instruction in law was opened until 1823. (*Josiah Quincy—History of Harvard University*)

Law school (university) to admit women was the St. Louis Law School, now the School of Law, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

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In 1869, two women students matriculated. Only one graduated from the school (Phoebe W. Couzins of St. Louis, on June 15, 1871) although both eventually became members of the bar.

LAWN TENNIS. See Tennis

LAWYER

Japanese lawyer was Takeo Kikuchi who received an LL.B. degree from Boston University, Boston, Mass., on June 5, 1877.

Japanese woman lawyer was Miss K. Elizabeth Ohi admitted to practice in Illinois, June 10, 1937. She received the degrees of LL.B., February 6, 1937, and J.D., June 25, 1938, from the John Marshall Law School, Chicago, Ill.

Lawyer disbarred was Thomas Lechford who was engaged by William and Elizabeth Cole in the summer of 1639 for the prosecution of an action against Mrs. Cole's brother, Francis Doughty of Taunton, Mass. In September 1639, Lechford was disbarred by the General Court of Massachusetts. The records state that "Mr. Thomas Lechford, for going to the Jewry, pleading with them out of Court, is disbarred from pleading any man's cause hereafter, unless his owne, and admonished not to presume to meddle beyond what hee shalbee called to by the Courts." Lechford was pardoned, but a year later was again disbarred for the same offense, and again pardoned. (*Massachusetts Historical Society Collections. 4th Series. Vol. 6 (Vol. 36. Boston. 1863)*)

Lawyers admitted before the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States were Elias Boudinot of New Jersey, Thomas Hartly of Pennsylvania and Richard Harrison of New York who were admitted on February 5, 1790. The requirements for admittance were "membership for three years past in the Supreme Court of the State in which they respectively belong, and that their private and professional character shall appear to be fair." (*Charles Warren—Supreme Court in U.S. History*)

Negro lawyer regularly admitted to the bar was Macon B. Allen who passed his legal examination at Worcester, Mass., and was admitted May 3, 1845. He had practiced in Maine for two years previously, where no license was required. (*John Daniels—In Freedoms Birthplace*)

Negro lawyer to practice in the United States Supreme Court was John S. Rock, who was admitted to practice on February 1, 1865. His admittance was moved by Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts. Chief Justice Salmon Portland Chase presided. (*The Independent. Vol. 17. No. 845. Feb. 9, 1865*)

Negro woman lawyer was Charlotte E. Ray, admitted to the Supreme Court of the Dis-

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trict of Columbia, April 23, 1872. She received an LL.B. degree from the School of Law, Howard University, Washington, D.C.

Negro woman lawyer to practice before the United States Supreme Court was Mrs. Violette Neatly Anderson [Johnson] of Chicago, Ill., who was admitted to the bar January 29, 1926.

Woman lawyer was Arabella A. Mansfield of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, who was admitted to practice law in June 1869. She had studied in a law office and at home. Section 1610 of the Code of 1851 effective July 1, 1851, precluded women from being admitted to the bar by statute providing admission to "any white male person...." The section was repealed by an act approved January 5, 1853. The court held that "the affirmative declaration that male persons may be admitted is not an implied denial to the right of females." Mrs. Mansfield was admitted to practice and on March 8, 1870 the words "white male" were replaced by "he" or "she" in the statute. (*Green Bag—January 1890*)

Woman lawyer graduated from a law school was Mrs. Ada H. Kepley of Effingham, Ill., who was graduated from the Union College of Law, Chicago, Ill., on June 30, 1870. (*Records in the Clerk's Office. Supreme Court of the U.S. Wash., D.C.*)

Woman lawyer to become a member of the American Bar Association was Mary Florence Lathrop who was admitted in 1917. She received her LL.B. degree from the University of Denver, Denver, Colo.

LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION (state) was the New York Bar Association, New York City which operated from 1747 to 1770. Its purpose was to develop collective opinion on the economic issues prior to the Revolutionary War and to control admission to practice. (*Charles Warren—A History of the American Bar*)

Lawyers' Association (national) was the American Bar Association organized August 21, 1878, at an informal meeting at Saratoga, N.Y., proposed by Judge Simeon Eben Baldwin. At the close of the meeting, the membership consisted of 291 lawyers from 29 states. The first president was James Overton Broadhead of St. Louis, Mo. (*James Grafton Rogers—Fifty Years of the American Bar Association*)

LEAD was mined and smelted in 1620 near Falling Creek, Va., to supply the local demand for bullets and shot. John Berkeley and twenty workmen were massacred by the Indians in May 1622 causing the cessation of mining. (*William Henry Pulsifer—Notes for a History of Lead*)

LEAD (white). See White lead

LEAD PENCIL FACTORY. See Pencil factory

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LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WHEELMEN. See Bicycle Society

LEAGUE OF NATIONS (Indian). See Indians

LEAGUE OF NATIONS representative (unofficial) was Miss Grace Abbott, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor who was appointed in an unofficial capacity on October 13, 1922, by President Warren Gamaliel Harding to attend the League's Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Women and Children.

LEATHER

Chrome tanned leather successfully marketed was produced in 1890 by Robert Herman Foerderer of Philadelphia, Pa., who devised a method by which the fibrous and gelatinous matter in the natural article could be prepared to receive these tanning agents, then another method to overcome the brittle effect. He registered his trademark, a horseshoe with seven nails each nail standing for a letter of his trade name "Vici Kid."

Chrome tanning process for tanning hides and skins through the action of a metallic salt was invented by Augustus Schultz of New York City who filed patent papers on May 31, 1883. He was granted patents No. 291,784 and No. 291,785 for "tawing" hides and skins on January 8, 1884. It enabled leather to be tanned thinner and stronger than by vegetable tanning.

Leather-splitting machine to split leather to any thickness was invented by Samuel Parker of Billerica, Mass., who received patents on July 9, 1808 and April 26, 1809 on "currying and finishing leather." This invention doubled the use of leather.

Leather tanning in America is credited by many to the American Indians. The first of the known white tanners was Experience Miller who came to Plymouth, Mass., in the "Ann" in 1623. (*Romance of Leather—American Leather Producers, Inc.*)

Leather tanning by the "oil tan" method of preparing buckskin and other leathers was originated by Talmadge Edwards in Johnstown, N.Y., in 1810.

Patent leather was tanned in 1819 at Newark, N.J., by Seth Boyden at his tannery which he had established in 1813. At first, the varnish was dried in the sun, but later it was dried in a warm room. Still later, in 1820, he made an oven to hold sixteen skins.

LEATHER BELTING. See Belts of leather

LECTURE SERIES (endowed) was given in 1866 at the Union Theological Seminary, New York, by Professor Arnold Guyot, Ph.D., LL.D., on "The First Chapter of Genesis." A committee of the Board of Directors founded

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the Morse Lectureship on the Relationship of the Bible to any of the Sciences, named in memory of the founder's father, Samuel Finley Breese Morse, on May 20, 1865. An endowed series was also established on May 8, 1865 known as the Elias P. Ely Lectureship on the Evidences of Christianity by the same institution, but lectures were not given until 1867. Rev. Albert Barnes D.D., LL.D., was the lecturer.

LECTURER

Lecturer of royal blood to speak for personal profit was Prince Wilhelm of Sweden who toured the country twice, arriving at New York City on January 5, 1927, and again on October 3, 1927. He was the second son of King Gustav of Sweden.

LEG (artificial) patent was No. 4,834 granted to Benjamin F. Palmer of Meredith, N.H., on November 4, 1846. The leg had a pliable joint that worked noiselessly and preserved its contour in all positions. Artificial legs had been used previously. Howland & Co., of Brookfield, Mass., exhibited one in 1837 at the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association.

LEGATION. See Diplomatic service

LEGION. See War veterans' society

LEGION OF MERIT MEDAL. See Medal

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY in America met at the Old Church at Jamestown, Va., on July 30, 1619. The men sat with their hats on. It was decided that the new governor, Sir George Yeardley, was to summon a "General Assembly" elected by the inhabitants, every free man voting. The assembly was to consist of twenty-two members, two from each Burgess. The speaker was Master John Pory. The session was opened with prayer by Mr. Bucke. (*John Esten Cooke—Virginia*)

LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE (inter-state) assembled at Washington, D.C., February 3, 1933, under the auspices of the American Legislators' Association. The conference was attended by one hundred state legislators and tax experts from thirty-two states who discussed double taxation, overlapping and conflicting of federal and state taxes, etc. Only the legislators were entitled to vote.

LEGISLATOR (state) See Congressman (state)

LEGISLATURE

Legislature with two chambers convened in Massachusetts in 1644. "An Act of the Generall Court at Boston, March 7/17, 1644," established one house for magistrates and another for deputies. (*Records of the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay. Vol. 2*)

Unicameral legislature (state), after the formation of the United States, was adopted by constitutional amendment by Nebraska

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on November 6, 1934. A body of 43 members replaced a House of 100 and a Senate of 33. The first president was Walter Herman Jurgensen and the speaker was Charles Joseph Warner. The first session was opened January 5, 1937, by United States Senator George William Norris. The first bill was passed January 21, 1937, and appropriated \$10,000 for mileage, postage and incidental expenses for the members. All states adopted bicameral systems at the formation of the U.S., except Pennsylvania, Georgia and Vermont, which changed after 4, 12 and 58 years, respectively. (*Harrison Boyd Summers—Unicameral Legislatures*)

LENS

Achromatic lenses were made in 1844 at Cambridgeport, Mass., by Alvan Clark. (*William Wallace Payne—The Life and Achievements of Alvan Clark*)

Contact lenses were imported for commercial purposes in New York City in 1924 from Jena, Germany, where they were manufactured by Carl Zeiss, Inc. The lenses were ground, rather than blown. They were thin saucer-shaped shells of optical glass which were worn under the eyelid in direct contact with the eye itself.

LEOPARD. See Animals

LEPER HOSPITAL. See Hospital

LEPERS CHURCH (Protestant). See Protestant church

LETHAL GAS EXECUTION. See Execution

LETTER

Letter descriptive of America was probably written by Christopher Columbus, admiral of the ocean fleet, who sailed August 3, 1492, from the harbor of Palos, Spain, with three small caravels and about ninety men, and returned 224 days later, on March 14, 1493, to Lisbon, Portugal, where he dispatched two letters of identical content, one to Raphael Sanchez and the other to Luis de Santangel. (*The First Letter of Christopher Columbus to the Noble Lord Raphael Sanchez announcing the Discovery of America*)

Letters written in English in America which have been recorded are claimed to be the four letters of Ralph Lane, the first commander of Raleigh's first colony, which were written on August 12, 1585, from Porte Ferdynando. The letters were not published until 1860. (*Francis Lister Hawks—History of North Carolina*)

LETTER BOX. See Postal service

LETTER TO ENCIRCLE THE WORLD. See Postal service

LETTERMEN'S CLUB (college). See College "Lettermen's Club"

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LEVEES were built along the Mississippi River at New Orleans, La., in 1724. They extended eighteen miles above and eighteen miles below New Orleans, but they were rudimentary dikes compared with the present mighty embankments. Sieur le Blond de la Tour, a Knight of St. Louis and chief engineer of the colony, began construction of a levee in 1718 which was completed in 1727. (*Henry Rightor—Standard History of New Orleans*)

LEWISITE was developed in February 1918 by Dr. Winford Lee Lewis, Washington, D.C. Production of this explosive compound of chloro-vinyl-dichloro-arsine was undertaken at Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio, in the autumn of 1918 and amounted to ten tons a day in November 1918.

LIABILITY ACT. See Insurance

LIBERAL ARTS RADIO COURSE. See Radio college course

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PARTY convention was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 1, 1872, at which meeting the party was formed. Horace Greeley of New York was the presidential candidate and Benjamin Gratz Brown of Missouri was nominated as Vice President. In the election held November 5, 1872, Greeley received 2,834,079 votes as compared with 3,597,000 cast for Ulysses Simpson Grant, the Republican candidate. (*Proceedings of Liberal Republican Party Convention. 1872*)

LIBERTY ACT (religious). See Religious liberty act

LIBERTY LOAN. See Loan

LIBERTY PARTY. See Anti-slavery party

LIBERTY SHIP. See Ship

LIBRARIAN to be paid for his services was Louis Timothee, a young French immigrant, who was hired November 14, 1732, and received three pounds sterling every trimester. He worked every Wednesday from two to three o'clock and every Saturday from ten to four in the Library Company of Philadelphia, the library which was started in 1731 by Benjamin Franklin. (*George Maurice Abbott—A Short History of the Library Company*)

Librarian of Congress was John Beckley of Virginia, clerk of the House of Representatives, appointed January 29, 1802. He served until his death, April 8, 1807. His salary was not to exceed \$2 per diem for every day of necessary attendance. The Library of Congress was established by authority of the act of April 24, 1800 (2 Stat.L.56) appropriating \$5,000 "for the purchase of such books as may be necessary for the use of both Houses of Congress." Until 1815, when George Wat-terston was appointed, the librarians were the clerks of the House of Representatives. (*Lucy Salamanca—Fortress of Freedom*)

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LIBRARIANS' CONVENTION was held September 15-17, 1853 at the University of the City of New York, New York City. It was called to order by Charles Folsom of the Boston Athenaeum and was attended by 82 delegates from 47 libraries in 13 states. Charles Coffin Jewett, librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, served as president.

LIBRARIANS' UNION affiliated with the American Federation of Labor was the Library Employes' Union No. 15,590 of New York City, chartered May 15, 1917. The first secretary was Miss May Walker and the first president was Miss Tilloah Squires. The union was suspended November 20, 1929.

LIBRARY

Book-wagon traveling library was started at the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md. Mr. Thomas, the janitor, drove a wagon through the county making three trips a week beginning in April 1907. The wagon had shelves on the outside so that the books were visible. The inside of the wagon had been used for gathering eggs, butter and country produce prior to library use. (*Mary Lemist Titcomb—The Story of the Washington County Free Library*)

Children's department in a library is claimed to be in the Minneapolis Public Library, which opened in December 1889. The children's books were separated from those of the adults. In 1892 the children were served from a special desk in the lower corridor in a separate room. In the fall of 1893 a children's department was opened, the whole corridor being equipped for their sole use.

Circulating library in America was set up by the Library Company of Philadelphia, organized in 1731 by Benjamin Franklin through his society, the Junto. The instrument of association of the company was dated July 1, 1731. The first meeting was held November 8, 1731, at the house of Nicholas Scull. Fifty persons contributed forty shillings each for purchasing the first parcel of books and ten shillings per annum charges. The first books were ordered March 31, 1732. An agreement to hire Louis Timothee as librarian was made November 14, 1732. (*George Maurice Abbot—The Library Company of Philadelphia*)

County library successfully conducted was the Brumback Library of Van Wert County, Van Wert, Ohio, which was organized in 1898. Actual work throughout the county was started in 1901 when the present building was opened to the public. Funds were secured from the County Commissioners through a tax levy.

Free public library was the Juvenile Library of Dublin, N.H., established in 1822.

Free public library (town supported) maintained by a public tax, controlled and managed by vote of the town, was established in Peterborough, N.H., April 9, 1833.

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Library was established at Charlestown, S.C., in 1698 through the efforts of Thomas Bray, representative of the Bishop of London in Maryland, who in 1696 forwarded religious books to the clergy. He left England, December 16, 1699, and arrived in Maryland on March 12, 1700, with a quantity of books which he placed in the Annapolitan Library in the State House. In 1700, Charlestown passed an act "for securing the Provincial Library of Charlestown, by which commissioners and trustees were appointed for its preservation." In 1704, the books were removed to King William's School, now St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. (*Edward McCrady—History of South Carolina Under the Proprietary Government, 1670-1719*)

Library building used exclusively for this purpose was a frame house erected by James Logan on the west side of Sixth Street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1725. It was available to the public for reading purposes by written permission from James Logan. On March 8, 1745, he turned over this property and two thousand books to the city, but the library did not start to function as a public library until November 8, 1760. Upon the death in 1776 of his son, William Logan, who was the first librarian, the library was closed for several years. On March 31, 1792, the Loganian Library was incorporated with the Library Company of Philadelphia. (*Austin Kayingham Gray—First American Library*)

Library building (university) was the library of the University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C., completed May 6, 1840. The first librarian of the university was Elisha Hammond who began to serve in that office in 1805. The first librarian to hold that position in the separate building was Dr. Thomas Park.

Library for seamen was inaugurated March 1829 by the American Seamen's Friend Society of New York City which supplied traveling libraries to ships soon after its organization May 5, 1828, when Smith Thomson was elected president. Loan libraries were placed on board American ships, Coast Guard, and naval vessels and in life-saving stations.

Library newspaper room was the Simpson Annex (Michael Hodge Simpson) of the Newburyport Public Library, Newburyport, Mass., dedicated April 28, 1882. On March 26, 1870, William Cleaves Todd offered the library \$300 annually for the purchase of newspapers and magazines, and supplemented the grant until it amounted to \$400. He established a \$10,000 fund for the same purpose, increasing it on April 12, 1900 to \$15,000.

Library of Congress catalog. See Library catalog

Library of Congress librarian. See Librarian

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Mechanics library was opened in New York City in 1820 by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York and was known as the "Apprentice's Library." The name was changed in 1898 to the "Free Library of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen." The Free Quakers in 1820 opened an apprentices' library at Carpenters Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. The first public meeting was held February 28, 1820, when the constitution was adopted. The library was opened June 3, 1820 at 100 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Horace Binney was the first president and Daniel B. Smith, the secretary. (*One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Annual Report—General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York*; also *Watson's Annals of Philadelphia*)

Mercantile library was the Mercantile Library Association of the City of New York, organized at 49 Fulton Street, New York City, November 9, 1820 with one hundred and fifty sponsors in attendance. The constitution was adopted November 27, 1820. Its object was to assist clerks and others engaged in mercantile business to enjoy the use of its reading facilities. It opened February 12, 1821. Its present building is located at 17 East 47 Street, New York City. The first president was Lucius Bull who served from November 27, 1820 to December 17, 1823. (*Mercantile Library Association of the City of New York—First Annual Report November 6, 1821*)

Youth's library was established in January 1803 at Salisbury, Conn., through the generosity of Caleb Bingham of Boston, a native of Salisbury. He donated 150 volumes, the nucleus of the Bingham Library for Youth.

LIBRARY CATALOG

Catalog of the Library of Congress was *A Catalogue of Books, Maps, and Charts, Belonging to the Library of the Two Houses of Congress*, printed in 1802 by William Duane, Washington, D.C.

Union catalog of books in libraries in the United States was begun in 1901 when the Librarian of Congress authorized the exchange of catalog cards with certain large libraries which produced their own cards. The catalog combines all holdings of the Library of Congress together with the holdings of over 600 other libraries in one author alphabet. More than 15,000,000 card entries have been made, 9,000,000 of which represent books located in libraries in the United States other than the Library of Congress.

Union catalog of books by a state library was undertaken in 1909 by the California State Library, Sacramento, Calif. At first only cards for periodical files in California libraries were collected. It was later extended to include books as well as periodicals. (*Robert Bingham Downs—Union Catalogs in the United States*)

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LIBRARY CHAIR endowed in a library school was the Melvil Dewey Professorship of Library Service established by trustees' vote of April 4, 1938, as of July 1, 1938 at the Columbia University School of Library Service, New York City, through an endowment of \$150,000 made by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The first incumbent was Ernest James Reece, Professor of Library Service. (*Columbia University Quarterly, June 1938*)

LIBRARY LAW enacted by a state was chapter 861 of the Laws of 1849 of New Hampshire, approved July 7, 1849, "an act providing for the establishment of public libraries." It provided that "the inhabitants of any school district in any city or town, and of any city of town not divided into school districts, in this Commonwealth, may, at any meeting called for that purpose, raise money for the purchase of libraries, in the same manner as school districts may raise money for erecting and repairing school houses in their respective districts. . . and that every public library established under provision of this act shall be open to the free use of every inhabitant of this town." (*William Frederick Yust—Library Legislation*)

LIBRARY LOAN made by a state library to a community was made on February 8, 1892 by the New York State Library. The law of April 27, 1892, (chapter 378, section 36) permitted the loan of books for a period not exceeding six months to libraries or communities not yet having a public library, provided they were available to the public without charge for either reference or circulation. (*N.Y. State Library—76th Annual Report for Year Ending September 30, 1893*)

LIBRARY SOCIETY

Library association (national) was the American Library Association organized October 6, 1876 at a meeting at Philadelphia, Pa., attended by one hundred and three librarians. It was incorporated December 10, 1879 under the laws of Massachusetts. The first president was Dr. Justin Winsor and the first secretary was Melvil Dewey. Executive offices are maintained at Chicago, Ill. The first annual convention was held September 4, 1877 at New York City.

Library society (local) was the New York Library Club formed June 18, 1885 at a meeting held at Columbia University, New York City "to promote acquaintance and fraternal relations among librarians and those interested in library work and advance the interests of the libraries of New York and its vicinity." On September 11, 1885, the executive committee selected as the first permanent officer, Richard Rogers Bowker as president and C. Alexander Nelson as secretary. The first general meeting was held November 12, 1885.

State librarians' society was the National Association of State Libraries formed November 16, 1898 at Washington, D.C. William

THE FIRST**LIBRARY SOCIETY**—*Continued*

Elmer Henry of Indiana was chairman and Pauline L. Jones of Tennessee was secretary.

State library society was the New York Library Association "to promote library interests of the state of New York" organized by forty-three persons on July 11, 1890 at the New York State Library, Albany, N.Y. The first president was Melvil Dewey and the first secretary-treasurer was George B. Gallup.

Woman to become president of the American Library Association was Mrs. Theresa West (Hubbell) Elmendorf of the Buffalo (N.Y.) Public Library, who served from May 24, 1911, to July 2, 1912 (*Bulletin of the American Library Association*. Vol. 6 #4)

LIBRARY TRAINING (SYSTEMATIC) was introduced by the School of Library Economy at Columbia University, New York, N.Y., which opened January 5, 1887 due to the efforts of Melvil Dewey. It developed into the New York State Library School and was removed in 1887 to the New York State Library, Albany, N.Y. It was merged in 1926 with the Library School of the New York Public Library to form the School of Library Service, at Columbia University. It is a charter member of the Association of American Library Schools. (*School of Library Economy, Columbia University—First Annual Report*)

LIBRETTO published was Andrew Barton's *The Disappointment, or the Force of Credulity*, a two-act comic opera satire, published in 1767 in New York City. It depicted the superstition of the time in seeking treasure supposed to have been buried by Blackbeard, the pirate. (*Oscar George Theodore Sonneck—Early Opera in America*)

LICENSE (airplane). See Aviation—License

LICENSE PLATES (automobiles). See Automobile license plates

LIE DETECTOR used as evidence in a court of law for consideration of a jury was the Keeler Polygraph, invented by Leonarde Keeler of the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory, Northwestern University School of Law, Chicago, Ill. He conducted a test February 2, 1935, at Portage, Wis., and produced graphs of the test in the case of Wisconsin State vs. Cecil Loniello and Tony Grignano, both of whom were found guilty of assault and sentenced by Judge Clayton F. Van Pelt of the Circuit Court of Columbia County, Wis. Tests of a similar nature, however, were used in minor civil and criminal cases as early as 1924 when blood pressure readings were made with a Tyco's sphygmomanometer. (*Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*. July 1935)

LIFEBOAT was built at Nantucket, Mass., by William Raymond under the supervision of Captain Gideon Gardner and was completed in 1807. It was built for the Humane Society of

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the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and cost \$1,433.11. An additional \$160 was used for a shed at Cohasset, Mass., where the lifeboat remained until 1813. (*John Cameron Lamb—The Life Boat and Its Work*)

Lifeboat (corrugated) was patented by Joseph Francis of New York City who obtained patent No. 3,974 on March 26, 1845, on "making boats and other vessels of sheet iron and other materials." His "life car" built in 1850 by Stillman, Allen & Company, New York City, was 33 feet long, made of four sheets of hard rolled copper pressed into shape. It was used to rescue 201 persons on January 12, 1850, from the British ship "Ayreshire" wrecked off Squan Beach, Monmouth County, N.J. (*Life Saving Appliances of Joseph Francis*)

Lifeboat Race. See Boat race

LIFE INSURANCE. See Insurance

LIFE PRESERVER of cork approved by the Board of Supervising Inspectors was the "Neversink Cork Jacket," formed of granulated cork compressed under pressure. It was invented by David Kahnweiler of New York City and tested in 1872 in the Potomac River. Patent No. 192,832 was issued on July 10, 1877. They were used on board the S.S. "San Francisco" of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, wrecked in the Pacific Ocean in 1877, and resulted in saving 287 persons.

LIFE SAVING MEDAL. See Medal

LIFE SAVING SERVICE was introduced in 1871 by Sumner Increase Kimball. The act of Congress of June 18, 1878 (20 Stat.L.163) "act to organize the Life Saving Service" formally authorized the Life Saving Service as a separate and distinct service in the Treasury Department. This service and the Revenue Cutter Service were merged on January 28, 1915, to form the Coast Guard.

First Aid Emergency organization. See First Aid Emergency Organization

LIFE SAVING STATIONS FOR DISTRESSED MARINERS were established in 1787 by the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (incorporated February 23, 1791). Huts were erected at a cost of \$40 each at Scituate Beach, Nantucket, Mass., and at the west end of Lovell's Island, Mass., (*Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe—The Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts 1785-1916*)

LIFT BRIDGE. See Bridge

LIGHT BEAM COMMUNICATION from a dirigible was made May 19, 1932, from the U.S. Navy dirigible "Los Angeles." The ship "fired" a searchlight beam at a thirty-inch target atop the General Electric building at Schenectady, N.Y. As long as the light beam was on the target, communication was maintained.

THE FIRST**LIGHT (ELECTRIC).** *See* Electric lighting**LIGHT-WEIGHT BRICK.** *See* Brick**LIGHTER-THAN-AIR AIRSHIP.** *See* Aviation—Airship**LIGHTHOUSE***See also* Lightship

Iron pile lighthouse was built between 1847 and 1849 at Minot's Ledge, Mass., by William Henry Swift. The lamp was lit January 1, 1850, by Isaac Dunham, the keeper. The lighthouse was swept away in the gale of April 16, 1851, and the two keepers were lost at sea. A lightship was placed in service in 1854. Construction of the stone work for a new lighthouse started July 1, 1855. It was completed June 29, 1860, and the light placed in operation November 15, 1860. (*Edward Rowe Snow—The Story of Minot's Light*)

Lighted beacon on the Pacific coast was the Spanish lighthouse, erected in 1855 at Bal-last Point on Point Loma, San Diego, Calif.

Lighthouse in America was a conical masonry tower erected by the Province of Massachusetts in 1716 on Little Brewster Island at the entrance to Boston Harbor at a cost of £2,285 17s 8½d. The lighthouse was authorized by act of July 23, 1715, and the light was first kindled September 14, 1716. Spermaceti oil was used. A levy of a penny per ton was placed on all incoming and outgoing vessels except those engaged in coastal service. The lighthouse was rebuilt in 1783 and is still in service. The first lighthouse keeper was George Worthylake.

Lighthouse built after American independence was at Cape Henry, Va., at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. On August 7, 1789 (1 Stat.L.53) an act was passed "for the establishment and support of lighthouses, beacons, buoys and public piers," and on March 31, 1791, a contract for the erection of the Cape Henry Lighthouse was made with John McComb, Jr. It was finished in 1792. The first lighthouse keeper was Laban Goffigan. Fish oil was used for illumination. Then followed in order, whale oil, colza oil, lard oil, kerosene, gas and finally electricity.

LIGHTING BLACKOUT. *See* Blackout

LIGHTNING (ARTIFICIAL) demonstration of ten million volts of man-made lightning was made June 10, 1932, at Pittsfield, Mass., by the General Electric Company. Five million volts had been the previous maximum voltage attained in the laboratory.

LIGHTNING DEMONSTRATION showing the relationship between lightning and electricity was made June 15, 1752, at Philadelphia, Pa., by Benjamin Franklin. His letter to Peter Collinson, dated October 19, 1752, describing his experiments, was read before the Royal Society of London in December 1752. (*Ben-*

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jamin Franklin—New Experiments and Observations on Electricity Made in Philadelphia in America)

LIGHTNING OBSERVATORY was erected during the summer of 1935 on top of the Pittsfield Works, General Electric Company's building, Pittsfield, Mass. It was built almost entirely of metal in the form of a circle fourteen feet in diameter. Within was a lightproof room seven feet square which contained a periscope whose brilliantly silvered area reflected lightning flashes from any direction and sent their images to a mirror set at an angle of forty-five degrees. A twelve-lens motor-operated high-speed camera recorded on a moving strip of film any flash of lightning within range.

LIGHTNING ROD was invented by Benjamin Franklin in 1749 who installed it on his house at 141 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. He described his experiments in his "Opinions and Conjectures concerning the Properties and Effects of the Electrical Matter, and the means of preserving Buildings, Ships, etc., from Lightning, arising from Experiments and Observations made at Philadelphia, 1749." (*Oliver Joseph Lodge—Lightning Conductors and Lightning Guards*)

LIGHTSHIP was placed in the Elizabeth River off Craney Island, Va., on July 14, 1820. The displacement was seventy tons. The ship was built at a cost of \$6,000. (*Records in Bureau of Lighthouses. Dept. of Commerce. Wash. D.C.*)

LILLIPUTIAN CITY. *See* City (Lilliputian)

LIME was manufactured on January 27, 1662, at Providence, R.I. Thomas Hackleton was granted liberty by the town to burn lime at a certain place upon the commons. On October 27, 1665, the town ordered that the lime rocks about the limekiln should remain in common. (*Sidney Smith Rider—The Lands of Rhode Island*)

LIMITED SERVICE ARMY CAMP (U.S.). *See* Army camp

LINEN THREAD FACTORY (successful) was established at Paterson, N.J., in 1865 by William Barbour and Sons of Lisburn, Ireland. The mill was driven by waterpower. The thread was used principally by shoe manufacturers and harness makers.

LINOLEUM

Embossed inlaid linoleum was introduced in 1925 by the Armstrong Cork & Insulation Company of Lancaster, Pa. The company manufactured the linoleum and then placed it under an embossing press in which parts of the design were compressed, so that the tile blocks or other portions of the pattern stood out in relief. (*A Story of Floors—Armstrong Cork Co.*)

THE FIRST**LINOLEUM**—*Continued*

Linoleum was manufactured in 1873 by the American Linoleum Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Staten Island, N.Y. (*Frederick Walton—The Infancy and Development of Linoleum Floorcloth*)

Linoleum machine (fully automatic) for manufacturing straight-line linoleum was installed in 1911 by the Congoleum-Nairn, Inc. in their Kearny, N.J., plant. (*Frederick Walton—The Infancy and Development of Linoleum Floorcloth*)

LINOTYPE BOOK. *See* Book

LINOTYPE MACHINE. *See* Typesetting machine

LION. *See* Animals

LIP READING INSTRUCTION FOR THE DEAF. *See* Deaf—School

LIP READING TOURNAMENT (national) was held June 23, 1926, at Philadelphia, Pa., during the seventh annual meeting of the American Federation of Organizations for the Hard of Hearing.

LIQUID AIR. *See* Air (liquid)

LIQUID FIRE EXTINGUISHER. *See* Fire extinguisher

LIQUID FUEL ROCKET. *See* Rocket

LIQUID HEAT used in actual installation took place in the laboratories of the Pierce Foundation, Summit, N.J., on January 7, 1942. The system was operated by Orion O. Oaks, director of Heating, Ventilating and Sanitation Research of the John B. Pierce Foundation. Liquid heat is the designation given to the utilization of a chemical, which among other novel characteristics, has a boiling point of 800 degrees F. and still is fluid at 40 degrees below zero.

LIQUID SOAP. *See* Soap

LIQUOR BOARD MEMBER (woman). *See* Woman

LIQUOR REFORM MOVEMENT was undertaken by the Dutch Reformed Church on Manhattan Island in 1623. It maintained a strong position against liquor particularly with regard to its excessive use as an intoxicant. (*Edward Tanjore Corwin—Manual of the Reformed [Dutch] Church in America*)

LIQUOR STORES (state) were established by Pennsylvania in 1933. An act was passed by a special session of the legislature and signed by Governor Gifford Pinchot on November 29, 1933. On January 2, 1934, ninety stores were opened in various parts of the state, stocked and ready to do business.

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LITERACY qualification for voting was required by Massachusetts. An amendment was passed May 1, 1857, by a vote of 23,833 for and 13,746 against, providing that "no person shall have the right to vote, or to be eligible to office under the constitution of this commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language, and write his name," excepting those unable to qualify because of physical disability or those over sixty years of age. (*Chapter 20—Laws of 1857—Massachusetts*)

LITERARY SOCIETY (co-educational). *See* College literary society

LITERATURE NOBEL PRIZE WINNER. *See* Nobel prize

LITHOGRAPH was "A Water Mill" by Bass Otis of Philadelphia, Pa., published July 1819 in the *Analectic Magazine*. (*Harry Twyford Peters—America on Stone*)

LITHUANIAN CHURCH was St. Casimir's Lithuanian Church, Plymouth, Pa., organized October 27, 1889. The first pastor was Reverend Alexander Burba.

LIVESTOCK-MARKET PAPER was the *Drover's Journal* published by Harvey L. Goodall at the Chicago Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. The first issue was dated January 11, 1873. On January 19, 1877, it became a daily.

LOAN

See also Bonds; War loan

Liberty loan subscriptions were taken from May 2, 1917 to June 15, 1917, during which time approximately 4,000,000 people subscribed to \$3,035,226,850 of bonds to yield 3½ per cent. The first loan was authorized April 24, 1917 (40 Stat.L.35) "an act to authorize an issue of bonds to meet expenditure for the national security and defense, and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend credit to foreign governments and for other purposes" when \$2,000,000,000 was required.

Loan for war purposes by a central governmental agency was negotiated with France by the Continental Congress. A resolution of December 23, 1776, authorized the loan of \$181,500 (1,000,000 livres) which was used for the purchasing of supplies and construction of cruisers. The length of the loan was indefinite. Bonds were sold at par. The rate of interest was 5 per cent payable annually. The loan was received on June 4, 1777. The final redemption was made on December 31, 1793 when the balance due was merged into the general account of the French debt. (*Rafael Arroyo Bayley—The National Loans of the U.S. from July 4, 1776 to June 30, 1880*)

Loan to the United States was negotiated by Alexander Hamilton who obtained, from the Bank of New York and the Bank of North

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America, between September 13, 1789 and February 17, 1790, \$191,608.81 inclusive of \$8.81 overcharge in their interest account. It was known as the Temporary Loan of 1789 and was obtained without authority of law. The money was used to pay salaries of the president, senators, representatives and officers of the first Congress during the first session under the Constitution. The interest rate was 6 per cent. The final redemption of the loan was made June 8, 1790.

State loan was authorized December 10, 1690, by Massachusetts Bay Colony which issued tax anticipation certificates which did not have a maturity date, nor bear interest. They were not redeemable in metal and were not considered legal tender.

LOAN ASSOCIATION (building and loan). See Building and loan association

LOBBYIST (woman). See Woman

LOCK ("clock") superseding the keyhole lock and the first double locks (two locks within one case) were invented in 1851 by Linus Yale of Newport, N.Y. who obtained patent No. 8,071, May 6, 1851, on a lock and key. (Henry Robinson Towne—*Locks and Builders' Hardware*)

Mortised lock was introduced in 1835 by Philo Blake and Eli Whitney Blake of Blake Brothers, Westville, Conn.

Time-lock was manufactured by [James] Sargent & [Halbert] Greenleaf, Rochester, N.Y., and installed May 1874 on the vault of the First National Bank of Morrison, Ill. James Sargent of Rochester, N.Y., obtained patent No. 165,878 on July 20, 1875 on a "time-lock" and patent No. 195,539 on September 25, 1877 on "combined time-locks, and bolt-works for safes."

LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE. See Sewing machine

LOCKER

Locker (coin vender) was invented by Willis S. Farnsworth of Petaluma, Calif., who received patent No. 985,989 on March 7, 1911 which he assigned to the Coin Controlled Lock Co. He also secured a patent jointly with Wm. H. Reed on a coin receptacle "magazine-hinge on conveyor" on the same date which bore No. 985,990. The insertion of a coin in a slot provided a key to open and close the locker.

Public locker plant was established in 1903 by A. G. Eames of the Chico Ice and Cold Storage Company, Chico, Calif. Individual lockers, each with a lock and key, were rented to the public. The company was purchased in 1913 by the Union Ice Company of San Francisco, Calif.

LOCOMOTIVE

Diesel electric freight locomotive was constructed by the New York Central Lines in

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January, 1928. It was placed in operation in June 1928. A Diesel oil-electric passenger locomotive was first used in March, 1929.

Diesel electric locomotive was placed in service December 17, 1924, by the Central Railroad of New Jersey at the Bronx Terminal, N.Y. The Diesel engine was built by the Ingersoll-Rand Company, the electrical components by the General Electric Company and the locomotive structure by the American Locomotive Company.

Duplex compound locomotive (Mallet), was built in 1904 at the Schenectady, N.Y., plant of the American Locomotive Company for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The engine, locomotive #2400, used bituminous fuel and had a driving-wheel diameter of 56 inches. Its weight on drivers was 334,500 pounds.

Electric freight locomotive was built by the Pullman Car Company at Pullman, Ill., in 1888 for the Ansonia, Derby and Birmingham Electric Line, now a part of the Connecticut Company and thus a part of the New Haven System. The locomotive weighed 17½ tons and was capable of hauling a train weighing about 35 tons at less than ten miles an hour. The first trial took place May 1, 1888. (*Along The Line. Vol. VI. No. 2. Sept. 1929*)

Electric locomotive made a trial round-trip on April 29, 1851, on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Washington, D.C., to Bladensburg, Md., five miles each way. It was invented by Charles Grafton Page of Salem, Mass. It was fifteen feet long, six feet wide, and had a platform truck of four wheels under the forward end, and two five-foot driving wheels under the rear end. It attained a speed of nineteen miles an hour. It was operated by "galvanism" storage batteries, but was not practical as it did not run any appreciable distance. (*Edward Hungerford—Story of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad*)

Gas turbine-electric locomotive was track-tested November 15, 1948, at Erie, Pa. It was built by the American Locomotive Company for the Union Pacific Railroad Company and publicly demonstrated June 16, 1949. The locomotive weighed 500,000 pounds and had a continuous tractive effort of 68,500 pounds at 20.4 miles per hour. It was 83 feet 7½ inches long inside of knuckles. Power from the generator was supplied to 8 traction motors, each of which drove an axle. It was geared for 79 miles an hour, the locomotive carrying enough fuel for 12 hours of operation at 4,500 horsepower. The gas turbine power was rated at 4,800 horsepower.

Locomotive bid was solicited by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in a series of advertisements which first appeared January 4, 1831, in the Baltimore, Md., *American*. Four thousand dollars was offered for the most approved engine of American manufacture and

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LOCOMOTIVE—*Continued*

three thousand five hundred dollars for the one adjudged the next best. The "York" built by Phineas Davis of York, Pa., was selected. It weighed three and a half tons and obtained velocity by gearing, a spur wheel and pinion being on one of the axles of the wheels.

Locomotive for railroad use was the "Stourbridge Lion" built by Foster, Rastrick & Co. of Stourbridge, England. The diameter of the driving wheel was 48 inches. The gauge was 4 feet 3 inches. Horatio Allen was sent to England by the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company to purchase it. The engine weighed seven tons and traveled at the speed of ten miles an hour. Its first run in the United States was on August 9, 1829 on the tracks of the Delaware and Hudson between Carbondale, a coal mining center, and Honesdale, the canal terminus in Pennsylvania. The centenary of this run was celebrated at Honesdale, Pa., and Mrs. Russell D. Lewis of Orange, N.J., a granddaughter of Horatio Allen, the first engineer of the "Stourbridge Lion," unveiled a statue in commemoration of the event.

Locomotive (super-giant) to carry the weight of 1,000,000 pounds on drivers was the Class EL-2B No. 125, a 6,800 h.p. electric locomotive built by the General Electric Company, Erie, Pa., and placed in operation on January 27, 1948, by the Virginian Railway Company, Norfolk, Va., between Roanoke, Va., and Mules, W.Va. It has 16 driving axles and an overall length of 150 feet 8 inches.

Locomotive to attain the proved speed of 112.5 miles an hour was the New York Central's famous locomotive 999, the "Empire State Express" built at the West Albany shops of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The time was clocked May 10, 1893.

Locomotive to burn coal (practical, American made) was the "York" built at York, Pa., invented by Phineas Davis, a watch maker. Its first trial was on February 19, 1831. It was the first locomotive whose wheels were coupled, and which had a double instead of a single pair of drivers. The only accident in which it was involved was on September 27, 1835 when as the result of a defective track Phineas Davis was killed riding on the locomotive. (*John C. Jordan—An Historical Citizen—The Career of Phineas Davis*)

Locomotive to pull a train on a track was a steam locomotive which was built by John Stevens October 23, 1824. When he was 76 years old he designed a locomotive which he operated on a circular track 220 feet in circumference, on his estate at Hoboken, N.J. It was moved by means of a large gear wheel engaging a toothed rack placed on the ties between the rails. To keep it from running off the track—for the wheels had no flanges—little horizontal friction rollers fixed to posts like table legs on the underside chassis, pressed and rolled along the inner vertical face of the wooden

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beams used for rails. It could pull a thousand-pound load at twelve miles an hour. (*Carl Weaver Mitman—The Beginning of the Mechanical Transport Era in America*)

Locomotive built in the United States to pull passengers was the "Tom Thumb," designed and built by Peter Cooper at Baltimore, Md. It weighed 6 tons and had a 30-inch driving wheel. Its gauge was 4 feet 8½ inches. On Saturday, August 28, 1830, it carried twenty-six passengers thirteen miles over the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in one hour and fifteen minutes. It returned with thirty passengers in sixty-one minutes, including a four-minute stop to take on water. Another American locomotive, the "Best Friend," built at the West Point Foundry for use on the Charleston and Hamburg Railroad, made its initial trip November 2, 1830, but it was derailed. (*Edward Hungerford—The Story of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad*)

Locomotive to use oil fuel was the "Young America," an eight-wheeled wood-burning locomotive equipped with an oil-burner from a San Francisco steamboat in 1879 by the Central Pacific Railroad. The fuel supply consisted of one barrel of crude oil standing on a tender, and connected to the burner with five hose lines.

Locomotive with a cab for the engineer and crew was the "Samuel D. Ingham" built in 1835-1836 at Philadelphia, Pa., for the Beaver Meadow Railroad (now the Lehigh Valley). It was of the eight-wheel type and had a peculiar valve motion, the reversing being done by a block sliding on the valve seats. It was designed by Andrew Eastwick. Abner Houston was the engineer, and Stephen Maxwell and "Squire Longshore" were the spragmen who pressed the brake blocks against the wheels to lessen speed.

Locomotive with six or eight driving wheels, the axles of which were placed parallel to each other, was patented by Ross Winans on October 1, 1834. Winans was also the first to introduce eight-wheel cars in railroading. The first car was the "Columbus" which was first used by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, July 4, 1831. (*John Langdon Sullivan—On The Baltimore Rail-road Carriage Invented by Ross Winans*)

Locomotive with a four-wheeled front truck was the "Experiment" designed by John Bloomfield Jervis for the Mohawk & Hudson River Railroad, the first railroad operated in New York State, and which later became a part of the New York Central. The "Experiment" was tried out in August 1832.

Narrow gauge locomotive was constructed in Philadelphia by the Baldwin Locomotive Works. It was known as Engine No. 1, the "Montezuma," and was first used by the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Company on July 3, 1871. It had a three-foot gauge, a length of 30 feet and a total weight of 25,000 pounds.

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Race between a locomotive and a horse-drawn vehicle took place on August 25, 1830, between Relay and Baltimore, Md., a distance of nine miles. The horse won as the "Tom Thumb," the locomotive of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, driven by Peter Cooper, suffered an accident.

Rack-rail diesel-electric locomotive was built by the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., for the Manitou and Pike's Peak Railway, the highest cog railroad in the world, and placed in service July 16, 1939. It pushed the 50-passenger car up the 16 per cent grade, and on the downward trip backed down the grade in front of the car. Dynamic braking assisted in holding the car at a safe speed in descending the steep slopes.

Streamlined electric engine was #4800, type GG1, placed in service by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on January 28, 1935, in a test run between Washington, D.C., and Philadelphia, Pa. The engine was 79½ feet long, of all-steel construction and weighed 230 tons. It operated on an 11,000-volt, 25-cycle, single-phase system, the current fed by overhead wires through a pantograph. The electric engine was placed in passenger service February 10, 1935.

Streamlined steam locomotive was introduced by the New York Central Lines, December 14, 1934, between Albany, N.Y., and Karner, N.Y. It was named the "Commodore Vanderbilt," after the founder of the New York Central Lines and was 96 feet long and weighed 228 tons. It developed 4,075 horsepower and was built at West Albany, N.Y.

LOCOMOTIVE BOOSTER was used on a New York Central locomotive in July, 1918. This is a device to aid the locomotive when starting and on grades.

LOCOMOTIVE CAR CATCHER was invented by Isaac Dripps and used in 1833 on the Camden & Amboy Railroad between Bordentown and Hightstown, N.J. It consisted originally of a small attachment on two wheels with projecting points but since the prongs impaled animals, a heavy bar at right angles to the rails replaced it. (*John Elfreth Watkins—The Camden and Amboy Railroad*)

LOCOMOTIVE HEADLIGHT

Electric locomotive headlight was patented by Leonidas G. Woolley of Mendon, Mich., who obtained patent No. 241,112 on May 3, 1881. It was a polygonal lamp-frame suspended in position by a series of opposing springs which neutralized the jarring.

Locomotive headlight was built by Horatio Allen for the Charleston and Hamburg Railroad in 1831. He placed a little square flat car, about five feet long, in front of the locomotive and spread a layer of sand several inches deep, on top of which he built a fire of pinewood knots. When the train was in

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motion, sparks blew into and against the cars causing frequent fires. (*Horatio Allen—The Railroad Era, the First Five Years of Its Development*)

Talking headlight was installed November 6, 1934, on a Union Pacific six-car streamlined train, and was demonstrated the following day at Schenectady, N.Y. The operator on the train aimed the beacon of his projector at a concave mirror on the platform which enabled persons aboard the train to talk over the beam of light to those on the platform. The installation was made by the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N.Y. The talking headlight was used principally to demonstrate the effectiveness of such a communication system on railroads, even in daylight.

LOCOMOTIVE STEAM WHISTLE was made by the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works, Paterson, N.J., and used October 6, 1837, on "The Sandusky," a locomotive with a four-wheeled truck under the forward part of the engine. The whistle was so overworked on its run from Paterson, N.J., to New Brunswick, N.J., on the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad that it affected the supply of steam. The locomotive was sold to the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company for \$6,750 and on October 14, 1837, was packed in boxes and shipped by schooner. (*Charles Frederick Carter—When Railroads Were New*)

LOG ROLLING (BIRLING) NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP was held September 9, 1898, on the lagoon at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, Omaha, Neb., on "Lumbermen's Day," by the Lumbermen's Association of America. There were six entries. The winner was "Tommy" Fleming of Eau Claire, Wis.

LOGANBERRY was introduced in 1881 by Judge James Harvey Logan at Santa Cruz, Calif., and given to the public in 1893 by the University of California. The loganberry is a cross between a California wild blackberry and a red raspberry. (*Edward James Wickson—California Fruits and How to Grow Them*)

LOGIC BOOK was William Brattle's *Compendium Logicae—Secundum Principia D. Renati Cartesii—Plerumque Efformatum et Catechistice Propositum* published at Boston, Mass., in 1735. It was published in Latin and contained sixty-four pages.

LOLLIPOP MACHINE. See Confectionery machine

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALL. See Telephone

LOOKOUT (forest fire) See Forest fire lookout tower

LOOP THE LOOP (airplane). See Aviation—Flights

LOOP THE LOOP (autogiro). See Autogiro

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LOOP THE LOOP CENTRIFUGAL RAILWAY was invented by Edwin Prescott of Arlington, Mass., who obtained patent No. 609,164 August 16, 1898 on a roller coaster, and patent No. 667,455 February 5, 1901 on a centrifugal railway. It was known as Boyton's Centrifugal Railway and was installed at Coney Island, N.Y., in 1900. It had a 75-foot incline and a 20-foot wide loop.

LOTTERY

Lottery of importance was held on June 26, 1614, by the Virginia Company. The first Great Prize was 4,500 crowns. This method of obtaining funds was used by both the colonies and the Continental Congress.

Lottery held by the Continental Congress was held April 10, 1777 at Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of obtaining funds. On November 1, 1776, a lottery was approved and a committee appointed which rendered a report, November 18, 1776. Seven managers were appointed to conduct the lottery. Treasury bank notes were awarded as prizes payable at the end of five years. Funds were obtained by lottery by the individual colonies at various times prior to this national lottery.

Lottery legislation (national) hostile to lotteries was the act of March 2, 1827 (4 Stat L. 238), which provided "that no postmaster or assistant postmaster shall act as agent for lottery offices or under any color of purchase, or otherwise, send lottery tickets; nor shall any postmaster receive free of postage or frank lottery schemes, circulars or tickets."

LOUD SPEAKER (in U.S. Senate). See Congress of the U.S.—Senate

LOUISIANA PURCHASE. See Territorial Expansion

LUCITE (polymethyl methacrylate) production (commercial) was begun by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Del., on May 21, 1936. Lucite is plastic which is low in moisture absorption, highly non-conducting, crystal clear and possesses the interesting property of bending light rays as they pass through it.

LUNCH (free). See Free lunch

LUNCH WAGON was introduced at Providence, R.I., in 1872 by Walter Scott. He drove a wagon to a location on Westminster Street where he sold coffee, sandwiches, pies and cakes. This was the first "lunch car" or "Night Owl," the forerunner of the dining lunch cars. In order to comply with Board of Health regulations and to secure running water, these wagons obtained desirable vacant sites where they hooked up to a water supply. Individual wagons were constructed until 1887, when they were commercially manufactured at Providence, R.I., by

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Ruel B. Jones who also operated a chain of lunch wagons. (*Franklin Pierce Rice—Dictionary of Worcester*)

LUNG REMOVAL. See Surgical operation

LUTHERAN CHURCH

American Lutheran Church was organized at Toledo, Ohio, August 11, 1930, through the merger of the Lutheran Synod of Buffalo (organized June 25, 1845), the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and other states (organized August 24, 1854), and the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and other states (organized September 14, 1818).

Lutheran Church building was dedicated by Reverend Johannes Campanius at Christina (Tinicum Island), Wilmington, Del., September 4, 1645. Governor Johan Printz had erected Fort Göteborg and a small block house in which Reverend Campanius had conducted services previous to the erection of the church.

Lutheran pastor was Reorus Torkillus from Mölndal, Sweden, who came over with Governor Peter Hollander Ridder on April 17, 1640, landing at Fort Christina, Del. (*Christopher Ward—New Sweden on the Delaware*)

Lutheran pastor ordained in America was Justus Falckner, ordained in Gloria Dei Church at Wicaco, Philadelphia, Pa., November 24, 1703, by the Reverends Andrew Rudman, Erick Björck and Andrew Sandel. (*Julius Friedrich Sachse—Justus Falckner*)

Lutheran services in English were held in 1694 in Germantown and Philadelphia by Heinrich Bernhard Kœster. The first Lutheran synod in America, the "Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent states" was held on August 26, 1748, through the efforts of Henry Melchior Muehlenberg.

LYCEUM was organized by Josiah Holbrook at Millbury, Mass., in October 1826. Its purpose was to afford adults an opportunity for mutual improvement through association and study, stimulate an interest in the schools and contribute to the training of teachers and the dissemination of knowledge through libraries and museums. The American Lyceum Association was organized May 4, 1831, at New York City by delegates from Maine, Massachusetts and New York. The Millbury Lyceum became the Millbury Lyceum No. 1, branch of the American Lyceum. (*Centennial History of Millbury, Mass.*)

LYNCH LAW (state) was an anti-lynching statute approved December 20, 1893, by Georgia, "an act to prevent mob violence in this state, to prescribe a punishment for the same, to provide a means for carrying this act into effect, to punish a failure to comply with its requirements, and for other purposes" (No. 347 Part 1—Title 10, Misc.). Violators were guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment of from one to twenty years. If death resulted, a murder charge could be instituted.

THE FIRST**MACADAM ROAD.** *See* Road**MACARONI FACTORY** was established by Antoine Zerega at Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1848. It consisted of a small mill for grinding raw materials and crude mechanical equipment.**MACHINE GUN.** *See* Ordnance**MACHINE GUN IN AIRPLANE.** *See* Aviation—Airplane**MACHINE PATENT.** *See* Patent**MADSTONE** is supposed to have come from Chicago, Ill., in 1804 and was sold by Dr. Parker to Benjamin Milam of Winona, Miss., who used it to perform "miraculous cures." A madstone is a light porous stone of greenish color said to possess the property of drawing venom from the bite of a dog. Charms and amulets have been known since time immemorial and are claimed to have supernatural power.**MAGAZINE.** *See* Periodical; also magazines under specific languages, occupations, religious and fraternal organizations, sciences, sports, trades, e.g., Agricultural magazine, Book trade magazine, Catholic magazine, Masonic magazine, Welsh magazine**MAGIC LANTERN SHOW**

Magic lantern feature show was "Miss Jerry" previewed October 9, 1894 at the Carbon Studio, New York City. Alexander Black was the author, scenario writer, director, camera man and titler. The leads were taken by Blanche Bayliss who played Jerry, William Courtenay as the hero and Ernest Hastings as the villain. Five slides were shown a second.

MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES (glass plate) known as Hyalotypes were invented by Frederick Langenheim of Philadelphia, Pa., who obtained patent No. 7,784, November 19, 1850, on an "improvement in photographic pictures on glass."**MAGICIAN'S ADVERTISEMENT.** *See* Advertisement**MAGNESIUM** commercially produced from sea water was extracted on January 21, 1941, by the Dow Chemical Company, Freeport, Texas. It sold for approximately twenty-three cents a pound.**MAGNET.** *See* Electric magnet**MAIL CAR.** *See* Car**MAIL CHUTE.** *See* Postal service**MAIL FRANKING PRIVILEGE.** *See* Postal service**MAIL ORDER HOUSE.** *See* Business**MAIL PICK-UP.** *See* Aviation**THE FIRST****MAIL SERVICE.** *See* Air mail service; Postal service**MAIL WAGON** (automobile). *See* Automobile mail wagon**MAILBOX.** *See* Postal service**MAIZE**, or Indian corn, produced in quantity by people of English blood, of which there is any authentic record, was a 40-acre tract planted in the Jamestown colony, Va., in 1609. Maize is indigenous to America, and records of its growth and use were made by both Columbus and Verrezano. (*Philip Alexander Bruce—Institutional History of Virginia in the 17th Century*)**MAIZOLITH.** *See* Cornstone**MAJOR GENERAL.** *See* Army officer**MALLET LOCOMOTIVE.** *See* Locomotive**MALTED MILK.** *See* Milk**MANGANESE STEEL.** *See* Steel**MANILA PAPER.** *See* Paper**MANUAL BLOCK RAILROAD SIGNAL SYSTEM.** *See* Railroad signal system**MANUAL TRAINING**Industrial school on the Fellenberg plan was established in 1819 at Derby, Conn., by Josiah Holbrook. The boys paid a portion of their tuition by laboring on the farm. In 1824, with the cooperation of the Rev. Truman Coe, he established an "Agricultural Seminary." Neither of these enterprises was successful. (*History of Agricultural Education in the U.S.—U.S. Dept. of Agric. Misc. publ. no. 36*)

Industrial school for girls was organized at Lancaster, Mass., the funds being obtained by subscription undertaken in April 1854. The school was incorporated as a state institution, August 27, 1856, with Bradford K. Pierce as the first superintendent. This school was administered by the Department of Public Welfare.

Manual training institute was the Fellenberg Manual Labor Institute opened in 1829 at Greenfield, Mass., by James Henry Coffin. (*John Cunningham Clyde—Life of James H. Coffin*)

Manual training school entirely financed from public taxes was the Baltimore Manual Training School, established at Baltimore, Md., in 1884 under authority of municipal ordinance of October 20, 1883. Instruction and practice were given in the use of tools embracing the fields of carpentry, wood-turning, pattern-making, chipping and filing, forge work, molding, soldering and brazing, the use of machine shop tools, etc.

School to offer courses in manual training was organized in Talbot County, Md., in 1750 by the Reverend Thomas Bacon, who named

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MANUAL TRAINING—*Continued*
it "A Charity Workers' School." It opened December 1, 1751, with an enrollment of six boys. It was financed through funds from a series of concerts given in Maryland and Virginia. (*Oswald Tüghman—History of Talbot County, Md.*)

Vocational high school. See High school

MANUAL FOR KINDERGARTENS. See Kindergarten manual

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION (national) (of diversified trades) was the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, organized on January 22, 1895 at a convention held at Cincinnati, Ohio. The first president elected was Thomas P. Dolan.

MANUFACTURER'S FAIR. See Fair

MAP

Geological map. See Geology book

Map made in the United States published in a book appeared in Reverend William Hubbard's *The Present State of New England being a narrative of the troubles with the Indians in New England, from the first planting thereof in the year 1607 to 1677* published by John Foster, Boston, Mass. in 1677. It was a topographical woodcut folding map and was known as the "Wine Hills' Map" since the English edition had "Wine Hills" instead of the "White Hills" of New Hampshire. It bore the inscription "Being the first that ever was here cut, and done by the best Pattern that could be had, which being in some places defective, it made the other less exact, yet doth it sufficiently shew the Situation of the Country and conveniently well the distance of places." The name of the cartographer is unknown. (*Emerson David Fite and Archibald Freeman—A Book of Old Maps*)

Map of a city within the present limits of the United States is a line engraving map of St. Augustine, Fla., which appeared in *Expeditis Francisco Draki Equitis Angli In Indias Occidentalis—1588*. This map may not have been the first, but is the earliest known engraved illustrated map of a city within the present limits of the United States.

Map of the United States engraved in America was a wall map, 41 x 46 1/2 inches, made at New Haven, Conn., in 1783, after the Treaty of Peace. It was a line engraving, and was advertised for sale in the *Connecticut Journal* of March 31, 1784, "As this Map is the effect of the compiler's long and unwearied application, diligence and industry, and as perfection has been the great object of his labors, and it being the first ever compiled, engraved, and finished by any one man, and an American, he flatters himself, that every patriotic gentleman, and lover of geographical knowledge, will not hesitate to encourage the improvement of his country. Every favour will

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be most gratefully acknowledged, by the public's most obedient and very humble servant." (*Leonard Mackall—Abel Buell*)

Relief map was of the Island of San Domingo made in 1871 by Edwin Eugene Howell. In 1876, he made a relief map of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado as part of the Government Exhibit at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, Pa.

Road map was *A Survey of the Roads of the United States of America* published in 1789 in New York City by Christopher Colles. It contained 86 plates, and detailed the routes near New York City.

Road map for public use was printed in *Tulley's Almanac* of 1698 published at Boston, Mass., by John Tulley. The almanac showed a list of towns, roads and distances from Boston. Later editions gave the names of the tavern keepers.

War map to appear in America was published in the December 24, 1733, issue of John Peter Zenger's *New York Weekly Journal*. A map of the harbor and fortifications of Louisburg were shown. (*Willard Grosvenor Bleyer—History of American Journalism*)

MAPPING CAMERA. See Camera

MARBLE BUILDING of importance was the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia, Pa., incorporated February 25, 1791. The building was designed by Samuel Blodget, although he was not an architect, and built in 1791.

MARBLE QUARRY was operated in 1785 by Isaac Underhill on land owned by Reuben Bloomer at Dorset, Vt. The quarry was first worked for stone for fire jambs, chimney backs, hearths and lintels. A quarry was also opened at Rutland, Vt., in 1785. Marble used before 1785 had been obtained from exposed marble ledges. (*Report of Marble, Slate and Granite Industries of Vermont—George H. Perkins, state geologist*)

MARBLE STATUARY GROUP executed by an American was "The Chanting Cherubs" designed in 1830 by Horatio Greenough for James Fenimore Cooper. The subject was suggested by a portion of Raphael Santi [Raphael's] painting, but incurred the hostility of the people because of the nudity. (*Henry Theodore Tuckerman—A Memorial of Horatio Greenough*)

MARDI GRAS. See Holiday

MARGARINE. See Oleomargarine

MARIAN CONGRESS. See Servite Church

MARINE BATTLE. See War (colonial)

MARINE HOSPITAL. See Hospital

MARINE INSURANCE LAW (State). See Insurance

THE FIRST**MARINERS' CHURCH.** *See* Church**MARINES**

American Marines were organized on November 10, 1775 under authority of the Continental Congress. They were called "The First and Second Battalions of American Marines," and were commanded by one colonel, two lieutenant colonels, two majors, etc. The Marines were under the jurisdiction of the War Department until April 30, 1798, when Congress created the Navy Department. The present United States Marine Corps was created by act of July 11, 1798 (1 Stat.L.594) "an act for the establishing and organizing a Marine Corps," which authorized one major, four captains, sixteen first lieutenants, twelve second lieutenants, forty-eight sergeants, forty-eight corporals, thirty-two drums and fifes and seven hundred and twenty privates, including enlisted men. (*Clyde Hill Metcalf—History of the U.S. Marine Corps*)

Marine aviator was Lieutenant Alfred Austell Cunningham assigned for training and instruction to the Navy Aviation Camp, Annapolis, Md. on July 9, 1912.

Marine corps was organized in 1740 when three regiments were recruited in New York to serve under the British flag. They wore green swallowtail coats faced with red, white waistcoats and buff trousers, crossed white belts and three-cornered hats. (*Richard Strader Collum—History of the U.S. Marine Corps*)

Marine engagement in battle. *See* War (Colonial)

Marine officer of Chinese descent in the United States Marine Corps was Wilbur Carl Sze, commissioned a second lieutenant on December 15, 1943. He was born at Washington, D.C., and went to China at the age of five where he remained eleven years before returning to the United States.

Negro commissioned officer in the regular U.S. Marine Corps was John Earl Rudder, a midshipman in the regular Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., who was commissioned June 8, 1948, as a second lieutenant. He served as an enlisted man in the Marine Corps Reserve from July 24, 1943 to June 26, 1946.

Woman marine was Lucy Brewer, alias George Baker and Louisa Baker, who concealed her sex and served on board the "Constitution" in its battle with the "Guerriere," August 19, 1812. (*Lucy Brewer—Affecting Narrative*)

Woman marine major was Ruth Cheney Streeter of Morristown, N.J., appointed January 29, 1943. She was advanced to lieutenant colonel November 22, 1943, and colonel February 1, 1944.

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Woman marine reserve was Mrs. Opha May Johnson, who enrolled August 12, 1918, as a private and was assigned to duty as a clerk at Headquarters, Quartermaster Corps, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C. She was appointed sergeant (provisional) September 11, 1918, and was honorably discharged February 28, 1919.

MARITIME DAY. *See* Holiday

MARITIME DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL. *See* Medal

MARITIME MUSEUM. *See* Museum

MARKETS, OFFICE OF (U.S.). *See* Agriculture department (U.S.)

MARRIAGE COURSE in college was given by Professor Ernest Rutherford Groves in 1924 at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C. (*Ernest Rutherford Groves—Marriage*)

MASK. *See* Baseball catcher's mask; Gas mask

MASONIC BOOK was printed and published by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia in 1734. It was advertised from May 9th to May 30th, 1734, in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*. It was an American edition of Anderson's *Constitutions of the Freemasons; containing the History, Charges, Regulations, etc. of that most Ancient and Right Worshipful Fraternity*.

MASONIC MAGAZINE was *Free-Masons Magazine and General Miscellany*, a monthly, published April 1811 by Levis and Weaver, Philadelphia, Pa. It was edited by George Richards. (*American Lodge of Research—Transactions Vol. 3*)

MASONRY

Masonic Grand Lodge (Negro) (not Free and Accepted Masons) was the Provincial Grand Lodge organized June 24, 1791, at Boston, Mass., with Prince Hall as Grand Master.

MASONS (Secret order). *See* Freemasons

MASS (Catholic). *See* Catholic Holy Mass

MASSACRE. *See* Indians

MASTER'S DEGREE. *See* Degrees

MASTOID OPERATION. *See* Surgical operation

MASTSHIP. *See* Ship

MATCH

"Book matches" were made by the Diamond Match Company at their Barberton, Ohio factory in 1896 under patent No. 483,166 granted September 27, 1892, to Joshua Pusey of Lima, Pa. (*Herbert Manchester—Fifty Years of Match Making*)

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MATCH—*Continued*

Friction matches were made in Springfield, Mass., in 1834 in a small establishment in the "L" of the Frederick Chapin house on Chicopee Street, Chicopee (then a part of Springfield). Daniel M. Chapin and a man named Phillips of East Hartford manufactured matches which were known as the Chapin-Phillips matches. The business was finally sold to Byam and Carlton of Boston, Mass., and the product was thereafter known as the Boston Match. Previous to 1834 the only match in use was a slender sulphur splint which was ignited by drawing it quickly through a double fold of sandpaper.

Match patent on phosphorous friction matches was patent No. 68 on "manufacturing of friction matches" awarded on October 24, 1836 to Alonzo Dwight Phillips of Springfield, Mass. The constituents of the "head" were chalk, phosphorus, glue and brimstone. (*Hervert Manchester—The Romance of the Match*)

MATERIA MEDICA BOOK. See Medical book

MATERNITY BOOK was *Letters to Married Women on Nursing and The Management of Children* by Dr. Hugh Smith published in 1792 at Philadelphia, Pa., by Mathew Carey. It contained 167 pages, 15 chapters, devoted to birthmarks, miscarriages, mother's milk, suckling, weaning, etc. It was printed from the sixth London edition.

MATINEE IDOL. See Actor

MATRON (Prison). See Prison

MAYOR (woman). See Woman

MEASURING MACHINE. See Caliper (screw)

MEASURING STICK. See Shoe measuring stick

MEAT

Beef export was from Savannah, Ga., in 1755 when 40 barrels of beef were shipped out; in 1770, 639 barrels of beef and 4,985 pounds of tallow were exported.

Beef exported to England was shipped October 1, 1875, by Timothy C. Eastman of New York City. It was known as "dead meat" and was sampled by Queen Victoria. (*Rudolf Alexander Clemen—History of the American Livestock and Meat Industry*)

Railroad shipment of dressed beef. See Railroad

MEAT INSPECTION LEGISLATION (Federal) was approved August 30, 1890 (26 Stat.L.414) and provided for the inspection of salted pork and bacon intended for export, and the inspection of export cattle, sheep, swine and other ruminants. (*Ulysses Grant Houck—Bureau of Animal Industry*)

THE FIRST

MEAT PACKER was William Pynchon who established a warehouse at Warehouse Point, Springfield, Mass., in 1636. He dealt in mutton, tallow, and wool, but his chief business was pork packing. He also sold beaver skins. Competition was keen and "merchants encreased so many that it became little worth, by reason of their out-buying one another, which caused them to live on husbandry." (*Proceedings of Connecticut Valley Historical Society. Vol. 2*)

MECHANICAL COTTON PICKER. See Cotton picker (mechanical)

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY for research work was at Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, N.J., in 1874. It was proposed by Robert Henry Thurston, professor of Mechanical Engineering on January 30, 1874, who outlined the usefulness of the laboratory to the community in a letter which he sent to the trustees of the school. (*William Frederick Durand—Robert Henry Thurston, a Biography*)

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' SOCIETY. See Engineering society

MECHANICS LIBRARY. See Library

MECHANICS TEXTBOOK was *The Elements of Analytical Mechanics*, 445 pages, by William Holmes Chambers Bartlett, professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the United States Military Academy, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York City in 1853.

MECHANIZED SHOOTING GALLERY. See Shooting gallery (mechanized)

MEDAL

Air Mail Flyer's Medal of Honor was presented to Mal Bryan Freeburg, December 13, 1933, by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. On April 12, 1933, while Freeburg was flying a tri-motor plane, the outward propeller broke and the vibration shook a motor loose which lodged in a wing strut and damaged the landing gear. He flew over the Mississippi River, banked his plane and shook the motor loose so that it would fall in the river and not endanger anyone. He then flew twenty-five miles to an emergency field and landed safely. The Air Mail Flyer's Medal was authorized February 14, 1931 (46 Stat.L.1110).

Air Medal (United States) awarded a woman was presented to Second Lieutenant Elsie S. Ott, Army Nurse Corps, at Bowman Field, Louisville, Ky., March 26, 1943, by Brigadier General Fred S. Borum, First Troop Carrier Command, "for meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight." She served as nurse for five patients evacuated from India to Washington, D.C., January 17-23, 1943.

THE FIRST

Albert Medal awarded to a native-born American was awarded June 10, 1884, to James Buchanan Eads for his plan for deepening the Mississippi River as far as the mouth of the Ohio River by jetties. The Albert Medal was established in 1862 in memory of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort and was awarded by the (British) Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce for distinguished merit in promoting arts, manufactures or commerce. (*Louis How—James B. Eads*)

Bronze Star was established by Executive Order No. 9419 dated February 4, 1944. It was authorized for those who while serving in any capacity with the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard distinguish themselves on or after December 7, 1941 "by heroic or meritorious achievement or service, not involving participation in aerial flight." Airmen were eligible but not for deeds performed in the air. The ribbon worn with the medal is red with a vertical blue stripe in the center. Both the blue stripe and the ribbon ends are piped in white.

Bronze star award to a woman was made to First Lieutenant Cordelia E. Cook of Fort Thomas, Ky., on May 1944 in direct support of combat operations from November 1943 to January 1944 when she was wounded, carrying on despite her wounds. It was presented by Major General Geoffrey Keys of the Fifth Army. She also received the Purple Heart, thus qualifying as the first woman in World War II to win two decorations.

"Campaign medal" was the "Dewey Medal" authorized by act of Congress of June 3, 1898 (30 Stat.L.746), to be presented to all officers and men under the command of Commodore George Dewey on May 1, 1898, who participated in the Battle of Manila Bay. Unlike medals suspended from ribbons, this bronze medal is suspended from a bar which bears the design of an American eagle with its wings spread over the sea.

Chaplain to win a Congressional Medal of Honor. See Naval officer

College to confer medals as prizes. See College

Combat decoration for Army personnel who participate in a combat parachute jump, a combat glider landing, or an initial assault landing on a hostile shore, was authorized December 22 1944, for action after December 7, 1941. It is a bronze Indian arrowhead one quarter of an inch high, worn in a vertical position with the point upward on the service ribbon indicating the theatre in which it was earned.

Combat infantry badge was authorized November 4, 1943, to be awarded to those "whose conduct in combat is exemplary, or whose combat action occurs in a major operation."

THE FIRST

Congressional Medal. See below Medal of Honor

Copley medal awarded to an American was presented to Benjamin Franklin in 1753 for his "curious experiments and observations on electricity." The medal, the highest distinction given by England for scientific research, was awarded by the Royal Society of London. (*Bernard Fay—Franklin, the Apostle of Modern Times*)

Croix de Guerre awarded a Negro in the American army was given to Private Henry Johnson, 369th Infantry, 93d Division, on May 24, 1918, with the citation, "Being on double sentry duty at night, was attacked by twelve Germans. He shot one and seriously wounded two others with his bayonet. Even though he had been three times wounded at the beginning of the action by revolver bullets and grenades, he went to the assistance of his wounded comrade, who was about to be carried off by the enemy and continued the combat until he put the Germans to flight. It was a splendid example of courage and energy." (*Emmett Jay Scott—American Negro in the World War*)

Distinguished Flying Cross was authorized July 2, 1926 (44 Stat.L.789), "for heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight," to be awarded to members of the Air Corps of the Army of the United States, including the National Guard and the organized reserves since April 6, 1917. The medal is a bronze four-blade propeller in the form of a cross superimposed on an en-chased block. The first presentation was made June 11, 1927, to Charles Augustus Lindbergh for his solo Atlantic flight.

Distinguished Service Cross (Army) was authorized by Congress July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. L.870), to persons who "while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States distinguish themselves by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy." The cross is of bronze with an eagle in the center. Below the eagle is a scroll bearing the inscription "For Valor". On the reverse, the name of the recipient is engraved within a wreath. Its ribbon is a broad band of blue, bordered on both edges by narrow bands of red and white.

Distinguished Service Cross awarded an animal was made under General Orders 79 of the 3rd Infantry Division dated October 24, 1943 and conferred by Major General Lucian Truscott on "Chips," a half shepherd and half husky dog owned by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wren of Pleasantville, N.Y. for "courageous action in single handedly eliminating a dangerous machine-gun nest and causing surrender of the crew." The award, however, was rescinded February 3, 1944, in General Orders 17 of the unit, as the award of decorations to other than human beings was prohibited by War Department circular of January 19, 1944.

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MEDAL—Continued

Distinguished Service Medal (Army) was authorized by act of Congress approved July 9, 1918 (40 Stat.L.870), for persons who while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States distinguish themselves by exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility. It bears the coat of arms of the United States in bronze surrounded by a circle of dark blue enamel bearing the inscription "For Distinguished Service." The name of the recipient is inscribed on the reverse on a scroll upon a trophy of flags and weapons. It is worn suspended from a white ribbon separated from red ends by a narrow blue band.

Distinguished Service Medal (Merchant Marine) was authorized April 11, 1942 (56 Stat.L.217) "to provide decorations for outstanding conduct or service in the line of duty" to persons who, on or after September 3, 1939, have distinguished themselves serving in the American Merchant Marine. The first presentation was made by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the presence of Rear Admiral Emory Scott Land, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission and administrator of the War Shipping Administration, on October 7, 1942, to Edwin Fox Cheney, Jr., of Yeadon, Pa., who, on March 12, 1942, swam under blazing oil to save six shipmates from the torpedoed tanker "John D. Gill."

Distinguished Service Medal (Navy) was authorized by act of Congress dated February 4, 1919 (40 Stat.L.1056), for presentation to persons who while in the Naval Service of the United States since April 6, 1917, have distinguished themselves by "exceptionally meritorious service to the government in a duty of great responsibility." The medal is gold, bronze and enamel. The obverse has the picture of an American eagle surrounded by a blue enameled band bearing the inscription "United States of America and Navy." The reverse is a trident encircled by olive branches around which is a band of blue enamel on which is inscribed "For Distinguished Service." It is worn suspended from a blue ribbon with a stripe of gold. On November 11, 1920, the Secretary of the Navy approved 150 awards.

Doctor to receive a medal. See Physician

Expert Infantryman's Badge of the U.S. Army was awarded March 29, 1944, at Fort Bragg, N.C., to Technical Sergeant Walter L. Bull of the 100th Division by Lieutenant General Lesley James McNair, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces. The badge, three inches long and a half inch wide, consists of a miniature silver rifle mounted on an infantry blue field with a silver border.

Indian medals known to be presented by the colonists to friendly Indians were authorized in Virginia by the Act of 1661 which authorized "silver and plated plaques to be worn by the Indians when visiting the settlements." One of these has a crude representation of a tobacco plant and scrolls, above which is "Ye

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King Of" on the obverse, while on the reverse is a similarly engraved plant and the word "Patomeck" with the "e" overlined. The surface edges were engraved to represent scrolls and foldings while the medal was holed for suspension. On December 2, 1662 an act "prohibiting the entertainment of Indians without badges" was passed by the Assembly at James City, Va. (*Harrold Edgar Gillingham—Indian and Military Medals*)

Interstate Commerce Commission Medal of Honor was a bronze medal awarded December 5, 1905 to George H. Poell of Grand Island, Neb. On June 26, 1905, while a fireman on the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway, he climbed out on the pilot of his engine and rescued a child on the tracks. He was seriously injured and required a foot amputation. The medal was authorized by act of Congress of February 23, 1905 (33 Stat.L.743) to those "who shall hereafter, by extreme daring, endanger their own lives in saving, or endeavoring to save lives from any wreck, disaster or grave accident, or in preventing or endeavoring to prevent" accidents.

Legion of Merit Medal was authorized July 20, 1942 (56 Stat.L.662), in four degrees for presentation to the personnel of the armed forces of this and friendly foreign nations, who since the proclamation of an emergency by the President on September 8, 1939, shall have distinguished themselves by meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. The first presentation was made by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on March 23, 1944, to Rudolph Forster, posthumously, executive clerk of the White House who served from March 5, 1897, until his death, July 7, 1943.

Legion of Merit Medal awarded a foreign national was made on November 7, 1942 when the Legion of Merit, Degree of Commander, was presented to General Amaro Soares Bittencourt, military attache of the Brazilian Embassy at Washington, D.C. Announcement of the award was made October 22, 1942 at a luncheon given in his honor. The first Legion of Merit, Degree of Chief Commander, presentation was made in China on July 7, 1943 to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, Commander in Chief of the Chinese Military forces, by Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell. Other grades of the award were officer and legionnaire.

Legion of Merit Medal awarded a Women's Army Corps member was presented to Lieutenant Colonel Westray Battle Boyce on September 27, 1944, for outstanding services in the North African Theatre of Operations from August 12, 1943, to August 8, 1944, in obtaining maximum utilization of WAC personnel, etc.

Lifesaving medal awarded by the Treasury Department was authorized by act of June 20, 1874 (18 Stat.L.127), to "persons who should thereafter endanger their own lives in saving or endeavoring to save the lives of others

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from the perils of the sea within the United States or upon any American vessel." It was awarded in two classes, a gold medal worn from a red ribbon and a silver medal worn from a blue ribbon. The first award was a silver medal to Lucian M. Clemons, keeper of the United States Lifesaving Service Station at Marblehead, Ohio, on June 19, 1876, for saving men from the schooner "Consuelo" on May 1, 1875.

Medal awarded by the Continental Congress was granted to General George Washington for his exploit of March 17, 1776, in compelling the British forces to evacuate Boston, Mass. The date of the resolution authorizing the medal was March 25, 1776. It was struck in Paris, France, and showed the profile of George Washington on the obverse. The reverse showed George Washington and his officers on horseback viewing the town of Boston in the distance with the British fleet in view under sail. Although this was the first medal authorized, it was not presented to Washington until 1786. (*Joseph Floumont Loubat—Medallic History of the U.S.A.—1776-1876*)

Medal awarded by Congress to a foreigner was a silver medal presented to Lieutenant Colonel François Louis Teissieidre de Fleury who commanded the first of the storming parties in the assault upon Stony Point, July 15, 1779. He was the first man to enter the main fort and struck the British flag with his own hands. Fleury, who had been in the French military service, joined the continental army in 1777. The date of the congressional resolution was July 26, 1779, and the presentation was made October 1, 1779.

Medal awarded to an American food producer was the Great Council Medal which was awarded in 1851 to Gail Borden at the Great International Exposition at London, England for his invention of the meat biscuit. A one-pound meat biscuit contained a nutriment value of five pounds of meat and ten ounces of flour and retained its original flavor and value for years. The biscuit was eagerly accepted by explorers, travelers, troops, etc., who needed rations packed as compactly as possible. (*The Borden Eagle, 1922*)

Medal of Freedom was established on July 6, 1945 by executive order of President Harry S. Truman for award to civilians for a meritorious act or service against an enemy or enemies on or after December 7, 1941 and for which an award of another United States medal or decoration is considered inappropriate. It is not awarded to a member of the armed forces of the United States or for service performed within the continental limits of the United States. The obverse depicts the head of "Freedom." In the lower portion in an arc is the inscription "Freedom." On the reverse is the "Liberty Bell" without carriage, within a circle composed of the words, "United States of America." Its ribbon has five red and four white stripes alternating.

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Medal of Honor was authorized July 12, 1862 (12 Stat.L.623), "to be presented in the name of the Congress to such non-commissioned officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other soldier-like qualities during the present insurrection." The first award was made to six members of a raiding party of twenty who in 1862 penetrated the Confederate lines for more than two hundred miles and destroyed bridges and tracks between Chattanooga and Atlanta. Congressional act of March 3, 1863 (12 Stat.L.751), authorized the award to commissioned officers. It is awarded to those who have distinguished themselves in actual conflict with the enemy by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life beyond the call of duty. (*Theophilus Francis Rodenbough—Uncle Sam's Medal of Honor*)

Medal of Honor action took place February 13-14, 1861, at Apache Pass, Arizona, when Colonel Bernard John Dowling Irwin, assistant surgeon, "voluntarily took command of troops and attacked and defeated the hostile Indians (Chiricahua) he met on the way." This action occurred before the medal was authorized on July 12, 1862. The award was made January 21, 1894.

Medal of Honor awarded a pilot. See Aviation—Aviator

Medal of Honor awarded to a soldier who already had received a Distinguished Service Cross in World War II was presented to Gerry Kisters of Bloomington, Ind., by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on June 21, 1943, for heroism in the Sicily campaign. The Distinguished Service Cross had been awarded to him by General George Catlett Marshall in May 1943, for bravery in Africa.

Medal of Honor presentation to a conscientious objector was made October 12, 1945, by President Harry S. Truman to private first class Desmond T. Doss of Lynchburg, Va., for outstanding bravery as a medical corpsman on Okinawa for specific acts between April 29 and May 21, 1945.

National Geographic Society gold medal awarded to a woman was presented to Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam on June 21, 1932, by President Herbert Clark Hoover at Constitution Hall, Washington, D.C.

National Institute of Arts and Letters gold medal was awarded posthumously on November 20, 1909, to Augustus Saint-Gaudens for his meritorious achievements in sculpture. (*American Academy of Arts and Letters—Public Meeting of the American Academy and the National Institute of Arts and Letters at the Fine Arts Society, New York, November 20, 1909, to Confer. . .*)

Navy Cross awarded to a Coast Guard officer in World War II was presented on June 4, 1942, to Lt. Maurice D. Jester in command of the 165-foot Coast Guard "Icarus" off

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MEDAL—Continued

the Carolina coast which sank an enemy submarine, captured the commanding officer, his first mate and thirty-one members of the crew and brought them as prisoners to Charleston, S.C.

Navy Expert Pistol Shot Medal to a woman was awarded Ensign Rosalie Thorne of the Bureau of Aeronautics who qualified August 4, 1943, as a pistol expert by making 211 out of a possible 240 points.

Navy Unit Commendation decoration for heroism in action against the enemy and for extremely meritorious military service not involving combat, but not sufficient to justify award of the Presidential Unit Citation, was established December 20, 1944. Members of units winning this award who have performed service as a unit of a character comparable to that which would merit the award of a Silver Star Medal or a Legion of Merit to an individual, are entitled to wear a ribbon having a wide myrtle-green stripe in the center with smaller cardinal red, spanish yellow and royal blue stripes extending to the edge in that order on either side. The first award of the Navy Unit Commendation to a ship or unit was on March 11, 1945, to the light cruiser "Helena." "Her brave record of combat achievement is evidence of the 'Helena's' intrepidity and the heroic fighting spirit of her officers and men." The "Helena" was lost July 1943 in Kula Gulf.

Order of the Purple Heart a decoration for "military merit" was established by George Washington on August 7, 1782 at Newburgh, N.Y., and was the first honor badge for enlisted men and non-commissioned officers. The first recipients of this honor "for singularly meritorious action" were Sergeants Daniel Bissell, Daniel Brown and Elijah Churchill of Connecticut regiments, decorated May 9, 1783. They were entitled "to wear on facings over the left breast, the figure of a heart in purple cloth or silk, with narrow lace or binding."

Order of the Purple Heart award to a nurse was conferred on Annie G. Fox, Captain, "for outstanding performance of duty and meritorious acts of extraordinary fidelity and essential service" during the attack on Hickam Field, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941.

Platinum medal made by the United States Mint was presented to President Herbert Hoover on December 1, 1932, by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission of which he was chairman. The medal was made in the Federal Mint in Philadelphia, Pa., and was three inches in diameter. It contained enough platinum for one hundred and twenty wedding rings.

Presidential citation to an entire division was made March 15, 1945, to the 101st Airborne Division, the heroes of Bastogne, by General Dwight David Eisenhower, somewhere on the western front. From December 18th to

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27th, 1944, they withstood overwhelming odds. (*Samuel Lyman Atwood Marshall—Bastogne, The First Eight Days*)

Silver Star Army Medal awarded to a civilian was made by General Douglas MacArthur to Vern Haugland, Associated Press correspondent on October 3, 1942. He was a passenger on an army airplane forced to descend in New Guinea. After forty-three days in the jungle, he reached civilization.

Silver Star Medal to a civilian from the U.S. Navy in World War II was to Tony Duenas, a Guam native, approved March 3, 1945. The second award was approved May 22, 1945, to Donald H. Russell of Orange, Conn., for gallantry aboard the carrier "Franklin" when it was hit off Kyushu. He was a technician assigned to keep the Corsair planes in fighting condition. The presentation was made by Rear Admiral Monroe Kelly.

Soldier to receive seven decorations at one time was Llewellyn M. Chilson of Berwyn, Pa., a technical sergeant in the 45th Division, who was presented with the Distinguished Service Cross with two Oak Leaf clusters, the Silver Star and one Oak Leaf cluster, the Legion of Merit and the Bronze Star by President Harry S. Truman on December 6, 1946 at Washington, D.C.

Soldier to win the three highest ranking decorations for valor in combat was Maurice Lee Britt of Lonoke, Ark., who received the Silver Star for action on Acerno, Italy September 1943; the Medal of Honor for action November 7-12, 1943 at Mount Rotundo, Italy; and the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in action on January 24, 1944 near Campo Morto, Italy. He also received the Purple Heart with three Oak Leaf clusters, the Military Cross of the British Empire, the Combat Infantryman Badge and a Distinguished Unit Badge awarded his unit, the Third Battalion.

Soldier's Medal awarded a woman was conferred on nurse Edith Greenwood June 21, 1943, for heroism in saving the lives of her patients in a fire in a station hospital near Yuma, Ariz., on April 17, 1943.

Soldier's Medal awarded a Women's Army Corps member was presented November 17, 1943, to Private Margaret Helen Maloney of Rochester, N.Y., by Major General Everett Strait Hughes at Allied Headquarters, Algiers, for rescuing Private Kenneth J. Jacobs from a pool of burning gasoline.

Woman to have her likeness on a medal issued by the United States Mint was Nellie Tayloe Ross. The obverse of the three-inch medal showed her profile and the date when she became Director of the Mint, 1933. The reverse showed her seated with assay balances, coins, bullion and coining press, and at the top the seal of the mint. The medal was designed by John Ray Sinnock, and was issued in June 1935.

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MEDIATION. See Labor

MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION BOARD (STATE). See Arbitration

MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION BOARD (FEDERAL). See Arbitration

MEDICAL ALMANAC. See Almanac

MEDICAL BOOK

Anatomy book was Dr. Caspar Wistar's *A System of Anatomy for the use of students of medicine*, published in 1811 at Philadelphia, Pa.

Aviation medicine book was *Aviation Medicine*, 241 pages, by Dr. Louis Hopewell Bauer, commandant of the School of Aviation Medicine, which was published by Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md., in 1926.

Bacteriology textbook was *Bacteria* by Dr. Antoine Magnin, translated by George Miller Sternberg, M.D., Surgeon of the United States Army, a 227-page book published in 1880 by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, Mass. (*Martha L. Sternberg—George Miller Sternberg*)

Bronchitis treatise was published in 1846 by Horace Green, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine at the New York Medical College, and was entitled *Treatise on the Diseases of the Air Passages comprising an Inquiry into the History, Pathology, Causes and Treatment of those affections of the Throat called Bronchitis, Chronic Laryngitis, Clergyman's Sore Throat*. (*Johann Hermann Baas—Outlines of the History of Medicine*)

Chiropody book was *Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Human Foot* by Issachar Zacharie, published in 1860 at New York City.

Croup report printed was published in 1781 by H[ugh] Gaine, New York City. It consisted of a report made to William Hunter, M.D., by Richard Bayley, Surgeon, N.Y., entitled "Cases of the Angina Trachealis with the Mode of Cure." He reported that his observances dated from April 1774.

Dermatology treatise was *The Atlas of Skin Diseases* by Dr. Louis Adolphus Duhring, professor of skin diseases in the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania. The first section was published in 1876 at Philadelphia, Pa.

Dispensatory was the *American Dispensatory, Containing the Operations of Pharmacy, Together With the Natural, Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Medical History of the Different Substances Employed in Medicine*, by John Redman Coxe. It was printed in 1806 at Philadelphia, Pa., by A. Bartram for Thomas Dobson. It was a simplified arrangement of Dr. Duncan's *Edinburgh New Dispensatory*, and contained 787 pages and 6 plates.

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Dispensatory (American) was the *Dispensatory of the United States of America*, 1092 pages, published in 1833 at Philadelphia, Pa., by Grigg and Elliot. It was prepared by Dr. George Bacon Wood, professor of materia medica and pharmacy, and Dr. Franklin Bache, professor of chemistry, at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

Dissection essay appeared in 1750. It was a report by Dr. John Bard and Dr. Peter Middleton who in 1750 in New York City dissected the body of Hermanus Carroll, a criminal executed for murder. (*Dr. James Thacher—American Medical Biography. 1828*)

Gastroenterology treatise was *An Experimental Inquiry into the Principles of Nutrition and the Digestive Processes*, a 48-page graduation thesis submitted by John Richardson Young at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. It was published by Eaken & Mecom, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1803.

Hay fever book was Morrill Wyman's *Autumnal Catarrh—Hay Fever*, published in 1872 by Hurd & Houghton, New York City. It was dedicated to Jeffries Wyman, professor of anatomy, Harvard University School of Medicine and contained 173 pages and 3 maps. Hay fever was known as "Catarrhus Autumnalis."

Hemophilia treatise was prepared by Dr. John Conrad Otto of Philadelphia, Pa., who stated that the hemorrhagic tendency was transmitted through the females to the males but that the females were not susceptible themselves. His report appeared in 1803 in the *Medical Repository & Review of American Publications on Medicine and Surgery*, and was entitled "An Account of an Haemorrhagic Disposition Existing in Certain Families." The magazine was published at New York City. (*Francis Randolph Packard—History of Medicine in the U.S.*)

Homeopathic treatise was Christian Friedrich Samuel Hahnemann's *Geist der Homöopathischen Heil-Lehre* translated by Dr. Hans Birch Gram and published as a 24-page pamphlet entitled *The Characteristics of Homöopathia*, in December 1825 by J. & J. Harper, New York City.

Hydrophobia book was James Thacher's *Observations on Hydrophobia, produced by the bite of a mad dog or other rabid animal*, published in 1812 by Joseph Avery at Plymouth, Mass.

Hydrotherapy book in English was Dr. Simon Baruch's *The Uses of Water in Modern Medicine*, published in 1892 at Detroit, Mich., by George S. Davis. It was published in two volumes of 115 pages and 228 pages.

Medical book for army medical use was *A Journal of the Practice of Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy in the Military Hospitals of France*, a 120-page octavo, printed by J. M. McLean & Co., New York City, in 1790. Only

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MEDICAL BOOK—*Continued*
one volume appeared. It was translated from the French by Joseph Browne. The French edition consisting of seven volumes was published from 1782 to 1788 by order of the King. It was reviewed and digested by M. De Horne, under the inspection of the Royal Society.

Medical encyclopedia was the *American Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine and Surgery; A Digest of Medical Literature*, edited by Isaac Hays, surgeon to Wills' Hospital and physician to the Philadelphia Orphan Asylum, published by Carey, Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, Pa. Only two volumes of the works were published, covering "A to Azygores," Volume 1, 1834, 560p. and Volume 2, 1836, 589p.

Medical jurisprudence treatise (authoritative) was Theodoric Romeyn Beck's *Elements of Medical Jurisprudence*, a two-volume work published in 1823 at Albany, N.Y.

Medical pamphlet in America was published on January 21, 1677. It was a treatise on smallpox entitled *Brief Rule to Guide the Common People of New England how to Order themselves and theirs in the Small Pocks or Measels*. It was published at Boston, Mass., by Thomas Thacher and consisted of a single sheet 15½ by 10½ inches. (*Fielding Hudson Garrison—History of Medicine*)

Mental diseases book was *Medical Inquiries and Observations upon the Diseases of the Mind*, by Benjamin Rush, published in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1812. (*William Staughton—An Eulogium in Memory of the Late Dr. Benjamin Rush*)

Neurasthenia book was George Miller Beard's *A Practical Treatise on Nervous Exhaustion (Neurasthenia); Its symptoms, nature, sequences and treatment*. It contained 198 pages and was published in 1880 by M. Wood & Company, New York City. Beard's first article on this subject appeared April 29, 1869, in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Neurology textbook was Dr. William Alexander Hammond's *The Diseases of the Nervous System*, divided into five sections covering diseases of the brain, spinal cord, cerebro-spinal diseases, nerve cells and peripheral nerves. It was published in 1871 at New York City and was edited by Dr. Thaddeus M. B. Cross. The book consisted of Hammond's lectures delivered at the New York State Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City.

Obstetrics book was Samuel Bard's *A Compendium of the Theory and Practice of Midwifery*, a 239-page book published in 1807 by Collins & Perkins, New York City.

Ophthalmology book was *A Treatise on the Diseases of the Eye; Including the Doctrines and Practice of the Most Eminent Surgeons,*

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and Particularly those of Professor [George Joseph] Beer, by Dr. George Frick, Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispensary, Baltimore, Md. It was published by Fielding Lucas, Jr., and printed by John D. Toy at Baltimore, Md., in 1823.

Pathology textbook was *A Treatise on Pathological Anatomy* which was published in Philadelphia, Pa. in 1829. It contained 460 pages. The author was William Edmonds Horner, who in 1831 was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pediatric book was *The Maternal Physician; A Treatise on the Nurture and Management of Infants, from the Birth until Two Years Old, Being the Result of Sixteen Years' Experience in the Nursery*, published at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1810 by "An American Matron."

Pediatric book of importance was Dr. Luther Emmet Holt's *The Care and Feeding of Children, A Catechism for the Use of Mothers and Children's Nurses*, 66 pages, published in 1894 by D. Appleton & Company, New York City. It was dedicated to Mrs. Chapin, "the founder of the first training school for nurses of infants in America." (*Robert Luther Holt and L. Emmett Holt, Jr.—L. Emmett Holt, Pioneer of a Children's Century*)

Pediatric monograph was Charles Caldwell's "An Attempt to Establish the Original Sameness of Those Phenomena of Fever, (Principally confined to Infants and Children) Described by Medical Writers Under the Several Names of Hydrocephalus Internus, Cyananche Trachealis and Diarrhoea Infantum," a thesis presented May 17, 1796, for a degree at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, Philadelphia, Pa. (*Transactions of the American Pediatric Society. Vol. 9. 1897*). It was published at Philadelphia, Pa., by Thomas Dobson.

Pharmacopoeia. See Pharmacopoeia

Surgery manual was *Plain, Concise Practical Remarks on the Treatment of Wounds and Fractures; to which is added a short appendix on camp and military hospitals; principally designed for the use of young military surgeons in North America*, 92 pages, printed in 1775 by John Holt, New York City. The author was Dr. John Jones, professor of surgery in King's College (now Columbia University), New York City. (*American Journal of Surgery—December 1934*)

Therapeutics and Materia Medica was *Discourses on the Elements of Therapeutics and Materia Medica* published in 1817 at Philadelphia, Pa., by Nathaniel Chapman. (*Samuel David Gross—Lives of Eminent American Physicians and Surgeons*)

Tuberculosis circular. See Tuberculosis

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Typhus fever treatise was Elisha North's *History of the Typhus Petechialis, or the Malignant peitchial or Spotted Fever, as it appeared in Goshen, Conn., during the winter 1807-1808 with such remarks as may tend to elucidate its nature and to establish the best method of care*, which appeared in 1809 in *The Philadelphia Medical Museum* published at Philadelphia, Pa. (*Philadelphia Medical Museum—Volume 6*)

MEDICAL CHEMISTRY COURSE. See Medical instruction

MEDICAL CLINIC

Birth control clinic was opened on October 16, 1916, at 46 Amboy Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., by Fania Mindell, Ethel Byrne and Margaret Sanger. A dodger circular announcing its opening was printed in English, Yiddish and Italian. (*Margaret Sanger—My Fight for Birth Control*)

Cancer clinic (traveling) was established on February 14, 1946 by the Oklahoma Division, American Cancer Society of Oklahoma City, Okla. A school bus was remodeled to convey equipment and instruments necessary for establishing four examination rooms which were presided over by an internist, a dermatologist, a gynecologist and a surgeon. All services were rendered free of charge and both physicians and nurses serving on the staff donated both time and expenses. Clinics were usually held in church classrooms. The first clinic was held in Tonkawa, Kay County, Okla.

Cancer prevention clinic for children was the Kate Depew Strang Foundation Prevention Clinic opened January 3, 1947 in the Prevention Clinic of Memorial Hospital, New York City.

Children's clinic was established in 1862 by the Medical Faculty of the University of the City of New York under the leadership of Dr. Abraham Jacobi. (*Solomon Robert Kagan—Leaders of Medicine*)

College medical clinic was established in 1840 by Dr. Willard Parker, Professor of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. He opened a dispensary where out-patients were brought to be examined and treated in the presence of the medical students. Clinics were held one day a week, but the service was later extended. (*John Call Dalton—History of the College of Physicians and Surgeons*)

Contraceptive clinic (state) was opened March 15, 1937, at Raleigh, N.C., when the North Carolina State Board of Health officially introduced a program setting up contraceptive clinics for indigent married women in the regular maternity and child health services as locally administered. The director was Dr. George Marion Cooper of the Division of Preventive Medicine. Miss Roberta Pratt, a Raleigh nurse, was employed to cooperate with the health officers.

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Flying medical clinic left the United States in January 1930 to attend the Pan American Medical Association convention at Panama City, Panama. It was composed of physicians who demonstrated the latest methods in surgery and medicine in local hospitals in Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela and other Central American countries. The first demonstration of an operation was made on January 25, 1930, by Dr. Fred Houdlett Albee.

Heredity clinic was opened November 12, 1941, by the Department of Human Heredity, a research unit of the Laboratory of Vertebrate Genetics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., under the direction of Dr. Lee Raymond Dice. It secured data on the role that heredity plays and furnished advice to families about matters in which heredity is a factor.

Laryngology clinic was established in March 1863 by the Medical Faculty of the University of the City of New York under the supervision of Dr. Louis Elsberg. (*Laryngoscope. Vol. 15. 1905*)

Medical clinic (general) of importance was in connection with the Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, Md. It opened in October 1889. The Johns Hopkins Hospital was opened in May 1889. Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, was the first Physician-in-Chief of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and Professor of Medicine in the Johns Hopkins Medical School. In this dual role, he was the director of the medical clinic, but he was without that title. (*William Henry Welch—Johns Hopkins Medical School*)

Ophthalmology clinic was opened by the Fifth Avenue Hospital, New York City, in September 1932. The clinic was devoted to the "treatment" of ocular muscle imbalances (which includes some types of "cross-eyes"). The clinic was in charge of Le Grand Haven Hardy, M.D. Director of Eye Service.

MEDICAL COLLEGE. See Medical school

MEDICAL CONGRESS

Cancer institute (convention) was attended by five hundred and thirty persons, September 7-8, 1936 at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation made available the necessary funds to finance the institute. Dr. William Shainline Middleton, dean of the medical school, served as chairman. The institute was opened by Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin. The conference emphasized the need of cooperation between medical authorities and public health departments to reduce cancer incidence.

Fever Therapy International Conference was held March 29-31, 1937 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City and attended by physicians from sixteen countries.

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MEDICAL CONGRESS—*Continued*

Mental Hygiene International Congress opened May 4, 1930 at Washington, D.C. with Dr. William Alanson White presiding. The sessions were attended by 3,000 persons from 53 countries, workers in mental hygiene and related fields.

MEDICAL CORPS (army). *See Army*

MEDICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA. *See Medical book*

MEDICAL INSTRUCTION

See also Medical school

Anatomy lectures (scientific) to medical students were given by Dr. William Shippen at the College of Philadelphia, Pa., from 1762 to 1765. Public lectures on anatomy were given in Boston, Mass., in 1789 by John Jeffries, but public opinion was so much against his policy of dissecting that at the second lecture a mob invaded the lecture room and carried off the body of a convict on which he was demonstrating. Further lectures were stopped as a result of public animosity. (*Caspar Wistar—Eulogium on Dr. William Shippen*)

Bacteriology courses in a college were given by the Hygienic Laboratory of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. The laboratory was established in 1887, and the first class in bacteriology was instituted by Dr. Victor Clarence Vaughan and Dr. Frederick George Novy in January 1889. The work covered four hours daily for three months and in 1890-1891 became a required course for medical students.

Bacteriology lectures in a medical school were given in 1885 by Harold Clarence Ernst at the Harvard Medical School, Cambridge, Mass. (*Journal of Medical Research—1903*)

Clinical instruction and bedside demonstration were introduced in 1818 by Alexander Hodgdon Stevens. As surgeon of the New York Hospital, it is said that in his operations he often purposely avoided the neatness deemed so essential by other surgeons, in order to show his students that it was not essential to the recovery of the patient, provided the surgeon's skill and rapidity of manipulation were great enough. (*John Glover Adams—Discourse Commemorative of the Life and Character of Alexander Hodgdon Stevens, M.D., LL.D.*)

Dermatology chair was founded in 1871 by Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., when Dr. James Clarke White was made Professor of Dermatology. He was a lecturer in the medical school during 1863-64; adjunct professor of chemistry, 1866-71; instructor in medical chemistry, 1871-72. He was the first president of the American Dermatological Association founded in 1876.

History of Medicine Department with a full salaried professor and staff was the Institute of the History of Medicine, inaugurated

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October 18, 1929, by Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. Dr. William Henry Welch was the first Professor of the History of Medicine and Dr. Stephen d'Irsay was Associate. (*Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital 1930. Vol. 46*)

Hygiene lectures offered by a college were delivered in 1818 by Dr. James Jackson, Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. The committee decided on October 8, 1818, "that he be required to deliver a number of lectures on subjects relating to the care and preservation of health, and that they be this year delivered to the members of the two upper classes, at the hour appointed on Friday for a public lecture to those classes."

Instruction for nurses. *See Nursing school*

Laryngology instruction was offered regularly by the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York in the autumn of 1861. Dr. Louis Elsberg was a Lecturer on the Laryngoscope and Diseases of the Throat and Larynx 1863-1864. From 1869 to 1873 he was Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Throat and from 1873 to 1881 Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Laryngology. (*Transactions American Laryngological Association. Vol. 1, 1879*)

Medical chemistry course (systematic) was offered in 1871 by Dr. Edward Stickney Wood, assistant professor of chemistry, in the Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.

Medical jurisprudence course was given by Dr. James Stringham, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City, from 1813 to 1817. Prior to this appointment, he served as Professor of Chemistry.

Medical research chair in an American university was the John Herr Musser chair established in 1910 by the School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. The first incumbent was Professor Richard Mills Pearce. (*Medical Research and Education—1913*)

Midwifery professor was Dr. John Van Brugh Tennent appointed Professor of Midwifery at King's College (now the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University), New York City, in 1767. He held this post until his death in 1770.

Ophthalmology course (regular) was established in 1823 at the Ophthalmic Clinic, Baltimore General Dispensary, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.

Ophthalmology professor was Elkanah Williams who was appointed by the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1865.

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Orthopedics chair was established by Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1861. The first incumbent was Dr. Lewis Albert Sayre. (*New England Medical Monthly*. June 1884)

Pathology chair was established at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., in 1847 when John Barnard Sweet Jackson was appointed Professor of Pathological Anatomy and Curator of the Warren Museum. The professorship was endowed by George Cheyne Shattuck in 1854. Louis Pasteur and his successors revolutionized the study of pathology and the first chair of modern pathology was established in 1883 by Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. The first incumbent was Professor William Henry Welch.

Pediatrics professor was Dr. Abraham Jacobi who lectured in 1857 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (now College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University), New York City, and became clinical professor of pediatrics in 1870 which post he held until 1899. (*Medical Life*. Oct. 1926)

Plastic surgery professor in any medical school or hospital was Dr. Joseph Eastman Sheehan who was appointed in 1926 to that post by the New York Postgraduate Medical School and Hospital, New York City. (*Joseph Eastman Sheehan—A Manual of Reparative Plastic Surgery*)

Psychiatric Institute, organized for research and the training of physicians, was the Pathological Institute, New York City, established by Chapter 545 of the Laws of 1896 of New York State, passed May 12, 1896, effective July 1, 1896. Dr. Ira Van Gieson was appointed the first director and served until June 1901. It was reorganized by Dr. Adolf Meyer who took office December 1902. The name was changed to the New York State Psychiatric Institute and Hospital by a decision of the State Commission in Lunacy and announced in the report for the year 1908-1909, but the name was first used officially in the commission's handbook for 1909. In 1927, it became the Psychiatric department of the Columbia University-Presbyterian Hospital Medical Center and was housed in a new building dedicated December 3-4, 1929.

Public hygiene professor was Dr. Thomas Bevan appointed in 1868 by Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill. In 1869, the title was changed to Professor of Hygiene, and the chair was held by Dr. Bevan until 1875. From 1858 to 1867 the departments of pathology and public hygiene were combined.

State medicine and public hygiene professorship was established in 1882 by Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill. The first incumbent was Dr. Oscar Coleman De Wolf.

MEDICAL JOURNAL. See Medical periodical

THE FIRST

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE BOOK.
See Medical book

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE COURSE.
See Medical instruction

MEDICAL LEGISLATION

Blood grouping test laws (state) were passed by New York State in 1935. Two bills, amending the civil practice act and the inferior criminal courts act, to empower the court to order the making of blood tests were introduced by Assemblyman Charles H. Breitbart on January 9, 1935, as well as a bill on February 15, 1935, to amend the domestic relations law. The three bills, Chapter 196, 197 and 198, laws of 1935, were signed by Governor Herbert Henry Lehman on March 22, 1935 and took effect immediately.

Chiropody law governing the study of chiropody was passed in New York City in 1895. It is difficult to ascertain which was the first school established, for the law required only the passing of an examination and demanded no prescribed course of study. For this reason many individuals "coached" prospective applicants for licenses, and those "schools" that did exist taught the theory of chiropody as a side-line to beauty culture.

Law (state) requiring marriage license applicants to undergo medical tests was enacted by New York. Chapter 640, Laws of 1938 "to amend the domestic relations law in relation to examinations and serological tests of applicants for a marriage license and effectual duration of the license for preventing the spread of syphilis" was signed April 12, 1938 by Governor Herbert Henry Lehman. The bill, known as the Demond-Breitbart law, became effective July 1, 1938.

Law (state) requiring serological blood tests of pregnant women was Chapter 133, Laws of 1938, New York, the [Jeremiah F.] Twomey-[William Allan] Newell bill signed by Governor Herbert Henry Lehman on March 18, 1938 on which date it became effective.

Law to regulate the practice of medicine actually enforced was an "act to regulate the practice of Physick and Surgery in the City of New York," passed June 10, 1760. It provided that "no person whatsoever shall practice as a physician or surgeon . . . before he shall first have been examined in physick or surgery and approved of and admitted by one of His Majesty's Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the King's Attorney General and the Mayor of the City of New York for the time being or by any three or more of them." Violators were subject to a penalty of five pounds, one half of which went to the informer and the remainder to the poor funds.

Law to regulate the practice of medicine (colonial) was enacted May 3, 1649 in Massachusetts. "Physicians, chirurgeians, midwives or others" were forbidden "to exercise or put forth any act contrary to the known rules of

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MEDICAL LEGISLATION—*Continued*
 art, nor exercise any force, violence, or cruelty upon or towards the bodies of any, whether young or old." The act was "not intended to discourage the lawful use of their skill but to encourage and direct them in the right use thereof and to inhibit and restrain the presumptuous arrogance of such as . . . exercise violence upon . . . bodies." (*Colonial Laws of Massachusetts*)

Law to regulate the practice of medicine (state) was New Jersey's law of September 26, 1772. The act was effective for a five-year period. It appointed a licensing board consisting of two judges of the Supreme Court of New Jersey and a third individual appointed by them, and forbade practicing medicine without a license. Very severe fines were imposed upon those who violated it. It did not apply to those who drew teeth, performed bleeding or who gave medical assistance for which services they received no fee or compensation.

Medical law was passed by Virginia, October 21, 1639, an "act to compel physicians and surgeons to declare on oath the value of their medicines." (*William Waller Heming-Statutes at Large—Vol. 1*)

Premature baby health law was passed March 5, 1935 by Chicago, Ill., which required physicians to report the birth of all premature babies within an hour after birth. A supplemental item was added to the official birth certificate to show whether or not a baby was born prematurely.

Sterilization legislation. See Sterilization

MEDICAL PAMPHLET. See Medical book

MEDICAL PERIODICAL

Allergy magazine was the *Journal of Allergy* published November 1929 at St. Louis, Mo. It was edited by Dr. Harry Louis Alexander and the first issue contained 112 pages.

Homeopathic magazine was the *American Journal of Homeopathia*, 48 pages, issued February 1835. It was edited by Drs. John F. Gray and Amos Gerald Hull and published by Moore and Payne, New York City. Subscription was \$4 a year. Only four issues were printed, February, April, June and August, 1835.

Medical magazine was published on August 8, 1797 and was called *The (N.Y.) Medical Repository*, a "depository of facts and reasonings relative to Natural History, Agriculture and Medicine." It was published quarterly and appeared until 1824. It was also the first scientific periodical published in the United States. The first editor was Dr. Samuel Latham Mitchill, who continued in this capacity for sixteen years. Drs. Edward Miller and Elihu Hubbard Smith were also active in the founding of this journal.

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Medical periodical devoted to diseases of women and children was the *American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*, a quarterly, published May 1868 at New York City. It was edited by Dr. Emil Jacob Noeggerath and Dr. Benjamin Frederick Dawson. The first issue contained ninety-six pages including an article by Dr. Abraham Jacobi on "The Pathology and Treatment of the Different Forms of Croup."

Negro medical journal was the *Medical and Surgical Observer*, 32 pages and cover, published at Jackson, Tenn., in December 1892. It appeared regularly for eighteen months. Its first editor was Vandahurst Lynk, M.D.

Optometry magazine was *The Optician*, a sixteen-page monthly, edited and published by Frederick Boger, New York City, January 1891. Subscription was fifty cents a year. On May 1892, the name was changed to *The Optician and Allied Interests* and, on October 1892, to *The Optician and Jeweler*.

Osteopathy magazine was the *Journal of Osteopathy* which was published in May 1894 by the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo. The first editor was Dr. Jennette Hubbard Bolles.

Physiology magazine. See Physiology magazine

MEDICAL RESEARCH CHAIR. See Medical instruction

MEDICAL "ROGUES' GALLERY" listing medical quacks, manufacturers of spurious "cure-alls," peddlers of nostrums, "inventors" of diet, exercise and other worthless systems, and others who prey on the ill and the gullible was started in January 1930 by the New York City Department of Health and is said to be the first of its kind in the world. The "gallery" was compiled by the National Better Business Bureau, Inc., at the suggestion of Special Deputy Health Commissioner Edward Fisher Brown.

MEDICAL SCHOOL

See also Medical instruction

Coeducational medical school was the Boston University School of Medicine which was founded in 1873 (originally as a homeopathic school). When the New England Female Medical College was merged with it in 1874, the Boston University School of Medicine became the first coeducational medical school in the world.

Homeopathic college was the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., incorporated April 8, 1848. Preliminary instruction was given October 16, 1848. The regular course started with fifteen students on November 6, 1848, and concluded on March 1, 1849. Six students graduated at the commencement exercises March 29, 1849. Dr. Walter Williamson was the dean of the college.

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Homeopathic school was the "North American Academy of the Homoeopathic Healing Art," founded April 10, 1835, at Allentown, Pa. It was chartered on June 17, 1836. The cornerstone was laid May 27, 1835. It was known as the Allentown Academy. The degree of "Doctor of Homoeopathia" was conferred upon graduates. Instruction was in German. Constantine Hering, who came to Philadelphia in 1832 from Germany, became its first president and principal instructor.

Institute for research. See Research institute

Medical college was the College of Philadelphia Department of Medicine, now the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, which was established in Philadelphia, Pa., on May 3, 1765, due principally to the efforts of Dr. William Shippen, Jr., and Dr. John Morgan, who became Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physick and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, respectively. The school was started in a wooden building known as Surgeons' Hall. The first commencement was held June 21, 1768, and the first medical diplomas (Bachelor of Medicine) issued in America were presented to the ten members of the graduating class.

Medical college in New York was King's College, now the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York City. The first lectures were given on November 9, 1767, by Samuel Clossy, Professor of Anatomy; John Jones, M.D., Professor of Surgery; John Van Brugh Tennent, Professor of Midwifery; and Samuel Bard, Professor of the Practice of Physics. The first degree of Doctor of Medicine in America was conferred on Robert Tucker in 1770.

Medical college on the Pacific Coast was the Medical Department of the University of the Pacific opened at Santa Clara, Calif., in 1858 by Dr. Elias Samuel Cooper. (*University of the Pacific—1859 Announcement of Lectures*)

Medical summer school was opened at the Medical College of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C., in 1853 by John Julian Chisholm. (*Centennial Memorial of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina*)

Osteopathy school was the American School of Osteopathy, chartered at Kirksville, Mo., on May 10, 1892. It was opened October 3, 1892 in a little frame cottage with an enrollment of about twenty students. Eighteen diplomas were granted to the first graduating class on March 2, 1894. Its purpose, according to the articles of incorporation, was "to improve our system of surgery, midwifery, and treatment of general diseases—the adjustment of the bones is the leading feature of this school." The founders were Dr. Andrew Taylor Still and Dr. William Smith. (*Andrew Taylor Still—Autobiography*)

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Woman's medical school was the Boston Female Medical School which was organized through the initiative of Samuel Gregory, on November 1, 1848 with twelve pupils. The first lecturer was Enoch C. Rolfe, M.D. It later became the New England Female Medical College. In 1874 it was absorbed by the Boston University School of Medicine, which thus became the first coeducational medical school in the world. (*James Read Chadwick—The Study and Practice of Medicine*)

Women's medical school to remain non-coeducational was the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia which was organized in 1850. The first class was graduated in 1852.

MEDICAL SCHOOL PROFESSOR (WOMAN). See College

MEDICAL SOCIETY

American College of Surgeons was incorporated November 25, 1912, at Springfield, Ill., and was organized at Washington, D.C., May 5, 1913, "to elevate the standard of surgery, to establish a standard of competency and of character for practitioners of surgery, and to educate the public and the profession to understand that the practice of surgery calls for special training." The first annual convocation for the admission of "Fellows" was held in Chicago, Ill., November 13, 1913. Dr. John Miller Turpin Finney of Baltimore, Md., was the first president. (*American College of Surgeons—Yearbook 1913*)

"First Aid" Emergency Organization. See First aid emergency organization

Homeopathic medical society was the Hahnemann Society organized April 10, 1833, at Philadelphia, Pa., by Drs. Carl Ihm, George H. Bute, Charles F. Matlack, Constantine Hering, and William Wesselhoef.

Immunology society was the American Association of Immunologists organized in Minneapolis, Minn., June 19, 1913, with Dr. Gerald Bertram Webb as temporary chairman. The first annual meeting was held June 22, 1914 at Atlantic City, N.J. The original conception of the society was to bring together vaccine therapists, but in 1915 it developed into a scientific organization covering the whole field of immunology. Its purpose was to study problems of immunology and its application to clinical medicine.

Medical society was founded in Boston, Mass., prior to 1735, and functioned until 1741. It was not very effective, and only local in character.

Medical society (national) of any permanence was the American Medical Association which was organized May 5, 1847, at Philadelphia, Pa., in the Hall of the Academy of Natural Sciences. It was an outgrowth of the National Medical Association which had been

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MEDICAL SOCIETY—*Continued*
organized a year before, on May 5, 1846. Dr. Jonathan Knight was the first president. This meeting was the first national convention of the medical profession. Two hundred and fifty delegates attended, representing twenty-two states, twenty-eight medical schools and forty medical societies.

Medical society (state) of any importance was the Massachusetts Medical Society which was incorporated in Boston November 1, 1781. The charter was signed by Samuel Adams as President of the Senate, and by John Hancock as Governor of the Commonwealth. (*Samuel Abbott Green—History of Medicine in Massachusetts*)

Negro doctor to become a member of a medical association. See Physician

Negro medical society was the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia, organized April 24, 1884 at Washington, D.C. The first president was Dr. Robert Reburn. The society was incorporated January 15, 1895. (*William Montague Cobb—The First Negro Medical Society*)

Woman physician admitted to the American Institute of Homeopathy, Philadelphia, Pa., was Dr. Mercy Bisbee Jackson who was accepted in 1871. (*Egbert Cleave—Biographical Cyclopedia of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons*)

Woman physician elected a member of the American Medical Association was Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, who graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Chicago in 1874. She was elected to membership in the A.M.A. in 1876 at the Philadelphia meeting, having been sent there as a delegate from the Illinois State Medical Society. (*Sarah Hackett Stevenson—The Physiology of Woman Embracing Girlhood, Maternity and Mature Age*)

Woman president of a state medical society was Dr. Leslie Swigart Kent of Eugene, Ore., who was elected president of the Oregon Medical Society at a meeting held September 18, 1948 at Medford, Ore.

Woman's medical society was the Female Medical Educational Society of Boston, Mass., organized November 23, 1848, with six members "to provide and promote the education of midwives, nurses and female physicians, and to diffuse among women generally a knowledge of physiology and the principles and means of preserving and restoring health." Timothy Gilbert was president; Samuel Gregory, secretary, and John P. Jewett, treasurer. Membership was not confined to the professions.

MEDICINE. See branches of medicine; phrases beginning with the word Medical (Medical books, Medical school); names of drugs; hospitals and types of hospitals; and names of diseases

THE FIRST

**MEDICINE (PATENT) ADVERTISE-
MENT.** See Patent medicine advertisement

MEDICINE BALL was invented by Robert Jeffries Roberts, physical director of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, in 1895 and first used in Boston, Mass. (*Benjamin Deane Brink—The Body Builder, Robert J. Roberts*)

MEDIUM. See Spiritualist

MELODEON PATENT was No. 6,543 granted to C. Austin of Concord, N.H., on June 19, 1849. The melodeon was a small kind of reed organ and employed a suction bellows worked by treadles which drew the air through the reeds.

MELONS and cantaloupes were grown in Germantown, Pa., at the residence of E. B. Gardette on Wissahickon Avenue. The seed was brought over from Tripoli by Commodore James Barron in 1818.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT (AMERICAN-BORN WOMAN). See Woman

MEMORIAL DAY. See Holiday

MEMORIAL STAMP. See Postage stamp

MENNONITES

Mennonite church meeting house was built in 1708 on the east side of Germantown Avenue, above Herman Street, Germantown, Pa. It was succeeded in 1770 by a stone building which is still in use. The first minister was William Rittenhouse (Rittinghuysen) who served for two years. (*John Thompson-Faris—Old Churches and Meeting Houses In and Around Philadelphia*)

Mennonites arrived October 6, 1683, on the "Concord" from Crefeld, Germany. Thirteen families were induced to come to America through the generosity of William Penn who offered them land at Germantown, Pa., and freedom from religious persecution.

MENTAL DISEASES BOOK. See Medical book

MENTAL HYGIENE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS. See Medical Congress

MERCANTILE LIBRARY. See Library

MERCHANT MARINE

Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal. See Medal

Merchant Marine officer to hold the rank of rear admiral was Albert Borland Randall, commissioned Rear Admiral in the U.S. Naval Reserve as of February 1, 1942. He was appointed Commandant of the U.S. Maritime Service effective March 31, 1943. He was released from active duty on April 30, 1945, due to poor health, and died December 1, 1945.

MERCHANT SHIP. See Ship

THE FIRST

MERCURY BOILER TURBINE. See Electric generator

MERCURY VAPOR LAMP. See Electric lighting

MERGER (RAILROAD). See Railroad

MERINO SHEEP. See Animals

MERRY-GO-ROUND. See Carrousel

MESH STEEL FLOORING BRIDGE. See Bridge

METAL CARTRIDGE. See Ordnance

METAL PURCHASE FOR COINAGE. See Money

METAL SKATE. See Skate (all-metal)

METEORIC DISPLAY. See Astronomy

METEORITE CONTAINING DIAMOND. See Diamond

METER (ELECTRIC). See Electric meter

METHODIST

Methodist bishop was Francis Asbury who was appointed in 1784 by Thomas Coke to whom the title really belonged. They were known as the joint bishops of the Church in North America. Bishop Asbury was elected by the first General Conference, called the "Christmas Conference" which met December 24, 1784 in the Light Street Church, Baltimore, Md. (*Ezra Squier Tipple—Francis Asbury*)

Methodist missionary was Ebenezer Brown, sent out by the Methodist Missionary Society. In 1819 he was assigned a residence at New Orleans, La., to preach to the French people of Louisiana. (*Christian Advocate. Jan. 1899*)

Methodist missionary bishop was Francis Burns. In September 1834 he sailed to Liberia with Rev. John Seys. At the Liberia Annual Conference, January 1858, Burns was elected the first bishop. He returned to the U.S. and was ordained October 14, 1858 at the Genesee Conference by Bishops Janes and Baker.

Methodist preacher was Philip Embury who arrived August 11, 1760, at New York City on the "Perry" which contained seventy passengers, half of whom were Methodists. With the assistance of Barbara Heck, he organized the first Methodist Society in America in 1776. (*New York Mercury. August 18, 1760*)

METHODIST CHAPEL, or meeting house, was the Wesley Chapel, 42 x 60 feet, at 42 John Street, New York City, dedicated by Philip Embury, the first minister, October 30, 1768. It accommodated 700 people and was a small frame house, one and a half stories high, built in antique Dutch style. (*Jesse Lee—A Short History of the Methodists in the U.S.*)

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METHODIST COLLEGE was Cokesbury College, Abingdon, Md., named in honor of the two bishops, Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury. The building was 108 feet long, 40 feet wide and 3 stories high. The first head master was the Rev. Mr. Heath. The foundation sermon was delivered June 5, 1785 and the building was opened December 6, 1787. (*George W. Archer—An Authentic History of Cokesbury College*)

METHODIST CONFERENCE was held July 16, 1773 at Philadelphia, Pa. It was called together by Thomas Rankin. In 1773 there were 1,160 Methodists in America whose spiritual care was administered by ten preachers. (*Rev. J. B. Eakeley—Lost Chapters Recovered From The Early History of American Methodism*)

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

African Methodist Episcopal church was established April 9, 1816, at Philadelphia, Pa., by Bishop Richard Allen who led the Negro Methodists to separate from the white church because of disturbances due to color discrimination. The first general convention of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was held at Philadelphia, Pa., April 9-11, 1816. Richard Allen was ordained April 11, 1816, the first bishop by General Conference and consecrated by five regularly ordained ministers. (*Richard Robert Wright—Centennial Encyclopedia of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.*)

Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Cambridge, Wis., in April 1851 by the Rev. Christian B. Willerup with an initial membership of fifty-two. The Church was incorporated May 3, 1851, and a stone building, costing four thousand dollars, was dedicated in the summer of 1852. This church is the oldest Methodist Episcopal church built by Scandinavians in this or any other country.

METRIC SYSTEM LEGALIZATION. See Weights and measure standardization

MEXICAN WAR. See War (Mexican)

MEZZOTINT. See Engraver

MICA was obtained from the Ruggles mine, Isinglass Mountain, Grafton, N.H., in 1803. (*U.S. Geological Survey—Douglas B. Sterrett—Some Deposits of Mica in the U.S.*)

MICROFILM. See Check photographic device

MICROPHONE CARBON. See Radio microphone

MICROPHONE (THROAT MICROPHONE) See Laryngophone

THE FIRST**MICROSCOPE**

Electron microscope was invented by Dr. Vladimir Kosma Zworykin of the R.C.A. Laboratory, Camden, N.J., and was first publicly demonstrated by Dr. Ladislaus Morton on April 20, 1940, at the American Philosophical Society convention, Philadelphia, Pa. The instrument was ten feet high, weighed about a thousand pounds and magnified up to 100,000 diameters.

MIDWIFERY PROFESSOR. See Medical instruction

MIDGET GOLF COURSE. See Golf course

MILESTONES were set by the directors of an insurance company known as The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire. On February 17, 1761 they agreed "to apply their fines (a forfeiture of one shilling for not meeting precisely at the hour appointed, and two shillings for total absence) in purchasing Stones to be erected on the Road leading from Philadelphia toward Trenton, the distance of a mile one from another with the Number of miles from Philadelphia, to be cut in each stone, and Tho. Wharton and Jacob Lewis are requested to Contract for the same." On May 15, 1764 at 5 o'clock in the morning the two men started at Front and Market Streets, taking with them the Surveyor General of the Province, and at the distance of every mile planted one of the stones. Within four chains from the edge of the Delaware River, they planted the 29th milestone, and having gained by accurate measurement two miles in the estimated distance, they gave the two additional stones, numbered 30 and 31 to be planted on the Jersey side of the road to New York. (*At The Sign of the Hand-in-Hand—Phila. Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire*)

MILITARY ACADEMY (U.S.) See Army school

MILITARY AIRPLANE. See Aviation

MILITARY BICYCLE CORPS. See Bicycle military corps

MILITARY COURT MARTIAL. See Court martial trial

MILITARY DECORATION. See Medal

MILITARY DICTIONARY. See Dictionary

MILITARY DRILL MANUAL was Friedrich Wilhelm August Heinrich Ferdinand Steuben's "*Regulations for the order and discipline of the troops of the United States*," 154 pages, printed 1779 at Philadelphia, Pa., by [Melchior] Styner and [Charles] Cist.

Military drill manual devoted to field strategy was Roger Stevenson's *Military Instructions for Officers detached in the field, containing a scheme for forming of a partisan,*

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illustrated with plans of the manoeuvres necessary in carrying on the Petite Guerre printed in 1775 by Robert Aitken, Philadelphia, Pa.

MILITARY EXECUTION. See Army execution

MILITARY HOSPITAL. See Hospital

MILITARY INSIGNIA. See Army insignia

MILITARY LEADER of the Puritan settlers was Miles Standish, one of the Mayflower Pilgrims, who in 1621 was unanimously chosen military captain of the colony. (*Tudor Jenks—Captain Myles Standish*)

MILITARY MASONIC LODGE. See Freemasons

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS. See War veterans' society

MILITARY ORGANIZATION

See also War veterans' society

Military organization in an American colony was the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. It was chartered March 13, 1638 at Boston, Mass., at which time it assumed legal rights. At the first elections, June 1638, Captain Robert Keayne was elected commander; Daniel Haugh (Howe), lieutenant; and Joseph Weld, ensign. (*Zachariah Gardner Whitman—History of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company*)

Military organization (anti-British) was the Light Horse of the City of Philadelphia, Pa., organized November 17, 1774, by twenty-eight gentlemen, three of whom were members of the Committee of Correspondence of the first Congress of America, to resist the aggressions of the British crown. They elected their officers, and all swore to uphold the interests of the American colonists. The present First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry is the continuation of the Light Horse of Philadelphia. (*Philadelphia City Cavalry First Troop—History of the First Troop—Philadelphia City Cavalry from its Organization 1774 to 1874*)

MILITARY PRISON (U.S.). See Prison

MILITARY RADIO CAR. See Radio car (military)

MILITARY SCHOOL was the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy founded by Captain Alden Partridge in Norwich, Vt., August 6, 1819. The students (cadets) were required to "dress in uniforms" and received instruction in fencing, military drawing, topography, "The Laws of Nations, Military Law . . . the construction of Marine Batteries, Artillery duty, the Principles of Gunnery . . . etc." The first class entered September 4, 1820. The first cadet enrolled was Cyril Pennock of Hartford, Vt. No specific time for completing the course was required, but the enrollment period varied from one to

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six years according to the student's ability. The name was changed, November 6, 1834, to Norwich University. In March 1866, the buildings were destroyed by fire and the school was removed to Northfield, Vt.

Church military school was founded in 1845 by Libertius Van Bokkelen at Catonsville, Md., at the suggestion of Bishop Whittingham, and was called St. Timothy's Hall.

State military school was the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., established as an independent school at the Lexington Arsenal by act of March 29, 1839. It was governed by a board of visitors, appointed by the governor, subject to approval by the senate. The first corps of 28 cadets was mustered into service November 11, 1839, and later increased by three others. The first superintendent was Professor (later Major General) Francis Henney Smith who served until January 1, 1890. (*Virginia Military Institute Catalogue. Vol. 15. No. 3*)

MILITARY SCIENCE DEGREE. See Degrees

MILITARY SERVICE FOR NEGRO. See Army

MILITARY TRAINING CAMP. See Army

MILITARY UNIFORM. See Army uniform

MILITIA (NAVAL). See Navy

MILK

Acidophilus milk was devised early in 1920 by Dr. Leo Frederick Rettger and Harry Chaplin at Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Commercial production was undertaken by the Fairlea Farms Company, Orange, Conn., in February 1922 under the supervision of Dr. Rettger.

Condensed milk (commercial) was produced by Gail Borden of Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1851 who applied for a patent on May 14, 1853 which was granted August 19, 1856, patent No. 15,553 on an "improvement in concentration of milk." The patent office doubted the value of the invention. The first condensery was established at Wolcottville, Conn., in 1856. It was not successful and another attempt was made at Burrville, Conn., in May 1857 which was likewise unsuccessful. Another attempt was made with an enlarged factory at Wassaic, N.Y., in June 1861. This venture was successful and later developed into the Borden Company with factories stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. (*The Borden Eagle. Jan. 1922*)

Dried milk patent was obtained by Samuel R. Percy of New York City who obtained patent No. 125,406, April 9, 1872, on a "process for the simultaneous atomizing and desiccating of fluids and solid substances" (spray drying of various liquid products). It was never used commercially in its original form.

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Malted milk was invented in 1882 or 1883 by William Horlick of Racine, Wis., who coined the name in 1886. It was originally known as "Diastoid." He dried whole milk and combined it with extract of wheat and malted barley in powder or tablet form. This was the first whole dried milk that would keep.

Milk delivery in glass bottles was made in 1878 at Brooklyn, N.Y. by Alexander Campbell.

Milk pasteurized commercially was at Bloomville, N.Y., in 1895 at a plant owned by the Sheffield Farms Company, New York City. It was flash pasteurization, very slow, and quite expensive on account of the large quantity of ice used. Lewis Benjamin Halsey used two Champion coolers, one for the heating medium and the other for the cooling.

MILK INSPECTORS were required by Massachusetts under law of April 6, 1859. An Inspector of Milk was appointed August 10, 1859, by Boston, Mass., "to prosecute before the proper tribunal all such violations as shall come to his knowledge."

MILK SALE REGULATIONS were passed by the New York City Department of Health in 1896. The sale of milk, without a permit, was prohibited, a practice which has since been generally adopted by health authorities. The Department of Health, in June 1906, was also the first to organize a group of milk inspectors to undertake the inspection of dairies located beyond the political boundaries of the city, and offering milk for sale in the city.

MILK STATION (municipal) to insure clean, raw, tuberculin-tested milk for children during July and August and to raise the standard of the milk supply was established in 1897 at Rochester, N.Y., through the efforts of Dr. George Washington Goler. (*John Walter Kerr—History, Development and Statistics of Milk Charities in the U.S.*)

MILK TESTER of value for determining the percentage of butterfat in milk and cream was invented in 1890 by Stephen Moulton Babcock, professor of agricultural chemistry, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. He did not apply for a patent. Prior to this invention, the amount of butterfat in milk and cream was determined by a method that could be used only in a chemical laboratory and was entirely unsuitable for use in a creamery or milk plant. (*University of Wisconsin-Agricultural Experiment Station-Bulletin No. 24 July 1890—A New Method for the Estimation of Fat in Milk, Especially Adapted to Creameries and Cheese Factories*)

MILKING PLATFORM (rotating) was invented by Henry W. Jeffers and housed on November 13, 1930 in the lactorium of the Walker Gordon Laboratory Company, Inc., at Plainsboro, N.J. It permitted 1680 cows to be milked in seven hours by means of a revolving plat-

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MILKING PLATFORM—*Continued*
form which brought them into position with the milking machines. It was called a "Rotolactor." (*Walker Gordon News*)

MILL. See Cotton mill; Silk—Silk mill; Windmill

MIMEOGRAPH was invented by Thomas Alva Edison of Menlo Park, N.J. who obtained patent No. 180,857 August 8, 1876 on a "method of preparing autographic stencils for printing." On February 17, 1880, he obtained patent No. 224,665 for an improved model.

MIMEOGRAPHED DAILY NEWSPAPER. See Newspaper

MINE (coal). See Coal mine

MINE (land). See Land mine

MINE (torpedo). See Torpedo

MINE BARRAGE was the invention of David Bushnell who conceived the idea of floating kegs containing explosives which would ignite upon contact with ships. In August 1777, he attached a series of mines together. The crew of the British frigate "Cerberus" commanded by Captain J. Symons (or Simmons) which was lying in Black Point Bay, near New London, Conn., noticed a rope alongside the ship. They hauled it in and did not realize a mine was attached to the other end. They hoisted the mine on board and it exploded killing three of the crew and blowing a fourth into the water. The mines were equipped with a gun lock with hammer which exploded upon collision contact. (*Royal Bird Bradford—History of Torpedo Warfare*)

MINE FIRE. See Fire

MINE LAYER. See Ship

MINERAL SEGREGATION by flotation, the process that causes particles of the same metal to cling together, was demonstrated by Francis Edward Elmore in 1898. Employment of the law of gravitation was the main principle of the process. The first commercial operation was affected in 1911 by James M. Hyde in the Butte and Superior Mining Company's plant at Butte, Mont.

MINERAL WATER BOTTLER. See Bottler of mineral water

MINERALOGY INSTRUCTION (systematic) was given in 1786 by Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse at the Rhode Island College, Providence, R.I. (*Benjamin Waterhouse—A Journal of a Young Man of Massachusetts*)

MINERALOGY MAGAZINE was the *American Mineralogical Journal* founded by Archibald Bruce, the first number of which was printed in New York City in January 1810. This was followed by three other issues, the last of which appeared in 1814. These four numbers, comprising 270 pages, constitute the first and only volume that was published.

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MINES BUREAU (U.S.) was established in the Department of the Interior, by act of Congress (36 Stat.L.369), "Act to establish in the Department of the Interior, a Bureau of Mines" approved May 16, 1910, and effective July 1, 1910. The first director was Dr. Joseph Austin Holmes. On July 1, 1925, the Bureau was transferred to the Department of Commerce. (*Fred. Wilbur Powell—Bureau of Mines*)

MINES SCHOOL was opened November 15, 1864, in the basement of the Columbia University building on East 49th street, New York City. The first professor of mines and metallurgy was Thomas Egleston who was appointed February 1, 1864. It was through his efforts that the plan of the school was proposed and carried out. (*Joshua Lawrence Chamberlin—Universities and Their Sons*)

MINIMUM WAGE LAW. See Labor law

MINING EXCHANGE. See Brokerage

MINING TUNNEL. See Tunnel

MINISTER (diplomatic). See Diplomatic service

MINISTER (religious). See under specific religious denominations

MINKS. See Animals (fur bearing)

MINSTREL SHOW TROUPE was the Virginia Minstrels organized by Daniel Decatur Emmett. Performances were given at the Chatham Theatre, New York City (constructed in 1842) which was located on Chatham Street between Roosevelt and James Streets. Frank Brower played the bones, Richard Pelham the tambourine, Daniel Emmett the violin, and William Whitlock the banjo. On January 31, 1843, they played at a benefit performance at the Chatham Theatre and on February 6, 1843, they were engaged to appear at the Bowery Amphitheatre. They wore white trousers, striped calico shirts, long blue calico swallow-tail coats. Their popular songs included "Old Dan Tucker," "Happy Uncle Tom" and "The Raccoon Hunt." (*Carl Wittke—Tambo and Bones*)

MINT (U.S.)
See also Money

Assay office building (federal). See Assay office building

Mint of the United States was at Philadelphia. Robert Morris as head of the Finance Department of the United States Government, laid a plan for American money coinage before Congress on January 15, 1782. Due to his efforts, and the cooperation of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, an act "establishing a mint and regarding the coins of the United States" (1 Stat.L.246) was approved by both houses and signed by George Washington on April 2, 1792, and built

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the same year. The cornerstone was laid July 31, 1792. David Rittenhouse was the first director of the Mint.

Mint (U.S.) director was David Rittenhouse who was appointed by President George Washington April 14, 1792 and remained in charge of the mint at Philadelphia until June 1795 when he resigned because of illness. (*Jesse Paul Watson—The Bureau of the Mint*)

Private mint authorized by the United States Government was the Moffat Assay Office, Mt. Ophir, Mariposa County, Calif., built in 1850 by John L. Moffat. They manufactured \$50 hexagonal gold ingots used as legal tender to replace gold dust and nuggets. On February 20, 1851, they were made under the supervision of the United States Assayer, and on July 3, 1852, Congress passed an "act to establish a branch of the mint of the United States in California" (10 Stat.L.11). Augustus Humbert of New York was appointed United States Assayer to place the government stamp upon the ingots produced by Moffat and Company. In 1852, it became the United States Assay Office. (*Newell D. Chamberlain—The Call of Gold*)

Woman Director of the Mint was Nellie Tayloe Ross who assumed office May 3, 1933. (*Records in Office of Director of Mint, Treasury Department—Washington, D.C.*)

MISSION (California). See California mission

MISSIONARY

Methodist missionary. See Methodist

Negro missionary to the Indians was John Marrant, of New York, ordained May 15, 1785, as a Methodist minister at London, England. Among his converts were the king of the Cherokees and his daughter. (*Rev. William Aldridge—A Narrative of the Lord's Wonderful Dealings with John Marrant, a Black*)

MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Foreign missionary society was the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions organized June 29, 1810, by the General Association of Massachusetts at its annual meeting at Bradford, Mass. The board received its charter in 1812 from Massachusetts.

Foreign missionary society organized by women to send unmarried missionaries to the Orient was the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands, organized November 1860 at Boston, Mass., by Mrs. Francis B. [Ellen H. B.] Mason and nine other women. In May 1861, a similar society was formed at Philadelphia, Pa., which united with the former to form the Woman's Union Missionary Society for Heathen Lands, which received its charter April 11, 1861. The first president was Mrs. Thomas C. [Sarah B.] Doremus. The first missionary was Sarah H. Marston who sailed November 1861 for Toung-hoo, Burma.

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Missionary society (colonial) was the New England Protestant Missionary Society, chartered July 1649 by Parliament (England) to propagate the gospel. Missionary work among the Indians, however, had been carried on earlier by John Eliot, John Cotton, Henry Dunster, and others.

Missionary society organized in the United States was the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge Among the Indians of North America which was founded in 1762 in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The Archbishop of Canterbury persuaded King George III to cancel the charter fearing it might become a non-Episcopal channel of influence.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILWAY BRIDGE. See Bridge

MOBILE POWER PLANT (ELECTRIC). See Electric power plant

MOBILE TELEPHONE. See Telephone

MOBILE TELEVISION STATION. See Television

MODEL SCHOOL. See School

MODELS' TRAINING SCHOOL, for the scientific training of young ladies to be models and mannequins, was officially opened in 1928 in Chicago, Ill., and was known as *L'Ecole de Mannequins*, the School of Modeling. Training is based upon the principles of mental control over physical action and expressions of bodily movements, a correct understanding of balance, poise, and control towards grace, and personality development for a definite purpose.

MODERN LANGUAGE SCHOOL. See Language instruction

MOHAIR was commercially manufactured by the Arlington Mills, Lawrence, Mass., in 1872.

MOLAY, ORDER OF de. See Freemasons

MOLDED PLYWOOD AIRPLANE. See Aviation—Airplane

MONARCH TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES. See Visiting celebrities

MONEY

Bill bearing the portrait of a woman was the one dollar silver certificate, series of 1886, delivered by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the United States Treasurer during September 1886. It had the portrait of Martha Washington. The reverse was in green, covered with ornamental lathe work. Each certificate carried the signature of the Register and the United States Treasurer. (The following treasurers' names were used: William Starke Rosecrans and J. Fount Tillman, Registers; Conrad N. Jordan, James W. Hyatt, James N. Huston, Enos H. Nebeker and Daniel N. Morgan, Treasurers.)

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MONEY—Continued

Bill to depict both the face and the reverse side of the Great Seal of the United States was the one-dollar silver certificate, series of 1935, issued December 18, 1935. The steel plates from which the bills were printed did not carry the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury or the Treasurer. The signatures were printed in a blank space on the face of bills at the same time that they were numbered and sealed.

Bimetallism was abolished by the act of February 12, 1873 (17 Stat.L.424) which stopped the coinage of the old standard silver dollar of 412½ grains and authorized the coinage of the trade dollar of 420 grains, for private individuals, making it legal tender up to \$5. The trade dollar was deprived of its legal tender feature by joint resolution of July 22, 1876 (19 Stat.L.215) and dropped from the list of coins March 3, 1887 (24 Stat.L.635). (*John Smith Hanson—Coin and Currency*)

Coin bearing the portrait of a foreign monarch was the Isabella silver quarter issued for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Ill. The coin was authorized March 3, 1893 (27 Stat.L.586) and issued in June 1893. It bore on its obverse a crowned bust of Queen Isabella, facing left, with the year "1893" to the right in the field. About the center design is the inscription, "United States of America." On the reverse, a spinner is pictured kneeling to the left, holding a distaff in her left hand and a spindle in her right. Below is the inscription, "Columbian Quar. Dol."

Coin bearing the portrait of a living person was the 1921 Alabama Centennial commemorative half dollar, of which 70,000 were struck at the mint at Philadelphia, Pa. The obverse showed the heads of William Wyatt Bibb, the first governor of Alabama, and Thomas Erby Kilby, governor in office at the time of the centennial. The reverse depicted an American eagle.

Coin bearing the portrait of a living president was the 1926 Sesquicentennial half dollar, the obverse of which bore the heads of Presidents George Washington and Calvin Coolidge. The reverse depicted the original Liberty Bell. The net coinage was 141,120 pieces, struck at the mint at Philadelphia, Pa.

Coin (state) to use "E Pluribus Unum" as a motto was the 1786 Jersey cent issued in 1786, the obverse of which showed a horse's head above a plow with the date of coinage and the name of the state in Latin, "Nova Caesarea." The reverse showed a heart-shaped shield of the United States and the national motto "E Pluribus Unum."

Coin to use "In God We Trust" was the two-cent piece of 1864. Hon. Salmon Portland Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, addressed a letter to the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia stating that our coinage

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should bear a motto expressing in the fewest words that no nation can be strong except in the strength of God. The motto was authorized by Congress on April 22, 1864 (13 Stat.L.54). (*American Journal of Numismatics. Vol. 35. 1901. Boston*)

Coin (United States) to use "E Pluribus Unum" as a motto was the half eagle, authorized by act of April 2, 1792 (1 Stat.L.248) and coined in 1795. The obverse showed the draped bust of Liberty facing right, with long, loose hair, and a liberty cap; above, "Liberty" and fifteen stars; below, "1795." The reverse displayed an eagle, bearing the shield of the United States on its breast; arrows in right claw and olive branch in left; in beak, a scroll inscribed "E Pluribus Unum"; above the head sixteen stars; beneath, an arch of clouds. It had a reeded edge and weighed 135 grains.

Coins manufactured for a foreign government by the United States Mint were authorized January 29, 1874 (18 Stat.L.6) and provided for ten million pieces of "un centavo" of the nominal value of \$100,000 and two million pieces of "dos y medio" of the nominal value of \$50,000, the charge to be equal to the expenses, including labor and use of machinery. They were manufactured for Venezuela in 1876. The bill provided that their production was not to interfere with the required coinage for the United States. (*Report of the Director of the Mint for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1876*)

Coins produced by steam power were coined in 1836 on a machine invented by M. Thonnelier of France in 1833. Previously all the work at the mint was by hand or horsepower.

Commemorative coinage was the Columbian silver half dollar authorized by the act of August 5, 1892 (27 Stat.L.389) for the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago, Ill. It was first issued in November 1892. The Isabella silver quarter, also issued for the same exposition, was authorized by the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat.L.586)

Confederate coinage was a silver half dollar produced at the New Orleans mint in 1861. Only four pieces were minted. On the obverse was the Confederate shield with a liberty cap with a wreath of sugar cane and cotton branches. On the reverse side was the regular United States die. (*John Smith Dye—Coin Encyclopedia*)

Confederate currency was issued under the Confederate States Act of March 9, 1861, at Mobile, Ala., in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000. The \$50 note featured three Negroes in a field, two of them hoeing; the \$100 note a train of cars at a depot, at the right, and Liberty standing, at the left; the \$500 note showed a rural scene with cattle wading in a brook; and the \$1,000 note showed busts of Jackson and Calhoun.

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Continental money was a \$3,000,000 issue of which \$2,000,000 was issued on June 22, 1775, and \$1,000,000 on July 25, 1775. A second issue of \$3,000,000 was authorized November 29, 1775. The largest share of the original issue, \$434,244, was given to Massachusetts; seconded by \$372,208 awarded to Pennsylvania. Only twelve states were granted money. Georgia was not included as she was not represented in the Congress. (*William F. De Knight—History of the Currency of the Country and of the Loans of the U.S.*)

Copper cents minted by a state were issued by Vermont. In June 1785 the state granted authority to Reuben Harmon, Jr., to make these coins for two years. He established a mint at Rupert, Vt., where he lived. In October 1785 Connecticut authorized the coinage of 10,000 pounds of copper cents. (*Sylvester Sage Crosby—The Early Coins of America*)

Copper coins were made from copper obtained from the Simsbury mine in Granby, Conn., by John Higley in 1737. They were stamped upon planchets of the pure copper, and, in consequence, were in demand by goldsmiths for alloy. The obverse side showed a standing deer, facing left, occupying the whole field, with the legend, "Value me as you please." The reverse side showed three hammers, each bearing a crown upon the head with the legend, "I am good copper-1737." (*Richard H. Phelps—Newgate of Connecticut*)

Copper coins made by the United States Mint were one cent and half cent issues, of which there were four designs, the "chain cent," the "wreath cent," the "flowing hair," and the "liberty cap," which were authorized by Congressional act "establishing a mint regulating the coins of the United States" (1 Stat.L.246) approved April 2, 1792. The cent equaled one one-hundredth part of a dollar and contained eleven pennyweights of copper, while the half cent contained five pennyweights of copper. This issue was discontinued by act of February 21, 1857. (*Gutttag Bros.—Coins of the Americas*)

Decimal system of money, with the dollar as a unit, was adopted July 6, 1785, by the Continental Congress. "That the money unit of the United States of America be one dollar; that the smallest coin be of copper, of which two hundred shall pass for one dollar; that the several pieces shall increase in a decimal ratio." On August 8, 1786, it was voted "that the standard of the United States of America for gold and silver, shall be eleven parts fine and one part alloy." (*Journals of the Continental Congress 1774-1789*)

Demand notes were issued under the authority of an act of Congress of July 17, 1861 (12 Stat.L.259) which provided that each note should be signed by the First or Second Comptroller or the Register of the Treasury and countersigned by such officer or officers as

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might be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. (*Laurence Frederick Schmeckebier—The Bureau of Engraving and Printing*)

Deposit of gold bullion for coinage was made by Moses Brown, a merchant of Boston, Mass., on February 12, 1795. It was of gold ingots worth \$2,276.72 which were paid for in silver coins. (*George Greenleaf Evans—Illustrated History of the U.S. Mint*)

Deposit of silver for coinage was made by the Bank of Maryland on July 18, 1794. It consisted of coins of France worth \$80,715.73 as silver bullion. The first return of American silver coins to the Treasury was made on October 15, 1794.

Dies for coins in America were made in 1652 by Joseph Jenks at the Iron Works of Lynn, Mass., for the General Court of Massachusetts which established a minthouse at Boston, on May 27, 1652. The dies were for silver coins worth three, six and twelve pence, "forme flatt," with "N.E. Anno 1652" and a Roman numeral denoting the value on the obverse side. On the reverse were "Massachusetts" and a pine tree. The date was not changed annually. John Hull was the mint master. (*Noble Foster Hoggson—Epochs in American Banking*)

Double eagle coinage (\$20) was authorized by act of Congress on March 3, 1849, (9 Stat. L.397), an "act to authorize the coinage of gold dollars and double eagles." The first double eagles were coined in 1850.

Fifty-dollar gold pieces were manufactured in 1852 by the Moffat Assay Office, Mt. Ophir, Mariposa County, Calif. They were octagonal with an eagle in the center surrounded by "United States of America," above the eagle "887 thous" indicating the fineness of the gold, and at the bottom "50 Dolls." On the reverse a number of radii extended from a common center in which was stamped in small figures "50." Around the edge was "The United States Assayer." (*Newell D. Chamberlain—Call of Gold*)

Fifty-dollar gold pieces minted by the United States government were coined June 15, 1915, for the Panama Pacific International Exposition. They were designed by Robert Aitken and about three thousand were produced at the mint at San Francisco, Calif.

Gold certificates were authorized by the act of Congress of March 3, 1863 (12 Stat.L.709). Gold certificates of one and two year notes, and of compound interest notes, and certificates under the fifth section of that act, were used for clearing house purposes soon after the passage of the national bank act. They were issued November 13, 1865, and were authorized to be received at par in payment of duties. (*John Jay Knox—United States Notes*)

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MONEY—Continued

Gold coinage was authorized April 2, 1792 (1 Stat.L.248) when eagles (\$10); half-eagles (\$5); and quarter-eagles (\$2.50) were authorized. On March 3, 1849 the coinage of double-eagles (\$20) and one dollar gold pieces were authorized, and on February 21, 1853, three dollar gold pieces were authorized. The minting of the one dollar and three dollar gold pieces was discontinued September 26, 1890. (26 Stat.L.485). (*David Kemper Watson—History of American Coinage*)

Gold price fixed by Congress was \$19.39 an ounce, authorized on April 2, 1792 (1 Stat.L.248), which value remained firm except for the period between August 1814 and February 1817. On June 28, 1834 (4 Stat.L. 700) the value of an ounce of gold was raised to \$20.67 which price remained firm until May 29, 1933, except during the panics of 1837, 1857, and from February 25, 1862 to January 1, 1879.

Gold standard abrogation was authorized by the House May 29, 1933, and by the Senate June 3, 1933. The bill was signed by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, June 5, 1933 (48 Stat.L.112), and provided that all obligations which gave the obligee the right to require payment in gold or any particular kind of currency were against public policy and that payment could be made dollar for dollar in any currency which was legal tender at the time of payment. Previous to this legislation, President Roosevelt issued an order, April 5, 1933, forbidding the hoarding of gold and on April 20, 1933, placed an embargo on gold exports which was modified on August 28, 1933, to permit the exportation of mined gold.

Half cent of the United States was authorized by the act of April 2, 1792 (1 Stat.L.246). The obverse depicted "Liberty" facing left, over the date 1793. The reverse bore the inscription "United States of America" and a wreath of olive branches enclosing "half cent," below which was 1/200. It was size 14, weight 132 grains and was designed by Scot. On the edge appeared "Two hundred for a dollar." Coinage was discontinued by act of February 21, 1857.

Metal purchased for coinage was six pounds of old copper at one shilling and three pence per pound which was coined and delivered to the Treasurer in 1793.

Mint. See Mint (U.S.)

Nickel or five-cent piece was authorized May 16, 1866 (14 Stat.L.47). It weighed 77.16 grains and was composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. The obverse side showed a United States shield surmounted by a cross, an olive branch pendant at each side; back of the base of the shield were two arrows, only the heads and feathers visible; beneath "1866"; above in the field, "In God We Trust." The reverse showed the figure "5" within a circle of thirteen stars and rays, and "United States of America."

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Notes wholly engraved and printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D.C., were those of the fractional currency authorized by the act of March 3, 1863 (12 Stat.L.711). Over three million sheets of this currency with a monetary value of over \$13,000,000 had been printed by November 26, 1864. (*Laurence Frederick Schmeckebier—The Bureau of Engraving and Printing*)

Paper money in America was issued by the colonists. On February 3, 1690, Massachusetts established a provincial bank and issued money in denominations of from 2s. to £5 to pay the soldiers who served in the war with Quebec. Other states also issued paper money without any basis so that in 1780 the ratio of paper to silver was 40 to 1. (*Adolphus M. Hart—History of Issues of Paper Money in the American Colonies*)

Paper money issued by the American Indians is believed to have been issued about 1840 or 1850 by the Arapahos in Oregon. A later specimen bears the following inscription, "Office of Discount at Arrapahos Way in the Far West. The President and Directors of the Oregon State Bank promise to pay five dollars on demand." The only known specimen of paper money of the Cherokee Nation in Oklahoma is a one-dollar note, on which is inscribed in ink, June 18, 1862 and #592. It reads in part, "Lewis Ross—Cherokee Nation" and is payable "in notes of the Confederate States at Tahlequah." It also bears numerous Cherokee symbols. Both of these specimens may be seen in the Chase National Bank Collection of Moneys of the World.

Paper money issued by the government of the United States was authorized by the acts of July 17, 1861 (12 Stat.L.259), and August 5, 1861 (12 Stat.L.313), the amount authorized being \$50,000,000. The notes were first issued March 10, 1862. The denominations were \$5 (Hamilton), \$10 (Lincoln), \$20 (Liberty), \$50 (Hamilton), \$100 (Spread Eagle), \$500 (Galatin) and \$1000 (Morris). They were called "demand notes" because they were payable on demand at certain designated sub-treasuries. They were not legal tender when first issued but afterwards were made so by act of March 17, 1862 (12 Stat.L.370). (*American Institute of Banking—Study Course*)

Paper money of the new small size was issued on July 10, 1929. At that time there was outstanding a total of \$4,997,000,000 in old size currency, about 823,000,000 pieces.

Return of coins to the treasury was on July 31, 1795 and consisted of 744 half eagles. The first return of eagles was in September 22, 1795, and consisted of 400 pieces. The first return of silver coins to the treasury was on October 15, 1794. (*George Greenleaf Evans—Illustrated History of the U.S. Mint*)

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Scrip money to be self-liquidating was issued March 8, 1933, by the Franklin Chamber of Commerce, Franklin, Ind. The method of liquidating was that of placing a two-cent stamp on each dollar every time it circulated. Twenty-four hundred dollars of scrip was issued, of which nine hundred dollars was paid out. The full amount would have been paid had the banks not reopened.

Silver coins were the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime and half dime authorized April 2, 1792 (1 Stat.L.248). Other coins were authorized as follows: three-cent piece March 3, 1851; trade dollar February 12, 1873; twenty-cent piece March 3, 1875 (18 Stat.L.478); Columbian half dollar August 5, 1892; and Columbian quarter dollar March 3, 1893. The three-cent piece and half dime were discontinued February 12, 1873, the trade dollar March 3, 1887, and the twenty-cent piece May 2, 1878. (*David Kemper Watson—History of American Coinage*)

Silver dollar was coined in Philadelphia, Pa., at the mint in 1794, under the Act of April 2, 1792 (1 Stat.L.246), which established the mint and provided for the coinage of silver dollars. Under this act, all gold and silver coins struck at the mint were full tender. Silver dollar coinage was discontinued by Act of February 12, 1873 (17 Stat.L.424) but was restored by Act of February 28, 1878. It was again discontinued in 1904 but coins for replacing were authorized on April 23, 1918 (40 Stat.L.536). (*Alonzo Barton Hepburn—History of Coinage and Currency in the U.S.*)

Silver half dimes were authorized April 2, 1792 and coined in the mint at Philadelphia, Pa., on October 9, 1792. George Washington in his November 6, 1792, address to Congress reported, "There has been a small beginning in the coinage of silver half dimes; the want of small coins in circulation calling the first attention to them." (*John Smith Dye—Coin Encyclopedia*)

Trade dollar was authorized by act of February 12, 1873 (17 Stat.L.427) and was not intended for circulation in the United States, but for export to China. When its coinage was authorized it was inadvertently made legal tender to the amount of five dollars, but this was repealed July 22, 1876 (19 Stat.L.215). The trade dollar was discontinued March 3, 1887. (*Monetary Units and Coinage Systems of the Principal Countries of the World—Director of the Mint, Treasury Dept.*)

Trade tokens were issued in 1789 by William and John Mott, manufacturers and dealers in watches and jewelry, Water Street, New York City. They were smaller in size than the ordinary copper cent and beautifully engraved. On the obverse was a regulator supported by two columns, and surmounted by a small eagle. The inscription read, "Motts, N.Y. Importers,

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Dealers, Manufacturers of Gold and Silver Ware." On the reverse was an eagle, with expanded wings, facing to the left, holding an olive branch in one talon, and three barbed arrows in the other, the shield of the United States upon its breast. The date "1789" was above the eagle, while below was the inscription, "Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Chronometers, Clocks." (*Charles Ira Bushnell—An Arrangement of Tradesmen's Cards, Political Tokens; also Election Medals, etc.*)

Treasury notes. See Bonds

Wooden money was issued at Tenino, Wash., in February 1932. When the Citizens Bank of Tenino closed its doors, December 5, 1931, the town was without ready cash to do business. The Tenino Chamber of Commerce, through three trustees and the State Supervisor of Banking, devised the assignment of scrip. By this plan a depositor could assign to the Chamber a certain amount of his own proven deposit in exchange for a similar amount of scrip which the Chamber guaranteed to redeem when the liquidation paid them the necessary funds. The first scrip was printed on lithographed sheets in denominations of 25 cents, 50 cents, \$1, \$5 and \$10 by the *Thurston County Independent* in December 1931. In February 1932 wooden money in denominations of 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 was printed on three-ply sitka spruce wood. Red cedar and Port Orford cedar were used afterward.

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM. See Postal service

MONKEY TRAINED TO PERFORM. See Animals

MONOLITHIC CONCRETE BUILDING. See Building

MONOPLANE. See Aviation—Airplane

MONOTYPE. See Typesetting machine

MONUMENT

Bronze equestrian statue was Clark Mills' statue of General Andrew Jackson unveiled January 8, 1853, at Lafayette Park, Washington, D.C. It was cast from cannons captured by Jackson in the War of 1812. (*Charles Edwin Fairman—Art and Artists of the Capitol of the U.S.*)

Bronze statue. See Bronze statue

Marble statuary group. See Marble statuary group

Monument by a woman ordered by the U.S. Government was a life size model of Abraham Lincoln. An act of Congress of July 28, 1866 (14 Stat.L.370) authorized the Secretary of Interior to enter into contract with Vinnie Ream, sculptor. A contract was signed August 30, 1866 to pay her \$10,000, half upon presentation of the model in plaster and the balance upon completion of the marble statue.

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MONUMENT—Continued

The statue was unveiled January 25, 1871, in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol.

Monument to a bird was unveiled October 1, 1913, at Salt Lake City, Utah. It was designed by Mahonri Young, a grandson of Brigham Young, to commemorate the sea gulls from the Great Salt Lake which attacked a devouring horde of black crickets, or grasshoppers, which were destroying the wheat fields of the Mormon settlers in May 1848.

Monument to a comic character was the "Pop Eye" statue in Pop Eye Park, Crystal City, Tex., unveiled March 26, 1937, during the Second Annual Spinach Festival. It was six feet tall, made of concrete and colored to represent Elzie Crisler Segar's cartoon character "Pop Eye."

Monument to a woman financed by women was dedicated May 10, 1894, to "Mary, the Mother of Washington" over the grave of Mary Ball Washington, Fredericksburg, Va. The National Mary Washington Memorial Association, chartered February 22, 1890, raised a fund of \$11,500 to replace a neglected monument, the cornerstone of which had been laid May 7, 1833. The new monument, a forty-foot monolith on bases and plinth ten feet high was designed and built by Mr. Crawford. The cornerstone was laid October 21, 1893. (*Susan Riviere Hetzel—The Building of a Monument*)

Monument to an American poet was a full length bronze statue of Fitz-Greene Halleck. It was the work of Wilson MacDonald and was presented to New York City by a committee of private citizens. It was unveiled in Central Park, New York, May 15, 1877 ten years after the death of Halleck, by President Rutherford Birchard Hayes. (*William Cullen Bryant—Life and Writings of Fitz-Greene Halleck*)

Monument to an insect was dedicated December 11, 1919 at Enterprise, Ala. It was erected by the citizens of Enterprise, Coffee County, Ala., "in profound appreciation of the Boll Weevil and what it has done as the herald of prosperity." The deadly destruction of the weevil caused the farmers to diversify their crops with the result that their income shortly afterwards had jumped to triple the amount received in the best cotton years.

Monument to Christopher Columbus was the Columbus Monument erected in Baltimore, Md., in 1792, three hundred years after his discovery of this continent. (*Maryland Historical Magazine—Sep. 1906*)

Monument to commemorate the Civil War was a plain brownstone shaft designed by Nelson Augustus Moore dedicated at Kensington, Conn., on July 25, 1863, two years before the end of the war, at a cost of \$350. It was "erected to commemorate the death of

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those who perished in suppressing the Southern Rebellion," and finally carried the names of sixteen men. (*Connecticut Magazine—September-October 1900*)

Monument to George Washington was a cairn-like monument, fifty-four feet in circumference at its base and fifteen feet high. The monument was built by Isaac C. Lutz at Boonsboro, Md., on July 4, 1827. The wall of the monument was composed of huge stones, many weighing upwards of a ton. A flight of steps ran to the top which was also used as an observation tower. There is some dispute as to whether or not this cairn should be called a monument. It was completed before the Baltimore monument which had been started several years earlier. (*Historical Sketch of the First Monument to Washington—Washington County Historical Society*)

Monument to George Washington (city or state) was the Washington monument of Baltimore, Md., the cornerstone of which was laid on July 4, 1815, with Masonic ceremony. The monument was not completed until after the edifice erected in Boonsboro, Md. The Baltimore monument has a shaft 180 feet high. The site was donated by General John Eager Howard and the funds were raised by lottery.

Monument to George Washington (national) was the Washington Monument in Washington, D.C., completed in 1884. It is a white marble obelisk 555 feet in height and 55 feet square at the base. The cornerstone was laid July 4, 1848. The capstone with the aluminum tip was set in place December 6, 1884. The monument was dedicated February 21, 1885 by George Winthrop who delivered the formal address at the cornerstone ceremonies thirty-seven years earlier. The public was admitted to the monument, October 9, 1888.

Monument to the American flag was dedicated June 14, 1927, the 150th anniversary of the United States adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the national banner, at Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, Pa. It was dedicated by William T. Kerr, founder of the American Flag Day Association, designed by Harvey A. Schwab and unveiled by Florence Bent of the Bellefield High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of the Spanish-American war was unveiled in Monroeville, Ohio, on Thursday, September 29, 1904.

Monument to the "Unknown Soldier" (national) was built to honor the large number of unidentified American soldiers who lost their lives in the first world war. The "Unknown Soldier" was buried on November 11, 1921, in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va. President Warren Gamaliel Harding, accompanied by practically every prominent government officer, attended the services and the unveiling of the national shrine.

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Obelisk to be brought to the United States was loaded in Alexandria, June 12, 1880, and arrived at New York City, July 20, 1880, on the U.S.S. "Dessoug" under Commander Henry Honeychurch Gorringe, U.S.N. A hole was cut in the starboard bow of the boat to accommodate the massive object. William Henry Vanderbilt bore the expenses of its removal. The obelisk was 90 feet high, and weighed 443,000 pounds. It was built at Heliopolis, Egypt, between 1591 and 1565 B.C. and was removed about 22 B.C. to Alexandria where it stood until it was brought to the United States. It was presented to the United States by the Khedive of Egypt and was erected on its pedestal in Central Park, New York City, January 22, 1881. On February 22, 1881, it was officially presented to the City of New York by William Maxwell Evarts, Secretary of State, on behalf of the United States government and received by William Russell Grace, Mayor of New York City. (*Henry Honeychurch Gorringe—Egyptian Obelisks*)

Statue cast by the United States government was a bronze of Admiral David Glasgow Farragut. On January 28, 1875 George Maxwell Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, awarded a \$20,000 contract to the sculptor Miss Vinnie Ream [Hoxie]. It was cast at the Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., and the mechanical work was performed by artisans employed by the government. It was accepted April 25, 1881, by President James Abram Garfield. The base of the monument is formed of three tiers of uncut granite, the lower tier measuring twenty feet. The figure is of heroic size, standing in an easy position with one foot resting upon a pulley block around which a cable was coiled. In the hands is a telescope. The statue is located at Farragut Square, Washington, D.C.

Statue of a woman in National Statuary Hall, the Capitol, Washington, D.C., was the figure of Frances Elizabeth Willard, educator, editor and temperance reformer, erected by Illinois and dedicated February 17, 1905.

Statue officially sanctioned by Rome was the figure of Our Lady of Prompt Succor—the Patroness of Louisiana—which was blessed by Archbishop Janssens in the name of Pontiff Leo XIII on November 10, 1895, at the Ursulines Convent, New Orleans, La.

Statue presented by a foreign country to America was Liberty Enlightening the World, popularly called the Statue of Liberty, which stands on Bedloe Island in New York harbor. The statue, designed by the French sculptor Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi, was a gift of the people of France in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of American independence. The right hand and torch of the statue were exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. The statue was put in place in 1885 and unveiled on October 28, 1886. It is 151 feet high and stands on a granite pedestal 155 feet high which was provided by popular subscription in America.

THE FIRST

MOON (PHOTOGRAPH). See Photograph—celestial photograph

MORAVIAN to come to America was George Boehnisch, an Evangelist, who accompanied a group of Schwenkfelders to Pennsylvania, where he arrived September 22, 1734.

MORAVIAN BISHOP was David Nitschmann who came to Georgia in 1736. He was the first bishop of the Renewed Unitas Fratrum and was consecrated on March 13, 1735, in Germany, by Bishop Daniel Ernst Japlonsky with the written concurrence of Bishop Christian Sitkovius of Lissa. Nitschmann ordained Anton Seiffert, the first pastor of the Savannah group, which was the first ordination by a Protestant bishop in America.

MORAVIAN CHURCH was built in 1735 at Savannah, Ga., where General James Edward Oglethorpe had given six hundred acres of land for a colony of Moravians. Their leader was Bishop August Gottlieb Spangenberg. (*Adelaide Lisetta Freis—The Moravian Church*)

MORAVIAN EASTER SERVICE was probably held at Bethlehem, Pa., in 1742 though it is possible that it may have been held earlier, either in Savannah, Ga., or at Nazareth, Pa. At the latter place, a group of Moravians lived temporarily before starting their permanent settlement at Bethlehem, Pa., in 1741.

MORGAN HORSE. See Animals

MORMON TEMPLE was built at Kirtland, Ohio, in 1834, by Joseph Smith and was dedicated on March 27, 1836. Joseph Smith, who was the first prophet and founder of the Church which became known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, claimed that an angel visited him in 1820 at Manchester, N.Y. He started the new cult, and with fifty families moved to Kirtland, Ohio, where they resided for about seven years. Opposition to the cult increased and they were again obliged to move westward. Joseph Smith and his brother, Hyrum Smith, were murdered June 27, 1844 at Carthage, Ill.

MORTISED LOCK. See Lock

MORTUARY to operate on the cooperative plan was the Collingwood Memorial, Toledo, Ohio, which opened September 15, 1930. The expenses of operation were divided equally by the concerns using the building, thereby enabling funeral services to be provided more cheaply.

MOSAIC CONCRETE PREFABRICATED WALLS. See Building

MOSAIC PAVEMENT. See Road

MOTHER-IN-LAW DAY. See Holiday

MOTHER'S DAY. See Holiday

THE FIRST**MOTION PICTURE.** *See* Moving picture**MOTION PICTURE STUDIO.** *See* Moving picture studio**MOTOR (Electric).** *See* Electric motor

MOTOR BOAT was invented by James Rumsey and exhibited by him in September 1784 on the Potomac River, in the presence of George Washington. It worked against the stream by means of mechanism. He subsequently gave his attention to steam as a motive power and in March 1786 propelled a boat on the Potomac by a steam engine which secured motion by the force of a stream of water thrown out by a pump at the stern. In December 1787 the experiment was successfully repeated on a larger scale. (*Ella May Turner—James Rumsey, Pioneer in Steam Navigation*)

Motor boat pleasure craft was invented in 1885 by F. W. Ofeldt and manufactured by the Gas Engine and Power Company, New York City. She contained a two-horsepower engine, propelled by naphtha, which developed a speed of five to seven knots an hour. She was twenty-one feet long, had a sixty-four-inch beam, and a draught of twenty-two inches.

Storage battery motor boat was the "Magnet" which was operated by one motor revolving a two-blade screw eighteen inches in diameter. The battery was of fifty-six storage cells. A ten-hour charge ran the boat for sixty to seventy miles at a speed of ten miles an hour. The "Magnet" was built in Newark, N.J., in 1888 and was owned by Anthony and Frederick Reckenzaun. She was twenty-eight feet long, with a six-foot beam and was three feet deep amidships.

MOTOR BOAT ENGINE. *See* Engine—outboard motor**MOTOR BOAT RACE.** *See* Boat race**MOTOR BUS.** *See* Automobile "bus"**MOTOR TRUCK.** *See* Automobile truck**MOTORCYCLE**

Motorcycle (practical) was manufactured by the E. R. Thomas Motor Company of Buffalo, N.Y., in 1900. A single-cylinder gasoline engine was attached to the transverse bar of an ordinary bicycle and a flat belt ran to a concentric pulley on the rear wheel. In 1901 the Hendee Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass., built a motorcycle with the engine suspended in the lower part of a specially designed heavy cycle frame.

Motorcycle (steam-driven) was a two-wheeled vehicle invented by William A. Austin of Winthrop, Mass., in 1868. It was a steam affair, the boiler of which was suspended amidships. It had a very limited traveling radius due to the small amount of steam it was able to generate.

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Motorcycle (twin-cycle) was an "Indian" made in 1905 at Springfield, Mass. It had a spring-front fork, battery ignition, and a gravity feed oiling system. The machine was started by pedaling, and the gas tank was mounted on the rear fender.

Motorcycle with built-in gas engine especially designed was manufactured in Springfield, Mass., by George M. Hendee who formed the Hendee Manufacturing Company which commenced to market the "Indian Motorcycle" in 1901. Previously, motorcycles were ordinary bicycles to which a motor was attached. In 1901, three motorcycles were built, and in 1902 production was increased to 143. The motors were made by the Aurora Machine Co., Aurora, Ill., and were assembled to the frames at Springfield, Mass., where they were built. The machines were first publicly demonstrated June 1, 1901 in a hill-climbing exhibition.

MOTORCYCLE ENDURANCE RUN was on July 4-5, 1902, a distance of 254 miles from Boston to New York City, through South Framingham, Worcester, Warren, Springfield, Hartford, Meriden, New Haven, Bridgeport and Greenwich. Of the thirty-two entries, thirty-one started and thirteen finished, and seven made a perfect score of 1000 points.

MOTORCYCLE HILL-CLIMBING CONTEST was staged at Riverdale, N.Y., on May 30, 1903, and was won by Glenn Hammond Curtiss who received a gold medal from the New York Motorcycle Club. The race created quite a sensation because it was not believed that a motorcycle had much power.

MOTORCYCLE RACE

Motorcycle-paced race was a 100-mile race for a \$1000 prize held July 29, 1899 at the Manhattan Beach Track, Manhattan Beach, New York. There were four entries: Harry Elkes, Frank Waller, Charles Miller and Burns Pierce. Pierce covered the course in 3 hours, 27 minutes and 52½ seconds, beating the nearest competitor by 7¼ miles. The contestants were on bicycles. The motorcycle was used to pace them.

MOTORCYCLE TRIP

Motorcycle transcontinental trip was made by George A. Wyman of San Francisco, Calif., on a Yale-California motorcycle built by L. W. Leavitt and Company, San Francisco. Wyman left San Francisco May 16, 1903, and arrived at New York City July 6, 1903. The motorcycle was a three-and-a-half horsepower single-cylinder machine with a belt drive. (*Motorcycle Magazine August 1903*)

Motorcycle transcontinental trip by a woman was made by Adelina and Augusta Van Buren who left New York City on July 5, 1916, and arrived at San Diego, Calif., on September 12, 1916, via Buffalo, Chicago, Omaha, Denver and Salt Lake City.

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MOURNING STAMP. See Postage stamp

MOVABLE CHURCH was the Chapel of the Transfiguration which was consecrated June 3, 1899, at Conanicut Island, R.I. It was twenty-seven feet long and eighteen feet wide and contained fourteen benches, twenty chairs, a platform and an altar. The interior, including the pews, prayer desk and altar, was made of oak. The church was built on a wooden chassis with four wheels and was drawn from place to place by horses. The first preacher was the Rev. Charles E. Preston of St. Matthews Church. The first service was held April 23, 1899. (*Charles E. Preston—The First Movable Church*)

MOVING PICTURE

See also

Moving picture actor	Moving picture studio
Moving picture censorshipship	Moving picture theater
Moving picture projector	

Airplane moving picture show. See Aviation

Animated cartoon was James Stuart Blackton's "Humorous Phases of Funny Faces" containing about 8,000 drawings showing a man rolling his eyes, blowing smoke at a girl, a dog jumping over a hoop, etc. The final scene was a chalk-type drawing which the artist started to look like one object, but ended as another. It was released by Vitagraph in 1906. (*Journal of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers—September 1933*)

Animated cartoon in color was "The Debut of Thomas Kat," the story of a kitten, taught by its mother to catch mice, who confidently and tragically tackled a rat. The cartoon was produced by the Bray Pictures Corporation, New York City, and was released in 1916 by Paramount. The drawings were made on transparent celluloid, the colors painted on the reverse side, and then photographed with a regular color camera. The Brewster color process was used.

Animated cartoon in color (technicolor) of feature length with sound was Walt Disney's "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," based on Grimm's fairy tale, first exhibited December 21, 1937 at the Carthay Circle Theater, Los Angeles, Calif. The running time was seventy-five minutes.

Animated cartoon (present technique) was "The Artist's Dream," also known as "The Dachshund," released June 12, 1913 by Pathe Freres. The cartoon showed John Randolph Bray drawing a dachshund. The dog ate sausages until he exploded. It was produced by John Randolph Bray of New York City who filed an application for a patent on January 9, 1914 which was granted August 11, 1914, No. 1,107,193.

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Animated cartoon talking picture was Walt Disney's "Steamboat Willie," produced in Hollywood, Calif., depicting the antics of Mickey Mouse, which was shown September 19, 1928, at the Colony Theatre, New York City.

Animated cartoon (technical), visualizing "unseeable" objects such as the flow of invisible gases, radio waves, etc., was produced in 1916 by the Bray Pictures Corporation of New York City.

Animated photographic picture projection before a theatre audience was shown February 5, 1870, at the Ninth Annual Entertainment of the Young Men's Society of St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Pa., by Henry Renno Heyl who used his "Phasmatrope," a converted projecting lantern in front of which was a revolving disc containing sixteen openings near the edge on which photographic plates were placed. The first plate showed dancers who appeared to move as the revolving wheel showed successive motions. The pictures were continuous and did not change. (*Motion Picture Magazine—November 1914*)

Colored moving pictures were exhibited December 11, 1909 at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, New York City. They were run through red and green screens at about twice the present speed and were very hard on the eyes. The presentation was of about ten minutes duration and was composed of short subjects and views. The pictures used the Kinemacolor films of Charles Urban and G. Albert Smith of England. American rights to manufacture were acquired by Gilbert Henry Aymer and James Klein Bowen, both of Allentown, Pa., who formed the Kinemacolor Company of America.

Foreign feature film exhibited was "Queen Elizabeth," shown to an invited audience July 12, 1912 at the Lyceum Theater, New York City, and commercially exhibited August 12, 1912 at the Powers Theater, Chicago, Ill. It was a four-reel feature made in France and starred Sarah Bernhardt as Queen Elizabeth and Lou Tellegen as Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex. It was released by Famous Players Film Co., of which Adolph Zukor was president and Daniel Frohman, managing director.

Magic lantern show. See Magic lantern show

Moving picture "close-up" was made February 2, 1893, at the Edison studio, West Orange, N.J., by William Kennedy Laurie Dickson and showed Fred Ott sneezing. (*Antonia and William Kennedy Laurie Dickson—Edison's Invention of the Kinetograph*)

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MOVING PICTURE—*Continued*

Moving picture contract. See Moving picture actor

Moving picture film. See Photographic film

Moving picture for training soldiers utilized by the United States Army was the "School of the Soldier" produced by the Bray Pictures Corporation of New York City at West Point, N.Y., in 1917.

Moving picture of a staged prizefight was made by the Kinetoscope Exhibition Company in their "Black Maria" studio, West Orange, N.J., in July 1894, and showed Michael Leonard defeating Jack Cushing. The pictures were shown in six peep machines, each showing one round of the fight, at 83 Nassau Street, New York City.

Moving picture of an eclipse of the sun taken from an airplane was made April 28, 1930, by Lieutenant Leslie Edward Gehres and chief photographer, J. M. F. Haase, U.S.N., flying approximately 18,000 feet over Honey Lake, Calif. The flight was sponsored by the United States Naval Observatory. The eclipse had a second and a half totality. An attempt to take similar pictures was made September 10, 1923, at Santa Catalina, Calif., by Captain Albert Ware Marshall, U.S.N., Lieutenant Ben Harrison Wyatt, U.S.N., and chief photographer J. M. F. Haase, U.S.N., but the pictures were of little value as it was cloudy. (*Popular Astronomy*—Oct. 1930)

Moving picture of an eclipse of the sun taken from a dirigible was taken from the U.S. Navy dirigible "Los Angeles" on January 24, 1925, when it was about 4,500 feet in the air at a point about 18½ miles east of Montauk Point, Long Island, N.Y. The total eclipse of the sun (2 minutes 4.6 seconds) was recorded by four astronomical cameras, two moving picture cameras and one spectograph. (*United States Naval Observatory Publications*—Vol. 13)

Moving picture of the planets was made of Mars in October 1926 and of Jupiter in September 1927 by William Hammond Wright at the Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Calif., with the aid of the Crossley telescope. Exposures were made every three minutes, so that on the screen at the rate of 32 frames a minute, movement of the planets takes as many seconds as it does hours in the sky. The photographs were taken in several colors, ranging from ultra-violet to infra-red and illustrated the alterations in the appearance of the planets when the color by which they are viewed is changed.

Moving picture on film shown on a screen was exhibited by Woodville Latham who demonstrated his "Pantoptikon" at 35 Frankfort Street, New York City, on April 21, 1895. A continuous roll of film, with hole perforations on the sides for spokes of the sprocket, reeled in front of an electric light contained in a

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magic-lantern type projector. A bout of four minutes duration between "Young Griffo" and "Battling (Charles) Barnett" was staged May 5, 1895, by Otway Latham on the roof of Madison Square Garden, New York City. The film was exhibited May 20, 1895, at 153 Broadway, New York City, after which it was shown in a tent at Surf Avenue, Coney Island, N.Y., for the rest of the summer.

Moving picture premiere by television. See Television

Moving picture with a plot was "The Great Train Robbery," produced by the Edison Company in the fall of 1903. It was staged and directed by Edwin S. Porter. The scenes were filmed in New Jersey. The cast included George Barnes, Broncho Billy Anderson, Marie Murray, A. C. Abadie, and others. The film was printed on tinted celluloid; yellow for the dancehall, bluish green for the woods. (*Terry Ramsaye—A Million and One Nights*)

Moving pictures of a real pugilistic encounter taken at night were made by the Biograph Company, November 3, 1899, at the Coney Island Athletic Club, Coney Island, N.Y. Illumination was furnished by four hundred arc lamps over the ring. The contestants were James (Jim) Jeffries and Tom Sharkey. It was a bonafide fight of twenty-five rounds. Jeffries won on points. Sharkey was not knocked out. George Silver was the referee.

Moving pictures of the sun (other than eclipses) were taken by Robert Raynolds McMath at the McMath-Hulbert Observatory of the University of Michigan at Lake Angelus, Pontiac, Mich., on June 19, 1934, with the Spectroheliokinematograph. They showed solar prominences or sunspots in motion as well as activity in connection with sunspot groups. They were taken in the light of the element hydrogen. These pictures were first shown publicly before the American Astronomical Society on September 10, 1934, at New London, Conn.

Newsreel was the Pathé Weekly, now known as Pathé News, which was first operated in November 1910. H. C. Hoagland was the editor. Moving pictures of historic events had, however, been taken earlier, such as the McKinley inaugural parade of 1896, the funeral procession in Colon, Cuba, of the "Maine" victims, 1898, the embarkation of Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders, etc. (*International Photographer*—Vol. 5, No. 8, Sept. 1933)

Newsreel in color was a Warner Brothers-Pathé Newsreel taken January 1, 1948, of the Tournament of Roses and the Rose Bowl Game, Pasadena, Calif. It was made by Cinecolor process and released January 5, 1948.

Peep show in which film was used in a vending machine or cabinet was exhibited by Andrew M. Holland of the Holland Brothers at 1155 Broadway, New York City on April 14, 1894. The machine was invented by

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Thomas Alva Edison, who utilized the film prepared by George Eastman. The films were made in the Edison laboratories. The pictures were viewed directly, and not reflected, and were visible to only one person at a time. Annie Oakley, Sandow, Buffalo Bill, Ruth St. Denis and other celebrities were shown. (*Fredrick William Wile—A Century of Industrial Progress*)

Peep show machine was patented by Samuel D. Goodale of Cincinnati, Ohio, who obtained patent No. 31,310 on February 5, 1861, on a stereoscope machine. It was called "The Mutoscope" and was operated by hand. Pictures were placed on leaves fastened by one edge to an axis in such a way that they stood out like spokes. As the shaft revolved, different images were seen in motion.

Photographic attempt to show motion was made by Dr. Coleman Sellers of Philadelphia, Pa., who obtained patent No. 31,357, February 5, 1861, on the "Kinematoscope," an "improvement in exhibiting stereoscopic pictures of moving objects." A series of still pictures in successive stages of action were mounted on blades of a paddle, and viewed through slits passed under the lens of a stereoscope revolved at right angles. The pictures were not reflected on a screen, and were only visible in the cabinet. The whole of the picture was not seen at once, but only by degrees as the cylinder revolved. (*International Photographer—February 1933*)

Serial moving picture was "The Adventures of Kathlyn," issued by [William N.] Selig's Polyscope Company, Chicago, Ill., on December 29, 1913. The first instalment was a two-part drama, "The Unwelcome Throne," in three reels. Twelve other instalments of two reels each followed. Kathryn Williams was the featured actress and F. J. Grandon, the director. It was adapted by Gilson Willet from Harold MacGrath's story of that name which appeared in the Hearst newspapers in 1913 and was published by Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Ind., in book form in 1914.

Six-reel "feature" length comedy was "Tillie's Punctured Romance," released December 21, 1914, by the Alco Film Corporation. It took four weeks to produce. The director was Mack Sennett and the stars were Marie Dressler, Mabel Normand, Charles Chaplin and Mack Swain. (*Moving Picture World, Nov 14, 1914*)

Sound on film moving picture was Dr. Lee de Forest's "Phonofilm" demonstrated March 13, 1923, for the press and on April 4, 1923, before the Engineering Society, New York City. Pictures were shown with music. No voices were heard. They were later shown to an invited audience April 15, 1923, at the Rivoli Theatre, New York City. They presented "The Gavotte" featuring a man and woman dancing to old-time music; "The Ser-

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enade" four musicians playing on wind, percussion and string instruments, and an Egyptian dancer were shown.

Talking picture was presented on August 5, 1926, at an invitation performance at the Warner Theatre, New York City. A gala premiere was held August 6th, at which seats sold for \$10 plus tax. It depicted Will Hays who welcomed Vitaphone, Mischa Elman who played "Humoresque," Marion Talley who sang "Caro Nome," Giovanni Martinelli who sang "I Pagliacci," and several other short features. The feature picture was "Don Juan," a film of 10,018 feet, in which John Barrymore, Mary Astor, Warner Oland, Estelle Taylor, Myrna Loy and other well-known stars took part. The musical score was played by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra of 107 men. The picture was directed by Alan Crosland. The picture was not sound on film, but synchronized with disc phonograph records. (Vitaphone)

Talking picture entirely in color was Warner Brothers Vitaphone Technicolor film "On With the Show," exhibited May 28, 1929, at the Winter Garden, New York City. The cast included Betty Compson, Joe E. Brown and Ethel Waters. It was directed by Alan Crosland and was based on a story by Humphrey Pearson.

Talking picture in Esperanto was a four-minute film made July 13, 1929, in Paramount studio, New York City. The actors were Germaine Chomette and Henry W. Hetzel. Donald E. Parrish, secretary for the United States section of the Universal Esperanto Association with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, delivered an address and salutation to accompany the film at the twenty-second annual convention of the Esperanto Society of North America. The film was exported to sixteen countries.

Talking picture of more than 6,000 feet was "The Lights of New York," which was produced by Warner Bros. and released July 21, 1928. The principal players were Helene Costello, Mary Carr, Cullen Landis, Gladys Brockwell, and Wheeler Oakman. A gala performance was presented midnight Friday July 6, 1928 at the Strand Theatre, New York City. The sound was on film (Vitaphonic). It was based on an original story by F. Hugh Herbert and Murray Roth.

Talking picture taken outdoors (full length) was "In Old Arizona," a Fox Movietone with sound recorded on the film. It was an all-talking drama, 8,724 feet, and was released January 20, 1929. Nine tenths of the entire production was taken on location in Zion National Park and Bryce Canyon, in Utah; on the Mohave desert and at the old mission of San Fernando in California. It was directed by Raoul Walsh and Irving Cummings and featured Edmund Lowe, Warner Baxter, Dorothy Burgess.

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MOVING PICTURE—*Continued*

Talking pictures of presidential candidates were taken August 11, 1924, by Theodore W. Case and Lee de Forest of President Calvin Coolidge on the grounds of the White House and of Senator Robert Marion La Follette on the steps of the Capitol, Washington, D.C. John William Davis was photographed at Locust Valley, N.Y., and the newsreel was shown in the various theatres in September 1924.

Technicolor motion picture really successful was "The Toll of the Sea" released December 3, 1922 at the Rialto Theatre, New York City. The process was developed by Dr. Herbert Thomas Kalmus, president and general manager of Technicolor Motion Picture Corporation since its inception.

X-ray moving pictures. See X-ray

MOVING PICTURE ACTOR

Actor to have an exclusive contract for a single appearance for a moving picture was James Corbett, who was engaged by the Kinetoscope Exhibition Company to appear in a six-round fight, one minute each round, with Pete Courtney of Trenton, N.J., in August 1894. (Terry Ramsaye—*A Million and One Nights*)

Moving picture actor and son to receive "Oscars" were Walter Huston, as the best supporting actor, and his son, John Huston, as the best director of "The Treasure of Sierra Madre" (which was also the best screen play) The award was made in Hollywood, Calif., on March 24, 1949, by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

Moving picture actors to receive "Oscars," the award of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, were Emil Jannings ("The Last Command," "The Way of All Flesh") and Janet Gaynor ("Seventh Heaven," "Street Angel," "Sunrise") who received "Oscars" at Hollywood, Calif., on May 16, 1929, "for the best acting in pictures released in Los Angeles, Calif., between August 1, 1927, and July 31, 1928." Ten other awards and two special awards were presented to others for excellence in allied fields, such as cinematography, art direction, engineering effects, direction, etc.

Moving picture "star" was Max Aronson known as "Broncho Billy," Max Anderson, and G. M. Anderson. His first film appearance was in 1903 in "The Great Train Robbery." (Terry Ramsaye—*A Million and One Nights*)

Moving picture "star" (female) was Florence Lawrence whose first performance before the films was in 1907 for the Edison company. She changed to the Vitagraph Company, and in 1909 to the Biograph company where she was featured as "The Biograph Girl." Later she became known as "The IMP Girl" working for the Independent Moving Picture Company.

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Negress to win an "Oscar" from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences was Hattie McDaniel who played Scarlett O'Hara's Mammy in the movie adapted from Margaret Mitchell's *Gone With the Wind*. The award was presented February 29, 1940 at Hollywood, Calif., for the best performance by a "supporting actress."

Stunt actor was Frederick Rodman Law who staged a parachute jump from the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe Island in New York Harbor in January 1912 for Pathé News. On April 14, 1912, he jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge and on November 12, 1912, from a dynamited balloon into the Hudson River.

MOVING PICTURE CENSORSHIP

Moving picture censorship board (national) was the National Board of Censorship of Motion Pictures organized March 1909 (by the People's Institute of New York City founded May 15, 1897, by Charles Sprague Smith, its first executive chairman.) Producing companies agreed to prorate a review charge among their member companies on the basis of \$3.50 for a negative reel of 1000 feet. The fund was applied to the office expense of the board. In 1916, the name was changed to the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures.

Moving picture censorship board (state) was the State Board of Censors created in Pennsylvania by act of June 19, 1911, but no appropriation was made until April 4, 1913, when \$7,500 was provided. Censors were appointed February 1, 1914. Ohio approved an act May 3, 1913, providing for a motion picture censorship board of three who were appointed in 1913. Kansas approved an act March 13, 1913, effective April 1, 1913, but no provisions to enforce it were made until 1915. The United States Supreme Court in February 1915 held the Ohio and Kansas censorship laws unconstitutional.

Moving picture censorship regulation (federal) was the act of July 31, 1912 (37Stat.L. 240) "to prohibit the importation and the interstate transportation of films or other pictorial representations of prize fights." The penalty for violation was not more than \$1,000, or one year at hard labor, or both.

MOVING PICTURE PROJECTOR

Machine to show animated pictures was the Zoetrope, the Wheel of Life, patented April 23, 1867, No. 64,117, by William E. Lincoln of Providence, R.I., who assigned it to Milton Bradley & Company, Springfield, Mass. It consisted of a horizontal wheel with a series of animated drawings showing successive steps at right angles to the circumference. They were viewed through a slit and when the wheel revolved appeared to show animation. They were not projected.

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Moving picture projector (portable) was invented by Dr. Herman Adolf De Vry and produced in 1913 at Chicago, Ill. It weighed approximately twenty-six pounds, cost two hundred dollars and was known as "the projector in a suit case."

Moving picture projector patent was awarded O. B. Brown of Malden, Mass., who obtained patent No. 93,594 on August 10, 1869 on an "optical instrument." It combined the principles of the phenakistoscope and the magic lantern.

MOVING PICTURE "STUDIO" was a frame cabin covered with black roofing paper located on the Edison lot at West Orange, N.J., in 1892. The structure was constructed so that it could be pivoted to enable the stage to secure the maximum sunlight. It was a "revolving photographic building" and was completed February 1, 1893 at a cost of \$637.67. It was nicknamed "Black Maria."

MOVING PICTURE THEATER

Drive-in moving picture theater was opened June 6, 1933, on a ten-acre plot on Admiral Wilson Boulevard, Camden, N.J., by Richard Milton Hollingshead, Jr., and Willis Warren Smith of Riverton, N.J. Two shows were presented nightly on a forty by fifty foot screen. Nine rows of inclined planes with aisles forty-five feet deep accommodated five hundred cars. The sound equipment was supplied by the RCA-Victor Company, Camden, N.J.

Moving picture theater was the Electric Theater, 262 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Calif., a circus front tent-show called a "black top," which was opened April 2, 1902, by Thomas L. Tally. Among the first pictures shown were "The Capture of the Biddle Brothers," and "New York in a Blizzard." The show lasted about one hour; the admission was ten cents. (*Frederick William Wile—A Century of Industrial Progress*)

Theater built especially for the rear projection of moving pictures was the Trans-Lux Theater at 58th Street and Madison Avenue, New York City, which was opened March 14, 1931. The first rear projection screen of theater size had been installed March 11, 1927, for the opening night of the Roxy Theater, New York City. It was a Trans-Lux screen 18 x 22 feet which at first was only used for silhouette work, because the lens of the projector was imperfect.

Theater in the world devoted exclusively to the exhibition of motion pictures was the "Nickelodeon" which was opened in June 1905 by Harry Davis in an empty store at 433-435 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It had ninety-six seats taken from Davis's theaters. Among the first films shown were "Poor But Honest" and "the Baffled Burglar," also taken from his theaters. Over a thousand dollar profit was netted the first week. John Paul Harris was general manager and Isaac Lisbon, manager.

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MOVING SIDEWALK. See Sidewalk (traveling)

MOVING STAIRWAY. See Escalator

MOWER (horsepower) was patented on December 4, 1812, by Peter Gaillard of Lancaster, Pa. (*Robert L. Ardrey—American Agricultural Implements*)

MULE. See Animals

MULTIGRAPH was invented by Harry Christian Gammeter of Cleveland, Ohio, who obtained patent No. 722,404, March 10, 1903, on a "duplicating machine." It was the first successful machine designed to simplify the printing processes, so that the ordinary layman could print from type, either with ribbon or ink. Commercial manufacture was undertaken December 12, 1902, by the American Multigraph Sales Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

MULTIPLE TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD. See Telephone

MUNICIPAL BATHHOUSE. See Bathhouse

MUNICIPAL CANCER HOSPITAL. See Hospital

MUNICIPAL FILTRATION SYSTEM. See Water purification

MUNICIPAL MILK STATION. See Milk station

MUNICIPAL RAILROAD. See Railroad

MUNICIPAL STADIUM. See Stadium

MUNICIPAL THEATER. See Theater

MUNICIPAL UNIVERSITY. See College

MURDER IN NEW YORK occurred on the site of Fort Amsterdam which was built in 1626. Gerrit Jansen, a gunner at the fort, was stabbed by a fellow soldier in a brawl one night in 1638 just outside the walls.

MUSEUM

College museum was the College of Charleston Museum, Charleston, S.C. The old Charleston museum building was torn down and the museum moved to the College of Charleston, where it was greatly enlarged and rechristened the College of Charleston Museum. On August 29, 1850, the City Council ratified an "Ordinance to provide for the appointment of a Curator for the Museum of the College of Charleston" and on November 25, 1850, Francis Simmons Holmes was elected. On December 28, 1850, he was appointed Professor of Geology and Paleontology in the College and on May 6, 1855, Professor of Natural History. (*Charleston Museum Bulletin*)

Commercial museum was the Philadelphia Commercial Museum organized by city ordinance approved June 15, 1894. It was devel-

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MUSEUM—*Continued*

oped by Dr. William Powell Wilson who conceived the idea of the institution and who served as its director and executive head from the first meeting of the Board of Directors on June 20, 1894, until his death May 12, 1927. The Philadelphia Commercial Museum is composed of the Museum proper, the department of Visual Education, the Foreign Trade Bureau, the Library, and the Exhibition Hall with its convention hall. (*Report of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum—A Resolution in Memory of William P. Wilson, Sc.D.*)

Costume museum was the Museum of Costume Arts, New York City, incorporated April 28, 1937, to develop "cultural education in connection with those arts and industries which function in conjunction with design in form of apparel and accessories by applying to this field the ways and means now commonly used or applied by fine arts and industrial museum associations and foundations and musical societies of various kinds in their respective fields."

Health museum. See Health museum

Industrial museum was established by the Association for the Establishment and Maintenance for the People of the City of New York of a Museum of Peaceful Arts. It was incorporated February 26, 1914, and the name was changed in 1931 to the New York Museum of Science and Industry.

Maritime museum devoted exclusively to maritime affairs worldwide in scope, was the Mariners' Museum, Newport News, Va., established June 2, 1930, by Archer Milton Huntington. The first board of trustees was composed of Mr. Huntington, Anna Hyatt Huntington, Homer Lenoir Ferguson, Charles Franklin Bailey and Frederick Henry Skinner.

Museum devoted exclusively to papermaking was the Dard Hunter Paper Museum of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., which opened June 5, 1939. The curator was Dr. Dard Hunter who personally collected the material in every paper-making country of the world, over a period of about forty years.

Museum to install refrigerated vaults with automatic temperature control for the preservation of valuable specimens of furs and similar articles was the University of California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, Calif. It was thus equipped when the Museum was moved into the Life Science Building in March 1930.

Public museum in America was the Charleston Museum of Charleston, S.C. It was organized on January 12, 1773, at the annual anniversary meeting of the Charleston Library Society. The first curators of the museum were Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Esquire; Thomas Heyward, Esquire; Alexander Baron,

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Physician; and Peter Fayssoux, Physician. In 1915 the museum was incorporated as the Charleston Museum. (*Charleston Museum Quarterly*. 1923. Vol. 1, No.1)

Wax works museum. See Wax works museum

MUSIC

Chamber music organization was the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston, Mass. Its first concert was given at Chickering Hall, December 14, 1849.

Community chorus was established in 1912 at Rochester, N.Y., by Harry Barnhart who appeared at a band concert at the Convention Hall by permission of the mayor of Rochester, where he introduced the idea of community singing.

Concert known to be presented was announced as follows: "There will be a concert of music on sundry instruments at Mr. Pelham's great room, being the house of the late Doctor Noyes, near the Sun Tavern," in the *Boston News Letter* of December 16-23, 1731.

Libretto. See Libretto

Long distance telephone concert was held April 2, 1877, at Steinway Hall, New York City. Music played at Philadelphia, Pa., was heard by means of Elisha Gray's so-called "Transmission of Music by Telegraph."

Music convention was attended by ninety-six men and forty-two women singing teachers from ten states and was held August 16-25, 1838, at Boston, Mass. Colonel Asa Barr of New Braintree, Mass., was president.

Music festival is claimed to have been given to celebrate the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, between the United States and England, on December 25, 1814. The news reached Boston, Mass., February 13, 1815, and a concert of sacred music was played at the Reverend Dr. Baldwin's, February 16, 1815, at Boston, Mass. The first part of Haydn's *Creation*, parts of Handel's *Judas Maccabeus*, the Dettingen *Te Deum*, *Ode to St. Cecilia's Day* and the *Hallelujah Chorus*, were presened. (*William Arms Fisher—Music Festivals in the United States*)

Music printed in a magazine was "The Hill Tops, A New Hunting Song" printed in the April 1774 issue of the *Royal American Magazine or Universal Repository of Instruction and Amusement*, published by Isaiah Thomas, at Boston, Mass.

Music publishers (exclusive) were [John C.] Moller & [Henri] Capron of Philadelphia, Pa., established in 1790. They also had a music store and offered musical instruction. (*Robert A. Gerson—Music in Philadelphia*)

Musical comedy broadcast. See Radio broadcast

Musical comedy telecast. See Television

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Musical instrument. See under specific instruments

Musical instrument dealer was Michael Hillegas who opened a shop at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1759. On December 13, 1759, he advertised instruments, music and musical supplies in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*. Musical instruments, however, had been sold previously and were advertised for sale at a dancing school at Boston, Mass., in 1716 (*William Arms Fisher—One Hundred and Fifty Years of Music Publishing in the United States*)

Opera telecast. See Television

Operetta telecast. See Television

Orchestral song printed contained parts for a first viol, a second viol, a first clarinet, a second clarinet, E-flat horns, etc., and was tipped in after page 186 of the *Massachusetts Magazine* published at Boston, Mass., for March 1791. It was entitled "The Death Song of an Indian Chief," by Hans Gram of Boston. It was based upon Ouabi, an Indian tale in four cantos by Philenia, a lady of Boston (Sarah Wentworth Apthorp Morton). (*John Tasker Howard—Our American Music*)

Patriotic American song was "The Liberty Song" (In Freedom We're Born) published by John Mein and John Fleming in July 1768 at Boston, Mass. The lyrics were by John Dickinson, set to the tune of "Hearts of Oak" by William Boyce of London. The words were published in the *Boston Gazette* of July 18, 1768. (*Frank Moore—Songs and Ballads of the American Revolution*)

Program theme song. See Radio broadcast

Public school opera studio. See Public school

Saengerfest was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1849. It was the first meeting of the several German mid-west singing societies and as a result the North American "Sängerbund" was formed. Only one concert was given. The choir consisted of 118 singers.

Secular song by a native American composer was "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free" composed in 1759 by Francis Hopkinson. It was based on a poem by Thomas Parnell. Despite its popularity, it was not published until the twentieth century.

Secular song hit with words and music by an American was "The Minstrel's Return From the War" by John Hill Hewitt composed at Greenville, S. C., in 1825. It was published in 1827 by James L. Hewitt & Co., Boston, Mass., but was not copyrighted as its importance was not anticipated. (*Harry Dichter and Elliott Shapiro—Early American Sheet Music*)

Singing contest in America took place in 1790 in Dorchester, Mass., between the singers

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of the First Parish of Dorchester and the singing society of Stoughton. The Stoughtonians commenced with Jacob French's "Heavenly Vision," the author of which was their fellow townsman. When they finally sang Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus" without books the Dorchesterians gave up the contest and gracefully acknowledged defeat. (*The Old Stoughton Musical Society—An Historical and Informative Record of the Oldest Choral Society in America*)

Symphony. See Symphony

Taps. See Taps

MUSIC BOOK

Hymn book was Stephen Day's (Steeven Daye's) *The Whole Booke of Psalmes, Faithfully Translated into English Metre whereunto is prefixed a discourse declaring not only the lawfulness, but also the necessity of the heavenly ordinance of singing scripture psalmes in the Churches of God*, 296 pages, published July 1640 at Cambridge, Mass.

Music book by a native American was *Urania; or a Choice Collection of Psalm-Tunes, Anthems, and Hymns, in Two, Three and Four parts; the whole peculiarly adapted to the use of churches and private families—to which are prefix'd the plainest and most necessary rules of Psalmody*, by James Lyon, A.B. It was published in 1761 at Philadelphia and contained 198 songs in its 220 pages.

Music book printed with bars was *The Grounds and Rules of Musick Explained; or, an Introduction to the art of singing by note. Fitted to the Meanest Capacities, Recommended by Several Ministers*, by Rev. Thomas Walter of Roxbury, Mass. It was an oblong book containing nineteen pages of songs with the reverse pages blank, and was printed in 1721 by J[ames] Franklin, Boston, Mass.

Music composition book was *The New England Psalm-Singer or American Chorister containing a number of psalm tunes, anthems, and canons in four and five parts*, composed by William Billings. It was printed by Edes and Gill, Boston, Mass., in 1770, consisted of 112 pages, and sold for eight shillings. (*Louis Charles Elson—History of American Music*)

Ragtime instruction book was Ben Harney's *Rag-Time Instructor* published by M. Witmark & Sons, N.Y., in 1897. It was "the only work published giving full instructions how to play rag-time music on the piano," contained twelve pages, and cost fifty cents. Harney was the composer of "Mister Johnson Turn Me Loose," "You've Been a Good Old Wagon, But You've Done Broke Down," etc. (*Isaac Goldberg—Tin Pan Alley*)

Secular song book was Alexander Reinagle's *A Selection of the Most Favorite Scots Tunes* published in August 1787 by Thomas Dobson, Philadelphia, Pa.

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MUSIC BOOK—*Continued*

Secular song book by a native American composer was Francis Hopkinson's *Seven Songs for the Harpsichord or Forte Piano* which was dedicated to George Washington and published in 1788 by Thomas Dobson, Philadelphia, Pa. It was advertised in the *Federal Gazette*, "These songs are composed in an easy familiar style, intended for young practitioners on the harpsichord or forte piano, and is the first work of this kind attempted in the U.S."

Vocal instruction book was *A Very Plain and Easy Introduction to the Art of Singing Psalm-tunes; with the cantus or trebles of twenty-eight psalm tunes, contrived in such a manner as that the learner may attain the skill of singing them, with the greatest ease and speed imaginable*, by John Tufts, pastor of Newburyport, Mass. It was printed by J[ames] F[ranklin] for S. Gerrish at Boston, Mass., in 1721. Letters took the place of notes on the staff. F, S, L, were used for fa, sol, la, etc. (Frank Johnson Metcalf—*American Writers and Compilers of Sacred Music*)

MUSIC DEGREES (Bachelor). See Degrees

MUSIC INSTRUCTION

College music chair was established at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., on August 30, 1875 when John Knowles Paine was appointed Professor of Music. He served until his death, April 25, 1906. On March 29, 1862, he was appointed instructor in music and on June 2, 1873, assistant professor.

Music instruction (public schools) was conducted by Lowell Mason in November 1837 at the Hawes School, South Boston, Mass. On August 28, 1838, the school board voted that a committee on music be instructed to contract with a teacher of vocal music for the several public schools of Boston. Lowell Mason was appointed and served from 1838 to 1841. He was in charge of four assistants. (Edward Bailey Birge—*History of Public School Music in the United States*)

Music school authorized to confer degrees was established about 1835 by Oramel Whittlesey at Salem, Conn. It was successively known as Mr. Whittlesey's Music School, Music Vale Seminary and the Normal Academy of Music. The first degree was conferred about 1849. (Frances Johnson Hall—*Music Vale Seminary 1835-1876*)

Musical pedagogy school was the Boston Academy of Music, Boston, Mass., founded January 8, 1833. Samuel Atkins Eliot was the first president. The faculty consisted of Lowell Mason and George James Webb. The Pestalozzian method of teaching vocal music in classes was advocated.

State Supervisor of Music was Paul Eugene Beck appointed July 1, 1915, by Pennsylvania. He served until August 1921.

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MUSIC MAGAZINE was the *American Musical Magazine* which was published in May 1786 at New Haven, Conn. It was issued regularly and was a collection of tunes and hymns. It was published and sold by Amos Doolittle and Daniel Read. The first issue of six pages contained the selection "The Seasons Moralized." (Frank Luther Mott—*History of American Magazines*)

Music magazine published in Braille was *The Musical Review for the Blind*, the first issue of which appeared in January 1930. It was published by the American Braille Press for War and Civilian Blind.

MUSIC SOCIETY

Musical society for the literary protection of composers and authors, was the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers which was formed February 13, 1914 at New York City. The object of the society was to protect the copyrighted musical compositions of its members against illegal public performance for profit and other forms of infringement, and to collect license fees in respect of authorized performances in public amusement establishments for distribution amongst its members. The society is an unincorporated voluntary association and is affiliated with similar societies functioning in some twenty-five foreign countries. George Maxwell was its first president.

Music society of importance (local) was the St. Cecilia Society of Charleston, S.C., organized in 1737 as an amateur concert society. It was formally organized in 1762 and with the exception of a few years has given annual concerts and balls ever since.

MUSIC SUPERVISOR (State). See Music instruction

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. See under specific instrument

MUSICIAN

Composer (native-born American) was Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who graduated in 1757 from the College of Philadelphia. His first important song was "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free" composed in 1759, and is one of the earliest secular compositions extant. In 1763, his *A Collection of Psalm Tunes, with a few anthems and hymns, some of them entirely new, for the use of the United Churches of Christ Church and St. Peter's Church in Philadelphia* was printed by W. Dunlop, Philadelphia, Pa. (*Quarterly Magazine of the International Musical Society*—Vol. 5)

Composer of "jazz music" was William Christopher Handy, a Negro, who composed the "Memphis Blues" in 1912. He is known

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as the "father of the blues" having composed numerous other pieces in the same idiom, among them, "St. Louis Blues" and "Beale Street Blues." (*John Tasker Howard—Our American Music*)

Musician (native-born American) to achieve European fame was Louis Moreau Gottschalk, who in 1852 gave concerts in the leading music centers of the world. He exhibited a fondness for music at the age of four and when but six years old played an organ in church. In April 1845 he appeared in Paris, in 1846-47 in Italy, and in Switzerland in 1850. (*Graham's Magazine. Jan. 1853*)

Negro-song popularizer was Johann Christian Gottlieb Graupner, the "father of Negro songs." On December 30, 1799, at the Federal Street Theatre, Boston, Mass., he sang "The Gay Negro Boy" in the second act of "Oroonoko." He accompanied himself on the banjo and was well received. Thereafter, he specialized in popularizing Negro songs. (*Memorial History of Boston. Vol. IV. 1883*)

Orchestra leader to conduct without using a baton was George James Webb who instituted this practice in Boston in 1843.

Woman conductor-composer to write an opera and conduct it in a major opera house was Ethel Leginska (Ethel Legins) whose opera "Gale" was sung November 23, 1935, by the Chicago City Opera Company, Chicago, Ill. It was a one-act arrangement of a Cornish legend adapted from "The Haunting" (1922) by Mrs. Catharine Amy Dawson-Scott. It was performed by an all-American cast including John Charles Thomas, Frank Forest, Julia Peters and Helen Bertush.

MUSKET. See Rifle

MUSTARD was manufactured by Benjamin Jackson, who established the Globe Mills on Germantown Road, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold his product in glass bottles with his label on them. He advertised in the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*, February 15, 1768, that he was "the original establisher of the mustard manufactory in America, and am at present the only mustard manufacturer on the continent. I brought the art with me into the country."

MUTINY (Naval officer condemned). See Naval officer

MUTUAL INSURANCE. See Insurance

MYSTERY RAILROAD EXCURSION. See Railroad excursion

MYSTIC SOCIETY PARADE. See Parade

NAIL CUTTING AND HEADING MACHINE was patented December 12, 1796 by George Chandler of Maryland.

NAIL MACHINE (WIRE) was built under the supervision of Major Thomas Norton by Adolph and Felix Brown of New York City

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and used in 1851 by William Hassall of New York City.

NAILS were cold cut in 1777 and were manufactured by Jeremiah Wilkinson of Cumberland, R.I. "They were first cut by a pair of shears from an old chest lock, and afterward headed in a smith's vice. Sheet iron was afterward used and the process extended to small nails." (*Samuel Greene Arnold—History of the State of Rhode Island*)

Steel-cut nails were manufactured in 1883 by the Riverside Iron Works of Wheeling, W.Va.

NARCOTIC

Narcotic prohibition act (federal) was Section 1 of the act of February 9, 1909 (35 Stat.L.614). "After the first day of April 1909, it shall be unlawful to import into the United States, opium in any form or any preparation or derivative thereof . . . other than smoking opium for medicinal purposes."

Narcotic regulation (federal) was enacted by Congress, October 1, 1890 (26 Stat.L.567) and was known as the McKinley Tariff Act. This act provided for an internal revenue tax of \$10 a pound upon all smoking opium manufactured in the United States for smoking purposes, and limited the manufacture to United States citizens. It further provided for the bonding of manufacturers, the keeping of books, rendering of returns, etc. (*Records in Bureau of Narcotics, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.*)

Narcotic regulation (state) was adopted March 10, 1933 by Nevada.

Narcotic sanatorium (federal) for drug addicts was the United States Narcotic Farm at Lexington, Ky., which covers 11 acres in a 1,050 acre plot. The cornerstone was laid July 29, 1933, and the building was dedicated May 25, 1935, by Surgeon General Hugh Smith Cumming of the United States Public Health Service. The first occupants were received on May 29, 1935. Dr. Lawrence Kolb was the first director.

Narcotic tariff was enacted by the Tariff Act of August 30, 1842 (5 Stat.L.558) which placed a levy of 75 cents a pound on opium. Prior to this act, opium was exempted from duty by the act of July 14, 1832 (4 Stat.L.583) and the act of March 2, 1833 (4 Stat.L.629).

NARROW GAUGE LOCOMOTIVE. See Locomotive

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE. See Science association

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS. See Aviation

NATIONAL ANTHEM was the "Star Spangled Banner" designated by act of Congress (46 Stat.L.1508) approved by Presi-

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NATIONAL ANTHEM—*Continued*
dent Herbert Hoover, March 3, 1931. The words were written by Francis Scott Key while a prisoner on the British warship "Supreme" during the British attack on Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., September 13, 1814. It was set to the air of "Anacreon in Heaven." The song was originally known as "The Defense of Fort McHenry," and printed on a handbill September 15, 1814, without the name of Francis Scott Key. (*Veterans of Foreign Wars—The Star Spangled Banner*)

NATIONAL ARCHERY ASSOCIATION.
See Archery club

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS. *See* Manufacturers association

NATIONAL BANK. *See* Bank

NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOCIETY. *See* Bibliography society

NATIONAL CEMETERY. *See* Cemetery

NATIONAL COLORED CONVENTION.
See Negro

NATIONAL DEFENSE DEPARTMENT (U.S.) was formed on September 17, 1947, when the War Department and the Navy Department were combined with James Vincent Forrestal as chief. He was sworn in September 17, 1947, by Supreme Court Justice Frederick Moore Vinson. The following day, September 18, 1947, John Laurence Sullivan was sworn in as Secretary of the Navy and William Stuart Symington as Secretary for Air. Kenneth Claiborne Royal had been sworn in nine weeks previously as Secretary of the Army. The department was granted cabinet status to replace the War and Navy departments.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL (U.S.) was authorized November 17, 1933, under Executive Order No. 6433A "for the purpose of coordinating and making more efficient and productive the work of the numerous field agencies." Frank Comerford Walker was appointed the executive director. He was also appointed executive secretary of the executive council of twenty-three members which was established July 11, 1933. (*U.S. National Emergency Council—Informational Handbook*)

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY GOLD MEDAL. *See* Medal

NATIONAL GRANGE OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. *See* Agricultural society

NATIONAL HALL OF FAME. *See* Hall of Fame

NATIONAL HOLIDAY. *See* Holiday

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NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT. *See* Industrial recovery act

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS. *See* Arts and letters society

NATIONAL LABOR BOARD. *See* Labor

NATIONAL LABOR PARTY. *See* Labor party (political)

NATIONAL LEAGUE. *See* Baseball league

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD. *See* Labor

NATIONAL PARK. *See* Park

NATIONAL PIKE. *See* Road

NATIONAL PLANNING BOARD (U.S.) to advise on preparation of a comprehensive program of public works was organized July 30, 1933, and was composed of three members, Frederic Adrian Delano, chairman; Wesley Clair Mitchell and Charles Edward Merriam. The board was later abolished and its work delegated to other committees. (*U.S. National Resources Commission—National Planning*)

NATIONAL PROHIBITION SOCIETY.
See Temperance society

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. *See* Science association

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME. *See* Soldiers' home (National)

NATIONAL STATUARY HALL MONUMENT TO A WOMAN. *See* Monument

NATIONAL UNION FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE originated November 1934 at Royal Oak, Mich. The first national convention was held August 14, 1936, at the Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, when the vote was 8,153 to 1 to support William Lemke and Thomas Charles O'Brien as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

NATIONAL UNITARIAN CONVENTION. *See* Unitarian church convention

NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION. *See* Woman suffrage

NATURAL CEMENT ROCK. *See* Cement

NATURAL COLOR PHOTOGRAPH.
See Photograph

NATURAL GAS. *See* Gas

NATURAL SCIENCE SUMMER SCHOOL. *See* School

NATURALIZATION ACT
Nationalization act (colonial). *See* Citizenship

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Naturalization act of the United States Government was that of March 26, 1790 (1 Stat.L.103) authorizing courts of record to "entertain the applications" of alien free white persons who had resided in the United States for two years or more, one year of which should be in a particular state, on proof of good character and on their taking an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution.

NAUTICAL ALMANAC. *See* Almanac

NAUTICAL SCHOOL

See also

Naval Academy Naval War College
Naval Officers Train-
ing School

Nautical municipal school was opened January 11, 1875 at New York City on board the "St. Mary." The officers were Commander Robert Lees Phythian, Lieutenant Commander George Henry Wadleigh, Lieutenants George Washington De Long and William Henry Jaques, all U.S. Naval Academy graduates. From July 22, 1875 to October 8, 1875, a cruise was conducted in New York Sound. The school was authorized by Chapter 288, Laws of New York State, passed April 24, 1873, and was supported by state funds.

Nautical school was established May 29, 1827 at Nantucket, Mass., and was known as Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin's Lancasterian School. It was conducted by William Coffin, Jr. and Miss A. Meach and was located in a wooden schoolhouse. Courses on shipboard to train sailors had been offered previously.

Nautical state school was established by Massachusetts, Chapter 402, Act of June 11, 1891, "act to establish a Nautical Training School" which authorized three commissioners to serve 1, 2 and 3 years for the Massachusetts Nautical Training School. On February 17, 1891, legislation authorized the governor to petition the United States Secretary of the Navy for a suitable vessel, and on October 28, 1892, the steam sloop "Enterprise" was transferred to Massachusetts.

NAVAL ACADEMY

See also

Chaplains' school Naval Officers Train-
Nautical School ing School
Naval War College

Japanese midshipman in the United States Naval Academy was Zun Zow Matzmulla, admitted December 8, 1869, under act of Congress, July 27, 1868 (15 Stat.L.261) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy "to receive for instruction not exceeding six persons to be designated by the government of the Empire of Japan." Matzmulla completed the course in 1873 and stood 28th in a class of 29.

THE FIRST

Naval Academy (U.S.) was established on a nine-acre site at Windmill Point, Fort Severn, Annapolis, Md., transferred on August 15, 1845, by the War Department to the Navy Department for the purpose of establishing a naval school. It was known as the Naval School and officially opened October 10, 1845. The first superintendent was Commander Franklin Buchanan, appointed September 3, 1845. The first graduation was July 1846. On July 1, 1850, the name was changed to the U.S. Naval Academy, and the first graduation exercises were held June 10, 1854. It was transferred to Newport, R.I., May 9, 1861 and was returned to Annapolis, Md., September 9, 1865 when Rear Admiral David Dixon Porter assumed charge. (*James Russell Soley—Historical Sketch of the U.S. Naval Academy*)

Negro midshipman in the United States Naval Academy was James Henry Conyers of South Carolina who attended from September 21, 1872, to November 11, 1873. He did not graduate. (*Annual Register of U.S. Naval Academy, 1874-1875*)

Negro midshipman in the United States Naval Academy to graduate was Wesley Anthony Brown of Washington, D.C., who graduated June 3, 1949, and received his commission as ensign.

NAVAL "ACE." *See* Aviation—Aviator

NAVAL AIR TRAINING SCHOOL. *See* Aviation—School

NAVAL ATTACHE. *See* Naval officer

NAVAL CHAPLAIN. *See* Naval officer

NAVAL CHAPLAINS' SCHOOL. *See* Chaplains' school

NAVAL COALING STATION. *See* Navy

NAVAL DOCTOR. *See* Naval officer

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN CIVIL WAR. *See* Civil war

NAVAL EXPEDITION (Colonial). *See* Navy

NAVAL HOSPITAL. *See* Hospital

NAVAL INSPECTOR (WOMAN). *See* Naval officer

NAVAL MAIL SERVICE. *See* Postal service

NAVAL MILITIA. *See* Navy

NAVAL NURSES CORPS. *See* Navy

NAVAL OFFICER

Admiral in the dental corps. *See* Dental corps (military)

Admiral in uniform to ride in an airplane. *See* Aviation—Passenger

THE FIRST

NAVAL OFFICER—Continued

Admiral killed in action in World War II was Rear Admiral Isaac Campbell Kidd, staff aide to Admiral Husband Edward Kimmel, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, killed December 7, 1941, in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Admiral who was Jewish was Rear Admiral Adolph Marx who was advanced to the rank of rear admiral by President William Howard Taft on July 4, 1908. He entered the service as midshipman on September 26, 1864, served as master, lieutenant, lieutenant-commander and commander.

Captain in the U.S. Navy who was a woman was Captain Sue Sophia Dauser, superintendent of the Nurse Corps, U.S.N., who received the rank of captain on February 26, 1944 and served until November 9, 1945. Previously, she held the relative rank of captain authorized by Public Law No. 828, the Pay Bill, effective December 22, 1942. She entered the service on September 15, 1917 when she was appointed a Naval Reserve Nurse.

Captain in the United States Navy who was Jewish was Uriah Phillips Levy whose rank of captain was effective March 29, 1844. He joined the service as a sailing master on October 21, 1812, became a lieutenant on March 5, 1817, and a commander on February 9, 1837. (*American Jewish Historical Society—Publications—1909*)

Chaplain to win a Congressional Medal of Honor was Lieutenant Commander Joseph Timothy O'Callahan who received the award from President Harry S. Truman on January 23, 1946, at Washington, D.C., for his heroism on board the aircraft carrier "Franklin" when it was bombed off Kobe, Japan, in March 1945.

Commander in chief of the Continental Navy was Esek Hopkins who served from December 22, 1775, to January 2, 1778. (*Edward Field—Esek Hopkins, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Navy During the American Revolution*)

Naval attaché was Lieutenant Commander French Ensor Chadwick. He was sent to London, England, November 15, 1882, where he remained until April 3, 1889. (*French Ensor Chadwick—The American Navy*)

Naval chaplain was William Balch, a Congregationalist. He received his commission from President John Adams on October 30, 1799, and served until May 10, 1801.

Naval chaplain (Continental navy) known to have served was the Reverend Benjamin Parks, a Congregationalist, appointed October 28, 1788, with the relative rank of lieutenant. It is possible that others preceded him but their identities are unknown.

THE FIRST

Naval chaplain who was Catholic was the Reverend Charles Henry Parks who was commissioned chaplain U.S. Navy on April 30, 1888, with the relative rank of lieutenant. He resigned January 25, 1900, with the rank of lieutenant. Actual rank was not given chaplains until March 3, 1899.

Naval chaplain who was Jewish was the Reverend David Goldberg of Corsicana, Texas, who was appointed chaplain U.S. Navy with the rank of lieutenant junior grade on October 30, 1917. He was the only Jewish chaplain who served in World War I. He was advanced to Lieutenant Commander on January 1, 1938, and retired March 1, 1941. (*Clifford Merrill Drury—U.S. Navy Chaplains 1778-1945*)

Naval doctor was Dr. Joseph Harrison appointed in 1775 at Philadelphia, Pa., to serve on the "Alfred." (*John Cropper Wise—Evolution of the Naval Medical Service and the Naval Medical School*)

Naval medical officer to write a book was Edward Cutbush whose *Observations on the Means of Preserving the Health of Soldiers and Sailors; and on the Duties of the Medical Department of the Army and Navy; with remarks on hospitals and their internal arrangement* was printed by Thomas Dobson, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1808. It contained 336 pages and a 14-page supplement by Dr. Benjamin Rush. (*Annals of Medical History—Vol. 5, No. 4*)

Naval nurses corps (woman member) to receive the Distinguished Service Medal was Captain Sue Sophia Dauser who received it December 14, 1945 from Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal.

Naval officer commissioned was Captain Hopley Yeaton of New Hampshire appointed March 21, 1791, by George Washington to command "a cutter in the service of the United States of America."

Naval officer condemned for mutiny was Midshipman Philip Spencer, son of the Secretary of War, who with Boatswain Samuel Cromwell and Seaman Elisha Small, was hanged December 1, 1842, from the yardarm of the U.S.S. "Somers," a brig of war, while at sea in the West Indian waters. They were convicted, at a court martial held on shipboard, of conspiring to organize a mutiny, murder the officers and turn the ship into a pirate cruiser. The commander of the "Somers" was Alexander Slidell Mackenzie who was exonerated at a court of inquiry and court martial of charges. (*Case of the "Somers" Mutiny—Report at Courtmartial of A. S. Mackenzie held at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.*)

Naval officer designated Commander, Aircraft Battle Force was Henry Varnum Butler whose appointment was made March 5, 1935, effective April 1, 1935, with the rank of Vice Admiral.

THE FIRST

Naval officer killed in the Spanish-American war. See Spanish American war

Naval officer to become a Commodore was John Barry, senior officer in the navy, who was appointed in 1794 after the reorganization of the navy. (*Martin Ignatius Joseph Griffin—History of Commodore John Barry*)

Naval officer to become "Admiral of the Navy" was Admiral George Dewey who served from March 3, 1899, until his death, January 16, 1917. The rank was conferred by act of Congress, passed March 2, 1899 (30 Stat.L. 995).

Naval officer to become an Admiral was David Glasgow Farragut who received his appointment on July 25, 1866. Previously by Act of Congress, on July 16, 1862, Farragut had been given the rank of Rear Admiral, and on December 13, 1864, he had received the title of Vice Admiral. (*Joel Tyler Headley—Farragut and Our Naval Commanders*)

Naval officer to become an Engineer in the United States Navy was Charles Haynes Haswell. He was commissioned February 19, 1836, by Secretary of the Navy Mahlon Dickerson, and appointed to design steam-power equipment. (*American Society of Civil Engineers—Transactions 1908—Vol. 61*)

Naval officers to wear the five star insignia as Admirals of the Fleet were Ernest Joseph King, William Daniel Leahy and Chester William Nimitz whose appointments were ratified December 15, 1944, by the Senate. The grade of Fleet Admiral of the U.S. Navy was established by Public Law #482 approved by Act of Congress, December 14, 1944.

Naval surgeon of the U.S. Navy was Dr. George Balfour who was ordered in 1801 to take charge of the first Marine Hospital established at Washington, Norfolk County (now Berkley, Va.). He entered the Army, April 11, 1792, and was transferred to the Navy, March 9, 1798. He resigned on April 12, 1804, to enter private practice. (*Richard Cranston Holcomb—A Century with the Norfolk Naval Hospital*)

Navy Reserve Nurse Corps (Negro nurse) was Phyllis Mae Daley, a registered nurse of New York City, who was sworn in March 8, 1945, as an ensign at the office of the Naval Officer Procurement, New York City.

Negro commissioned officer in the Naval Reserve was Bernard Whitfield Robinson, a medical student at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., who was commissioned June 18, 1942.

Negro commissioned officer in the Regular United States Navy was Ensign John Lee of Indianapolis, Ind., who was commissioned March 1947 and assigned to the U.S.S. Kearsarge.

THE FIRST

Surgeon General of the Navy was Dr. William Maxwell Wood, appointed Chief of Medical Bureau and Surgery, June 28, 1869. He served until October 25, 1871, although he had been placed on the retired list for age on May 27, 1871. The Naval Appropriations Act of March 3, 1871 (16 Stat.L. 532) provided that the chief of the bureau have the title Surgeon General (*Annals of Medical History Vol. 6. No. 4*)

Woman doctor in the regular Navy (U.S.) was Dr. Frances Lois Willoughby of Pitman, N.J., appointed a Lieutenant Commander on October 15, 1948. During World War II, women were accepted in the Navy Medical Corps Reserve on a temporary basis.

Woman naval inspector was Mrs. Jean Hales of Berkeley, Calif., appointed August 24, 1942, by the Twelfth Naval District as junior inspector of engineering to test bars of metal to determine yield and tensile strength.

Woman naval officer was Lieutenant Mildred Helen McAfee inducted August 3, 1942. She was in command of the Waves, the Women Appointed for Voluntary Emergency Service. The oath of office was administered by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in the presence of Admiral Ernest Joseph King and Admiral Randall Jacobs.

Woman physician in the Medical Corps Reserve of the U.S. Navy was Dr. Hulda Thelander of San Francisco, Calif., who received a direct commission as a Lieutenant Commander MC-V (S) U.S.N.R. on April 19, 1944, in accordance with the existing laws. She was assigned to Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Calif.

Women sworn into the regular United States Navy took the oath of office administered by Rear Admiral George Lucius Russell on July 7, 1948 at Washington, D.C. They were Frances Teresa Devaney, Ruth Flora, Kay Louise Langdon, Wilma Juanita Marchal, Doris Roberta Robertson and Edna Earle Young, all of whom were transferred from the Naval Reserve.

NAVAL OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL

See also
Naval Academy
Naval War College

Naval officers' training school was established at Boston, Mass., December 10, 1815, at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass., under the guidance of Commodore William Bainbridge whose courage as a naval leader had been demonstrated in the war with Tripoli.

NAVAL PATROL BOMBER. See Aviation—Airplane

NAVAL POST OFFICE. See Post office

THE FIRST

NAVAL RADIO STATION. See Radio station

NAVAL RESERVE OFFICER. See Naval officer

NAVAL SEAPLANE. See Ship

NAVAL SHIP. See Ship

NAVAL SURGEON. See Naval officer

NAVAL UNIFORM. See Navy

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE

Naval War College was at Coaster's Harbor Island, Newport, R.I., and was established by General Order No. 325 of October 6, 1884. Commander Stephen Bleecker Luce was appointed superintendent on September 13, 1884. It opened September 1885 with a class of eight. (*Albert Gleaves—Life and Letters of Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce*)

NAVAL ORANGES. See Oranges

NAVIGATION ACT affecting the American colonies was passed by the British Parliament in 1651 by which all merchandise for the English-American plantations were exempted from duty for three years on the condition that no colonial vessel be suffered to land any goods of the growth of the plantations and carry them to a foreign port. Except for intercolonial trade all goods were to be carried in English bottoms.

Navigation Act (U.S.) was approved July 20, 1789 (1 Stat.L.27). It imposed a duty on the tonnage of vessels. (*Lloyd Milton Short—Bureau of Navigation*)

NAVIGATION BUREAU (U.S.) was established under the Treasury Department by Act of Congress, July 5, 1884 (23 Stat.L.118), and permanently organized July 1, 1885. The Bureau was in charge of a Deputy Commissioner of Navigation appointed by the President. (*Lloyd Milton Short—The Bureau of Navigation, Its History, Activities and Organization*)

NAVY

American sailor to lose his life in World War I. See World war I

Armor plate contract (Navy). See Armor plate contract (U.S.N.)

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the United States Navy was authorized by Act of Congress, August 31, 1842 (5 Stat.L.579). It was organized in 1842 by Dr. William Paul Crillon Barton who served as Chief from September 2, 1842 to April 1, 1844. He was the first chief and was the senior surgeon of the navy at the time of his death. (*Military Surgeon. Vol XLVI*)

Naval coaling station on foreign soil was completed by the Navy in Lower California, Mexico, in April 1901.

THE FIRST

Naval expedition (Colonial) was in 1613 against a French settlement in Nova Scotia. It consisted of eleven vessels carrying a total of fourteen light guns, commanded by Samuel Argall [Argall] from Virginia. He captured Mount Desert, St. Croix and Port Royal, Nova Scotia. (*Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings. November 1844*)

Naval fleet was authorized on October 13, 1775, when the Continental Congress authorized two cruisers, one of ten guns and another of fourteen guns, and appointed a Marine Committee, consisting of John Adams, John Langdon and Silas Deane, from its members to be in complete control of naval affairs. Although open hostilities began April 19, 1775, no consideration was given to protection by sea until October 5, 1775, when news was received that a British naval fleet would arrive. The Continental Navy was organized December 22, 1775, and consisted of two 24-gun frigates, the "Alfred" (Captain Dudley Saltonstall) and the "Columbus" (Captain Abraham Whipple) and two 14-gun brigs, the "Andrea Doria" (Captain Nicholas Biddle) and the "Cabot" (Captain John Burroughs Hopkins), and the schooners "Hornet," (10 guns), "Wasp" (8 guns) and the "Fly" (8 guns). Esek Hopkins was commissioned commander of the fleet and received \$125 a month. Sailors received \$8 a month.

Naval legislation standardizing nomenclature for naval vessels was a Congressional resolution passed March 3, 1819 (3 Stat.L.538) "Resolution declaring the manner in which the vessels comprising the Navy of the United States shall be named." It provided that the Secretary of the Navy shall name ships of the first class for states of the second class for rivers and of the third class for cities and towns."

Naval militia (state) was the Massachusetts Naval Battalion organized under Executive Order of March 18, 1890, carried into effect by General Order No.6, A.G.O. Massachusetts of the same date authorizing the formation of four companies to be lettered A,B,C and D. The companies were formed March 25, 1890, with Thomas A. DeBlois, William M. Paul, William M. Wood and John W. Weeks, all of Boston, commanding companies A,B,C and D, respectively. On May 7, 1890, John Codman Soley, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, was commissioned Lieutenant Commander of the Naval Battalion.

Naval nurses corps was established May 13, 1908 (35 Stat.L.146). Navy nurses received the "same pay allowances, emoluments and privileges as the nurse corps (female) of the Army. The first superintendent was Esther Voorhees Hasson who served from August 18, 1908, to January 16, 1911.

Naval protection was afforded by the Revenue Cutter Service which was organized August 4, 1790 (1 Stat.L.145), under an Act of

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Congress, approved by President George Washington. It operated under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. For six years and eleven months the revenue cutters formed the only armed force of the United States afloat. Commissions were granted March 21, 1791, to captains to command "a cutter in the Service of the United States of America" under the United States Revenue Cutter Service (now Coast Guard).

Naval uniforms (standardized) were adopted by the Marine Committee September 5, 1776. The uniform of captains in the navy was to be a coat of blue with red labels, slashed cuffs, a stand-up collar, flat yellow buttons, blue breeches and a red waistcoat with yellow lace. The sailors or marines were to have a green coat faced with white, round cuffs, slashed sleeves and pockets, with buttons around the cuff, a silver epaulet on the right shoulder, shirt collars turned back, buttons to match the facings, white waistcoat and breeches edged with green, black gaiters and garters. The men were also to have green shirts, "if they can be procured."

Navy day. *See* Holiday

Navy yard acquired after the establishment of the Navy Department, April 30, 1798, was the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N.H., which was purchased June 12, 1800, from William Dennet and wife for \$5,500. It embraced 58.18 acres and had previously been used in the building of men-of-war.

Prize money awarded by the United States Navy was granted to the U.S.S. "Delaware," commanded by Captain Stephen Decatur, Sr., which captured the French schooner "Croyable" in June 1798 off the Delaware Capes during the Naval War with France (1798-1801). By act of Congress, June 28, 1798 (1 Stat.L.574), captured vessels were sent to the marshals of the various districts to be libeled and tried by the District Courts. The act provided that after condemnation the part accruing to the United States was to be paid into the public treasury, and the amount due the officers and crews to be distributed among them in the proportions which the President should direct. Awards of prize money, however, were made as early as the Revolution to men on the vessels of the Continental and state navies and privateers.

Secretary of the Navy was Benjamin Stodert of Maryland who was appointed by President John Adams, May 18, 1798. He was commissioned May 21, 1798, entered upon his duties June 18, 1798, and served until March 3, 1801. George Cabot of Massachusetts had been nominated on May 1, 1798, commissioned May 3, 1798, but on May 11, 1798, had declined to serve. Appointments were made under the act of April 30, 1798 (1 Stat.L.553), which

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established the Navy Department. (*Henry Cabot Lodge—"Life and Letters of George Cabot"*)

Shot fired by the American navy in World War I. *See* World war I

NAVY DAY. *See* Holiday

NAVY DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL. *See* Medal

NAVY "E" AWARD

Army-Navy "E" awards were made to twenty war production plants, the first presentation ceremonies being held August 10, 1942. The award was granted to 4,283 concerns, approximately 5 per cent of those engaged in war work. In July 1942, the Navy "E," the Army "A" and the Army-Navy Munitions Board "star" awards were all merged into the Army-Navy "E."

Navy "E" certificate of meritorious service presented to an institution of higher learning was awarded by Lieutenant Holman Faust to Dr. Clarence Addison Dykstra, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., on June 1, 1942, in recognition of the university's contribution of more men to naval aviation than any other similar institution.

Navy "E" certificates of meritorious service were granted to fourteen companies on July 25, 1941, by the Bureau of Ordnance, U.S. Navy.

NAVY EXPERT PISTOL SHOT MEDAL. *See* Medal

NAVY FIGHTER AIRPLANE. *See* Aviation—Airplane

NAVY MAIL SERVICE. *See* Postal service

NAVY RESERVE NURSE CORPS. *See* Naval officer

NAVY SHIP. *See* Ship

NAVY TORPEDO STATION. *See* Torpedo station

NAVY UNIT COMMENDATION DECORATION. *See* Medal

NAVY YARD. *See* Navy

NEEDLE-TYPE DAM. *See* Dam

NEEDLES (machine made) for sewing were manufactured by the Excelsior Needle Company of Wolcottville, Conn., which was organized March 2, 1866, with \$20,000 capital. By using the cold swaging process, needles of a uniform size and shape were made at a price much less than the cost of the crude needles previously made. (*Rev. Samuel Orcutt—History of Torrington, Conn.*)

THE FIRST**NEGRO**

See also under names of churches, civil and military positions, organizations, professions, scholarships, schools, sports, etc.

National colored convention assembled at Bethel Church, Philadelphia, Pa., on September 15, 1830 to better the condition of the Negro. It was attended by delegates from seven states. Bishop Richard Allen was elected the first president.

Negro college graduate was John Brown Russwurm, one of thirty-two men graduates who completed the four-year course at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., in 1826. Three years later, Russwurm received his A.M. from Bowdoin.

NEON TUBE ADVERTISING SIGN. *See* Electric sign

NERVOUS DISEASES RESEARCH INSTITUTE. *See* Research institute

NETWORK TELEVISION DISTANCE DEMONSTRATION. *See* Television

NEURASTHENIA BOOK. *See* Medical book

NEUROLOGICAL INSTITUTE. *See* Research institute

NEUROLOGY TEXTBOOK. *See* Medical book

NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION was made by President George Washington on April 22, 1793 "whereas it appears that a state of war exists between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands on the one part and France on the other" citizens of the United States will be "liable to punishment or forfeiture under the law of nations by committing aiding or abetting hostilities against any of the said powers."

NEUTRALITY REGULATION, governing the actions of citizens, was passed by act of Congress, June 5, 1794 (1 Stat.L.381). Any citizen who "accepts and exercises a commission to serve a foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace shall be fined not more than \$2,000 and imprisoned not more than three years." The first conviction was that of Isaac Williams of Norwich, Conn., who accepted a commission in a French armed vessel and served against Great Britain. He was tried in September 1799, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Connecticut District, at Hartford, Conn., found guilty under two counts, and sentenced to a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for four months, on each charge. (*Francis Wharton—State Trials of the U.S.*)

NEW CHURCH TEMPLE. *See* Swedenborgian or New Church Temple

THE FIRST

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. *See* Brokerage

NEWS AGENCY for gathering news was established in Boston, Mass., about 1811. Local papers were issued weekly and the current news was discussed at the coffee houses, the principal one of which was "Gilbert's Coffee House and Marine Diary." In 1814, Samuel Topliff became the owner of this establishment the name of which he changed to the Merchant's Reading Room. The local newspapers published news "from Mr. Topliff's correspondent." Topliff kept a record of the news for his own patrons and supplied the papers with news articles which he collected from his correspondents in foreign countries. (*Ethel Stanwood Bolton—"Memoir of Samuel Topliff" in Topliff's Travels*)

Financial news agency was the Kiernan Financial News Agency established in 1869 by John James Kiernan at 21 Wall Street, New York City. In 1882, the service was extended to include results of athletic contests, arrivals of steamships, commodity quotations abroad, etc.

NEWS CORRESPONDENT

Negro news correspondent was Joel Augustus Rogers who was sent to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, by the Pittsburgh, Pa., *Courier*, in October 1935. He returned April 21, 1936.

Negro news correspondent accredited to the White House was Harry McAlpin representing the Atlanta, Ga., *Daily World* and the press service of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association. He attended his first White House press conference February 8, 1944.

Negro news correspondent admitted to the House of Representatives and Senate press gallery was Percival L. Prattis, representative of *Our World*, New York City, who was accredited on February 3, 1947.

Washington correspondent of importance was James Gordon Bennett whose articles commenced January 2, 1828, in the *New York Enquirer*, later the *Courier and Enquirer*. (*Oliver Carlson—The Man Who Made News*)

White House reporter was William W. (Bill) Price employed by the Washington, D.C., *Star* from April 24, 1897, to February 17, 1917. Commencing with President Theodore Roosevelt's administration (1901-1909), he interviewed celebrities at the Executive Mansion, instead of at Capitol Hill.

Woman news correspondent accredited to the White House was Mrs. Emily Edson Briggs, correspondent for the Philadelphia, Pa., *Press*, who used the pseudonym "Olivia" for her "Olivia Letters" published January 1866 to January 7, 1882, during the administration of Presidents Johnson, Grant, Hayes and Garfield. (*Emily Edson Briggs—The Olivia Letters*)

THE FIRST

Woman news reporter at a political convention was Mary Ashton Rice Livermore, one of the editors of the *New Covenant* who covered the Republican National Convention, May 12th-18th, 1860, at the Chicago Wigwam, Chicago, Ill., which nominated Abraham Lincoln. (*Edith Horton—A Group of Famous Women*)

NEWS DISPATCH BY CABLE. See Cable

NEWS DISPATCH BY TELEGRAPH. See Telegraph

NEWS DISPATCH BY TELEPHONE. See Telephone

NEWS PHOTOGRAPH. See Photograph

NEWSBOY was Barney Flaherty, a ten-year-old who answered the advertisement, "To the Unemployed—A number of steady men can find employment by vending this paper. A liberal discount is allowed to those who buy to sell again," inserted in the *New York Sun*, New York City, on September 4, 1833, by Benjamin Day, the publisher.

NEWSPAPER

Abolition newspaper was the *Philanthropist*, published and edited by Charles Osborn, which appeared at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, on August 29, 1817. It published "An Appeal to Philanthropists" by Benjamin Lundy, which is claimed to be the most powerful abolition appeal ever made. (*Ohio State Arch. and Hist. Soc. Pub. Vol. XXXI*)

Arabic daily newspaper in the United States was *Al-Hoda*, founded February 22, 1898, in Philadelphia, Pa., as a weekly by Naoum Anthony Mokarzel. On August 25, 1902, it started publication as a daily in New York City. Mr. Mokarzel was editor-in-chief and owner until his death in 1932.

Chinese daily newspaper was the *Chung Sai Yat Po* (The Chinese Western Daily Paper) of San Francisco, Calif., the first issue of which appeared February 16, 1900. It was 15 x 22 inches and consisted of four pages. The founder of the paper was Ng Poon Chew, Litt.D., who was the president and managing editor until his death, March 13, 1931.

College daily was the *Yale News* which was published at New Haven, Conn., on January 28, 1878. In that issue it was stated that it would be published daily during the college term.

Colored comic section. See below Newspaper Sunday comic section

Constitution of the United States first published in a newspaper. See Constitution of the United States

Czech language newspaper was the *Slovan Amerikansky*, a small folio weekly sheet edited

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by Frank Korizek and first issued January 1, 1860, at Racine, Wis. (*Fanny S. Stone—Racine, Belle City of the Lakes*)

Daily newspaper was the *Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser* published by David C. Claypoole and John Dunlap at Philadelphia, Pa., which appeared September 21, 1784, as a daily. It sold for four pence a copy. Previously, it had been the *Pennsylvania Packet and General Advertiser* founded in 1771 as a weekly. The claim of being the first daily newspaper is also made for the *Pennsylvania Evening Post and Daily Advertiser* whose title was changed in 1783 from the *Pennsylvania Evening Post and Public Advertiser*. It originally appeared on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday as a tri-weekly from June 24, 1775, until January 7, 1779, when it became a semi-weekly. Benjamin Towne was editor and publisher.

Declaration of Independence first published in a newspaper. See Declaration of Independence

Democratic newspaper using the word "Democrat" in its title was the Philadelphia, Pa., *Democratic Press* published three times a week from March 27, 1807 until June 29, 1807 when it appeared as a daily, *The Democratic Press for the Country*. The editor was John Binns. (*Pennsylvania Historical Commission—A Checklist of Pennsylvania Newspapers*)

French daily newspaper was the *Courrier Francais* of Philadelphia, Pa., established April 15, 1794. It became a tri-weekly August 24, 1795, but was restored to a daily October 26, 1795. It was discontinued July 3, 1798.

French daily newspaper (successful) was the *Courrier des Etats Unis* which appeared June 10, 1851 in New York City with Paul Arpin as editor. It was originally started as a weekly by E. William Hoskin, the founder and first editor, and the first issue appeared March 1, 1828.

French newspaper was the "*Courier de l'Amcrique*" of Philadelphia published from July 27, 1784, to October 26, 1784.

German daily newspaper was the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* published in New York City on January 26, 1850. It was originally a weekly paper, the first issue of which appeared December 24, 1834. The first editor was Gustav Adolf Neumann.

German newspaper was published on May 6, 1732 by Benjamin Franklin at Philadelphia, Pa., and was entitled *Philadelphische Zeitung*. It was a small sheet printed in German, four pages, 6½ by 9 inches, text in double columns and in Roman type. The second issue appeared on Sonnabend den 24 June 1732. Christopher Sauer's German newspaper *Der Hoch-Deutsche Pennsylvanische Geschicht-Schreiber, oder Sammlung wichtiger nachrichten aus dem Natur-und-Kirchen-Reich*, "The High German

THE FIRST

NEWSPAPER—*Continued*

Historian or Collection of Important News from the Kingdom of Nature and of the Church" which is generally credited as the first newspaper was first published on August 20, 1739. (*Penn. Mag. of History and Biography*. April 1902—"The First German Newspaper in America")

Greek newspaper was the *Atlantis*, issued March 3, 1894 from 2 Stone Street, New York City as a four-page weekly of tabloid size, and later on two and three times a week. On January 3, 1905, it became a full-sized four-page daily. It was the first Greek publication in America and the first publication in the world to use typesetting machinery for the Greek alphabet. Its founder and first editor was Solon John Vlasto.

Hungarian daily newspaper was the *Amerikai Magyar Népszava* published October 18, 1904, at New York City. Its founder and editor-in-chief was Geza David Berko. It was originally established in March 1899 as a weekly, and then was issued twice a week until October 18, 1904, when it became a daily.

Illustrated daily newspaper was the New York *Daily Graphic* which was published in 1873 and sold for five cents a copy. Zinc plate etchings were issued. The first issue was Tuesday, March 4, 1873.

Illustrated tabloid was the *Illustrated Daily News* of New York City which appeared on June 26, 1919. It was published by Robert Rutherford McCormick and Joseph Medill Patterson. (*Willard Grosvenor Bleyer—History of American Journalism*)

Index. See Newspaper index

Indian newspaper was the *Cherokee Phoenix*, a weekly newspaper in English and Cherokee published from February 21, 1828, to October 1835 at New Echota, Ga. (the capital of the Cherokee nation). The Cherokee alphabet was invented by Sequoyah, son of Mastahangan. The paper was edited by Elias Boudinot who was educated at the foreign mission school at Cornwall, Conn., at the instance of the philanthropist whose name he was allowed to adopt. (*Frederick Webb Hodge—Handbook of American Indians*)

Insurance service offered by a newspaper. See Insurance

Italian newspaper was *Il Progresso Italo-Americano*, issued in New York City in September 1880. The first owner and editor was Charles Barsotti.

Mimeographed daily newspaper was the *Kellogg Daily Reminder*, published July 25, 1923, by Eaton's Letter Shop, Kellogg, Idaho. The founder and first editor was Marson M. Eaton, Jr. The first issue was only one sheet printed on both sides.

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Negro newspaper edited by Negroes for Negroes was *Freedom's Journal*, a four-page weekly published in New York City from March 16, 1827, to March 28, 1829, and edited by John Brown Russworm and Samuel E. Cornish. (*Frederick German Detweiler—The Negro Press in the U.S.*)

Newspaper was a broadside. One of the earliest of the broadsides and in some ways the most important was *The Present State of the New English Affairs*. It was published "to prevent false reports" in 1689 by Samuel Green at Cambridge, Mass., and consisted of a single sheet printed in two columns, newspaper style, folio size, 8 x 14½ inches. (*Isaiah Thomas—History of Printing in America*)

Newspaper advertisement. See Advertisement

Newspaper cartoon. See Cartoon

Newspaper colored supplement was issued by the New York City *World Sunday*, November 19, 1893, and consisted of a four-page section, the outside pages of which were printed in five colors. Two half-page drawings in color featured "A Scene in Atlantic Gardens, Saturday Night" and "The Cathedral at Eleven O'Clock Mass." The inside pages were printed in black.

Newspaper delivery train was operated by the International Great Northern Railroad over the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, in 1883 to deliver the *Galveston News* to subscribers located between Galveston and Houston, Texas. The *News* paid \$500 a month for the exclusive lease of the train.

Newspaper editorial apology appeared in the *American Weekly Mercury* of April 20, 1721. It stated, "N.B. In our last week's *Mercury* [April 13] No. 70, there is an account inserted from a private Letter sent to Boston, dated the 20th of September last, That the Government of Pennsylvania is Surrendered to the Crown, etc. These are to give Notice that we have now Letters from London, of a later Date, by which we find that the said Report concerning the Province of Pennsylvania is false and groundless and therefore was both by them and us too rashly inserted." This newspaper was published in Philadelphia, Pa.

Newspaper printed on a train was the *Weekly Herald*, a single sheet printed on both sides, approximately seven by eight inches. It was issued by Thomas Alva Edison and distributed on the train between Port Huron and Detroit, Mich. The first known issue was dated Port Huron, Mich., February 3, 1862.

Newspaper printed on pine-pulp paper was the *Soperton News*, Soperton, Ga., of March 31, 1933, a four-page six-column newspaper. The pines were grown in Treutlen County, Ga., and the paper was obtained from

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the Charles Holmes Herty-Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory, now the Herty Foundation Laboratory.

Newspaper printed on pine-pulp paper in color was the *News* of Dallas, Tex., a daily, which printed a pine-paper edition March 31, 1937.

Newspaper printed on wood-pulp paper was the *Boston Morning Journal* of Boston, Mass., published January 15, 1863. It was a four-page eight-column newspaper and sold for three cents a copy.

Newspaper published at sea was the illustrated *Atlantic Telegraph* printed on board the cable-laying "Great Eastern" captained by James Anderson. It sold for five shillings for the series. Issues were published Saturday, July 29, 1865, August 5, 1865 and August 12, 1865. (*Isabella Field Judson—Cyrus W. Field—His Life and Work*)

Newspaper published at sea (daily) to carry world news was the *Cunard Daily Bulletin* inaugurated by Marconi in October 1902 on the S.S. "Campania" and the S.S. "Lucania," at that time "the crack liners of the fleet." The news was obtained from the wireless stations at Poldhu, Cornwall, England, and Glace Bay, Canada.

Newspaper published at sea (radio news service) was the *Trans-Atlantic Times*, a four-page newspaper, which was issued on November 15, 1899, on board the American liner "St Paul," by Signor Marconi and two engineers. It sold for \$1 a copy, the revenue from which was donated to the Seamen's Fund. The news was obtained by wireless from the Needles Station, Isle of Wight, thirty-six miles away.

Newspaper published on the Pacific Coast was the *Oregon Speculator*, a semi-monthly issued at Oregon City, Ore., February 5, 1846. Its slogan was "Westward the star of empire takes its way." The newspaper was published by the Oregon Printing Association and was non-political. The first editor was Colonel William G. T'Vault. The first Californian newspaper was the *Californian* published August 15, 1846 at Monterey, Calif., by Robert Semple and the Rev. Walter Colton. (*John B. Horner—Oregon History and Early Literature*)

Newspaper published south of the Potomac River was the *Virginia Gazette*, containing "the freshest advices both Foreign and Domestic." It was established by William Parks and began its regular publication in Williamsburg, Va., August 5, 1736. It was a single sheet folded so as to have four pages. The subscription price was fifteen shillings a year.

Newspaper published west of the Alleghanies was the *Pittsburgh Gazette* which was first issued on July 29, 1786. It was founded by John Scull and Joseph Hall and was printed

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in a log house on the Monongahela River, Pittsburgh, Pa. (*Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh Spirit—Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce*)

Newspaper publisher was Benjamin Harris, "the father of American newspapers." His paper, *Publick Occurrences, Both Foreign and Domestic* was issued from the London Coffee House, Boston, Mass., printed by R. Pierce, on September 25, 1690, but was promptly suppressed because of certain "reflexions" distasteful to Governor Simon Bradstreet of Massachusetts. Harris had intended to issue it monthly "or if any Glut of Occurrences happen, oftener," but only the one issue appeared. It was a one-sheet paper folded to present four pages, containing news in double columns. The last page was blank. There were no advertisements. (*George Emery Littlefield—Early Massachusetts Press*)

Newspaper room (library). See Library

Newspaper serial story in an American newspaper appeared in Samuel Keimer's *Pennsylvania Gazette* in Philadelphia in 1729. It was entitled "Religious Courtship" and was written by Daniel Defoe, author of *Robinson Crusoe*. It was reprinted from his book of the same name published in 1722 at London, England.

Newspaper (successful) was the *Boston News-Letter* the first issue of which was dated April 17-24, 1704. The editor was John Campbell, a New England postmaster, who earned the distinction of being America's first vendor of news. It was printed by Bartholomew Green in a back room of his home. The page size was 7½ by 12½ inches and was set in small pica type. The paper was without competition for fifteen years and reached a circulation of three hundred copies.

Newspaper Sunday comic section was published by the *New York World* in 1893. The drawings were made by Richard Felton Outcault and depicted a humorous set of characters under the title of "Hogan's Alley." On November 18, 1894, they published the first of his six-box cartoon series "The Origin of a New Species," and later "The Yellow Kid." This was the first successful colored section.

Newspaper to appear on Sunday was the *Sunday Monitor*, Baltimore, Md., published by Philip Edwards, which appeared December 18, 1796. It consisted of four pages, 10¼ x 17 inches.

Newspaper to be microfilmed. See Check photographing device

Newspaper to use an airplane. See Aviation—Airplane

Newspaper with perfumed advertising page was issued March 25, 1937, by the *Daily News*, Washington, D.C. It contained a page advertisement of the Peoples Drug Stores featuring flowers.

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NEWSPAPER—Continued

Newspaper wrappers. See Postal service

Penny daily newspaper was *The Cent* which was published in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1830 by Dr. Christopher Columbus Conwell, but the first successful penny paper was the *New York Sun* published by Benjamin Henry Day which appeared on September 3, 1833. (George Henry Payne—*History of Journalism in the U.S.*)

Political newspaper of national importance was the *Gazette of the United States*, the political organ of Alexander Hamilton, edited by John Fenno. The first issue appeared in New York City, April 11, 1789. When the government moved its headquarters to Philadelphia, the *Gazette* followed. The first issue printed in Philadelphia was April 14, 1790. The *New York Weekly Journal* was established November 5, 1733, by John Peter Zenger as a political organ to expose Governor Crosby. Zenger was arrested and imprisoned November 17, 1734, defended by Andrew Hamilton, a Philadelphia lawyer, and acquitted. His newspaper is often termed the first political paper. (Merritt Way Haynes—*Student's History of Printing*)

Radio facsimile newspaper was issued by KSTP, St. Paul, Minn., on December 17, 1937. It consisted of a roll of sensitized paper nearly five inches wide with perforations at the sides.

Radio facsimile newspaper daily was broadcast December 7, 1938, by the "*Post Dispatch*," St. Louis, Mo., over Station W9XZY on an ultra high frequency. Nine pages, each 8½ inches long, four columns to a page, printed in seven-point type were especially prepared. About fifteen minutes was required to transmit each page.

Religious weekly newspaper. See Religious publication

Spanish newspaper was *El Redactor*, published July 1, 1827, in New York City. The first editor was Juan José de Larena.

Trademark controversy involving a newspaper. See Trademark Lawsuit

Transoceanic newspaper was the *Daily Mail*, a weekly digest of the London, England, *Daily Mail*, dated January 5, 1944. It was made up and edited in London, microfilmed and flown to New York City where it was enlarged and printed. It contained twelve pages, 9 by 12 inches, four columns wide.

Ukrainian daily newspaper was the *Ukrainian Daily News* established January 31, 1920, at New York City. The first editor was M. Tkach.

Woman newspaper editor. See Woman

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Yiddish daily newspaper was the *Yiddishes-Tageblatt* or "Jewish Daily News" which was founded in New York City in 1885 by Kasriel Hersch Sarasohn.

NEWSPAPER AUDIT

Newspaper circulation audit was made by a group of advertisers who organized the Association of American Advertisers to verify circulation figures. On August 21, 1914, the Audit Bureau of Circulations was formed in Chicago, Ill., with headquarters in that city as a cooperative, non-profit-making organization. Membership was composed of advertisers, advertising agencies and publishers. Of the twenty-five directors, four were from daily newspapers, two from magazines, two from business papers, two from farm papers, two from advertising agencies and thirteen from among advertisers.

NEWSPAPER INDEX separately published was *The Index to the New York Times for 1865*, published in 1866 by Henry J. Raymond & Company, New York City. It contained 182 pages. Earlier indexes were printed primarily for staff use.

NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE

Newspaper syndicate to supply articles, stories, etc., was started on November 8, 1884, but was postponed until November 15, 1884, by Samuel Sidney McClure of New York City who organized the McClure Syndicate. Because the syndicate offered larger payment than individual newspapers, a better class of writers commenced to write for the daily press, their articles being syndicated throughout the country. (Samuel Sidney McClure—*My Autobiography*)

Press syndicate facsimile transmission. See Radio facsimile transmission

Syndication of newspaper material was attempted by Moses Yale Beach of New York City who printed John Tyler's annual message delivered December 7, 1841, to the second session of the 27th Congress. Sales were made to the Albany, N.Y., *Advertiser*, Troy, N.Y., *Whig*, Salem, Mass., *Gazette*, the Boston, Mass., *Times*, etc., which printed their own names and titles in the blank space provided for that purpose. (Alexander Gurdon Abell—*Life of John Tyler*)

NEWSREEL. See Moving picture

NEWSREEL THEATRE. See Theatre

NIAGARA FALLS

Person to cross Niagara Falls on a tight rope was Jean François Gravelet, a Frenchman, better known by his professional name, Emile Blondin, whose first exhibition took place on June 30, 1859, before a crowd of five thousand people. Wearing pink tights and a spangled tunic of yellow silk, he crossed a cable about two inches in diameter strung one hundred and fifty-one feet high. The rope

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was stretched below the suspension bridge with a series of parallel ropes alongside. In 1859 and 1860, Blondin gave a series of "ascensions." He carried a man on his back across the cable, trundled over a loaded wheelbarrow, and walked across in a sack. On July 14, 1859, dressed as an ape, he pushed a wheelbarrow across. He usually carried a long pole which aided him to balance himself and at the same time served as a guard in case he fell as it would come in contact with the parallel ropes and would prevent him from falling into the river. (*George Washington Holley—The Falls of Niagara*)

Person to go over Niagara Falls in a barrel was Anna Edison Taylor, who, on October 24, 1901, went over the Horseshoe Falls on the Canadian side in a barrel four and a half feet high and three feet in diameter. A leather harness and cushions were placed inside the barrel to protect her.

Person to go over Niagara Falls in a rubber ball was Jean Lussier who made the descent July 4, 1928, in a ball of his own construction weighing 750 pounds and costing \$1,485. It was equipped with oxygen tanks and reinforced with cushions. It was set adrift from a launch and went over the Horseshoe Falls. (*Wide World Magazine—Jan. 1929. Vol. 26. #370*)

Utilization of Niagara Falls waterpower was made in 1757 by Chabert Joncaire who dug a ditch so that the water would operate an over-shot waterwheel to drive a crude sawmill. In 1879, the water turned a small dynamo which fed sixteen arc lights in Prospect Park. In Niagara Falls, N.Y. December 1881 an arc light machine was installed in a papermill on the cliff.

Utilization of Niagara Falls waterpower (large scale) was made on June 13, 1889, by the Cataract Construction Company incorporated under the general laws of the State of New Jersey. It later became the Niagara Falls Power Company. Ground was broken October 4, 1890. On October 24, 1893, a contract was executed with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., for three 5,000-horsepower generators delivering two-phase currents at 2,200 volts, 25 cycles. The first 5,000-horsepower turboalternator unit was completed within eighteen months. On August 26, 1895, power was first transmitted commercially, the current being employed by the Pittsburgh Reduction Company in the reduction of aluminum ore. Buffalo received its first power for commercial purposes November 15, 1896. The three 5,000-horsepower generators at first installed were changed to 11,000 volt machines after twenty-five years of service and these are still in use. Prior to this installation, 1,000-horsepower was the capacity of the largest generator. (*Edward Dean Adams—Niagara Power*)

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NICKEL AND COBALT REFINERY was established in 1845 at Mine La Motte, Mo. by James Curtis Booth. (*Amer. Philadelphia Soc. Proc. Vol. XXV*)

NICKEL COIN. See Money

NICKEL PLATING was invented by William H. Remington of Boston, Mass., who obtained patent No.82,877 on October 6, 1868, on a "process of electroplating with nickel." He used a solution prepared by dissolving refined nickel in nitric acid, then precipitating the nickel by the addition of carbonate of potash, washing the precipitate with water and dissolving it in a solution of sal-ammoniac, after which it was filtered.

"NICKELODEON." See Moving picture theater—Theater in the world devoted exclusively to the exhibition of motion pictures

NIGHT BASEBALL GAME. See Baseball game

NIGHT COURT. See Court

NO-HIT BASEBALL GAME. See Baseball game

NO-RUN NINE INNING BASEBALL GAME. See Baseball game

NOBEL PRIZE

Husband and wife in the United States to receive a joint Nobel prize award were Dr. Carl Ferdinand Cori and Dr. Gerty Theresa Cori of the Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo., who discovered how sugar in the human system is converted into glycogen through an enzyme or biological catalyst called phosphorylase. The award was announced October 23, 1947. A co-sharer of the medicine award was Dr. Bernardo Alberto Houssay of the Buenos Aires Institute of Biology and Experimental Medicine for work on the hormone.

Nobel Prize awarded to an American was in 1906 to President Theodore Roosevelt for his service in the cause of peace in concluding the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan at the end of the Russo-Japanese War.

Nobel Prize in chemistry awarded to an American was in 1914 to Theodore William Richards of Harvard University "in recognition of his accurate determination of the atomic weight of a large number of chemical elements."

Nobel Prize in literature awarded to an American was in 1930 to Sinclair Lewis "for his great and living art in painting life, with a talent for creating types with wit and humor."

Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology awarded to an American was in 1912 to Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute for

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NOBEL PRIZE—*Continued*

Medical Research "for his work on vascular ligature and on the grafting of blood vessels and organs."

Nobel Prize in physics awarded to an American was in 1907 to Albert Abraham Michelson of the University of Chicago "for his optical instruments of precision, and the spectroscopic and metrologic investigations which he carried out by means of them." (*Scientific Monthly*, January 1939)

NOMINATING CONVENTION. *See* Political convention

NON-DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGE. *See* College

NON-FORFEITURE INSURANCE POLICY. *See* Insurance

NON-RELIGIOUS COMMUNISTIC SETTLEMENT. *See* Communistic society

NORMAL SCHOOL

See also College

Normal school for the exclusive preparation of teachers was the Concord Academy, Concord, Vt., opened March 11, 1823 by Rev. Samuel Read Hall who conducted it as a teachers seminary until 1830.

Normal school instruction course by a university was offered December 1, 1841 when Alfred Saxe was appointed Professor of Normal Instruction at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., for a term of two years "to prepare teachers more perfectly for the business of instruction." No tuition charge was made for the course which was of one year duration.

Normal school (state) was the Normal School, Lexington, Mass., which opened July 3, 1839 with only three pupils. Cyrus Pierce was the first principal. Edmund Dwight of Boston offered \$10,000 on condition that the Commonwealth appropriate the same amount to be expended by the Board of Education in qualifying teachers for common schools. On April 19, 1838, the council appropriated the \$10,000 to be used as required. On December 15, 1853, the school moved to Framingham, Mass., where it is now located. (*Rev. Samuel Joseph May—Memoir of Cyrus Pierce, First Principal of the First State Normal School in the United States*)

Normal school (state) where students actually conducted classes was the Oswego Training School for Primary Teachers, Oswego, N.Y., established May 1, 1861 with an enrollment of nine students. Dr. Edward Austin Sheldon who served from 1861 to 1897 was the first principal. The first class, 39 students, graduated 1862. On March 4, 1863, the New York legislature passed "an act for the support of a training school for primary teachers"

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which appropriated \$3,000 for two years calculated on an attendance of 50 pupils. On April 7, 1866, New York passed the Normal School Act, and on March 27, 1867 acquired the school as a state normal school and changed its name to the Oswego State Normal and Training School. (*Ned Harland Dearborn—The Oswego Movement in American Education*)

Teachers training school (Jewish) was Gratz College, Philadelphia, Pa., which offered a series of general lectures in 1895. Nine trustees were elected February 17, 1895, who selected from their number Moses Aaron Dropsie as president, Charles Joseph Cohen as treasurer, and David Sulzberger as secretary. Regular instruction did not commence until 1897.

Woman principal of a normal school was Anna Callender Brackett who on January 5, 1863, took charge of the St. Louis Normal School, St. Louis, Mo. Miss Sarah M. Platt acted as her assistant. Miss Platt and Miss Ann J. Forsyth were temporarily in charge of the school until the principalship was granted to Miss Brackett. (*Report of the St. Louis Public Schools. 1862-1863*)

NORTH POLE. *See* Aviation—Flights; Discovery; Expedition

NORTHERN LIGHTS. *See* Aurora borealis

NORTHWEST TERRITORY. *See* Territorial Expansion—acquisition of land

NOVEL

American novel (published in England) was *Adventures of Alonso*; containing some striking anecdotes of the present prime minister of Portugal by Thomas Atwood Digges of Warburton Manor, Md., which was printed in 1775 by J. Bew of London, Eng. (*American Literature—Jan. 1941*)

Novel (American) was *The Power of Sympathy or the Triumph of Nature founded in truth* dedicated "to the young ladies of America." It was printed in 1789 at Boston, Mass., by Isaiah Thomas & Co., and sold at their bookstore, 45 Newbury Street. Publication was announced in the *Independent Chronicle* of January 21, 1789. It appeared in two volumes of 138 and 158 pages. The story deals with seduction. The author used the nom de plume "Philenia." Authorship is attributed to Mrs. Sarah Wentworth Apthorp Morton of Boston, Mass., and to William Hill Brown. (*Emily Pendleton and Milton Ellis—Philenia, or the Life and Works of Sarah Wentworth Morton*)

Novel (American) republished in England was Royall Tyler's *The Algerine Captive; or the Life and Adventures of Doctor Updike Underhill; Six Years a Prisoner among the Algerines*, originally published in 1797 at Walpole, N.H.

THE FIRST**NOVEL COURSE**

Course on the contemporary novel, exclusively, was given by Professor William Lyon Phelps at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., in the academic year 1895-96. The course was called "Modern Novels" and was elected by 250 juniors and seniors.

Lecture course on the English novel offered by a university was given in 1889 by Professor Felix Emmanuel Schelling at University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. It consisted of two one-hour lectures known as "English Literature 2." (*Catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania, 1889-1890*)

NUDIST ORGANIZATION was the American League for Physical Culture organized by three men, December 5, 1929, in New York City. The first nudist summer camp was that of the American League at Central Valley, N.Y., which opened in June 1930. There were approximately thirty members in the first summer camp.

NUCLEAR FISSION. See Atomic energy

NULLIFICATION PROCEEDINGS to offset federal congressional legislation were the Kentucky Resolutions introduced by John Breckinridge. They were adopted by the Lower House of Kentucky on November 10, 1798, by the Upper House on November 13, 1798, and approved by Governor James Garrard on November 16, 1798. Objection was taken to the "act concerning aliens," June 25, 1798 (1 Stat.L.570) and an "act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," July 14, 1798 (1 Stat.L.596). (*Edward Payson Powell—Nullification and Secession in the U.S.*)

NUGGET. See Gold

NUMBERING SYSTEM FOR PATENTS. See Patent

NUMERICAL SYSTEM OF INSURANCE RATING. See Insurance

NUNS. See Catholic Nuns

NURSE

Army Nurse (Female) Corps. See Army nurse (female) corps

District nurse was employed by the Woman's Branch of the New York City Mission Society, New York City in 1877. (*William Raymond Jelliffe—One Hundred Years of City Mission and Tract Society*)

Nurse appointed to a university professorship was Mary Adelaide Nutting, who was appointed Professor of Household Administration, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City and served from 1906 to 1910. From 1910 to 1923, she served as Professor of Nursing Education, and 1923-1925 as Professor of Nursing Education at the Helen Hart-

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ley Foundation. She retired July 1, 1925 and was appointed Professor Emeritus of Nursing Education.

Nurse employed by an industrial organization to attend to the health of its employees was Miss Ada Stewart who was employed by the Vermont Marble Company of Proctor, Vt., in 1896.

Nurses registration law (state) was ratified March 3, 1903, by North Carolina (Chapter 359, Public Laws of 1903). It provided voluntary registration with the county clerk of the Superior Court of any licensed trained nurse, after January 1, 1904, and for an examining and licensing board composed of two physicians and three registered nurses.

Order of the Purple Heart awarded to a nurse. See Medal

NURSES MAGAZINE was *The Nightingale*, "a paper in the interests of the methodical nursing of the sick," which appeared March 6, 1886, at New York City. The first issue consisted of four pages. It was a monthly, subscription \$2 a year, edited by Sarah [Sara] E. Post of the Graduate Training School for Nurses, Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

NURSES NAVAL CORPS (WOMAN MEMBER). See Naval officer

NURSES SOCIETY

Nurses society (local) was the Philomena Society organized November 24, 1885, in New York City. It disbanded in 1887. (*Historical Sketch of the American Nurses Association*)

Society for superintendents of nursing schools was the American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses, founded at the Hall of Columbus, Chicago, Ill., June 15-17, 1893. The first officers were Anna Alston, president, L. Darche, secretary, and L. L. Drown, treasurer. The first national convention was held January 10, 1894, in New York City. (*First and Second Annual Convention of American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses*)

NURSING SCHOOL

Army School of Nursing was authorized May 25, 1918, by Secretary of War Newton Ditch Baker, as a division of the Surgeon General's Office under the Medical Department of the Army. The first class of 402 graduates completed the course at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., on June 16, 1921. The course of study was three years, but advanced credits were offered to graduates of approved courses. The first dean of the school was Annie Warburton Goodrich. The school was discontinued August 12, 1931 by Secretary of War Patrick Jay Hurley.

Instruction for nurses (systematic) was given by Dr. Valentine Seaman of the New York Hospital, New York City, who gave lec-

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NURSING SCHOOL—*Continued*

tures on anatomy, physiology, the care of children, and midwifery from 1798 to 1817. The first class consisted of twenty-four nurses. (*Minnie Goodnow—Nursing History in Brief*)

School for nurses to award a diploma was the School of Nursing of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, chartered March 22, 1861. The first diploma was awarded in 1865. The first nurse known to have received the diploma was Miss Harriet N. Phillips.

Training school for Negro nurses was the Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., founded in 1881 by Miss Sophia Booker Packard and Harriet E. Giles of Boston, Mass., as the Atlanta Baptist Female Seminary. In 1884, the name was changed to the Spelman Seminary and in 1924 to Spelman College by which it is now known. A nurses training department was established in 1886 in a two-room frame building set apart for an infirmary and known as the Everts Ward. The first nurse received her certificate in 1888.

University school of nursing established as an integral part of a university was the School of Nursing, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., authorized by the Board of Regents October 1, 1908, and established March 1, 1909, as the result of the efforts of Dr. Richard Olding Beard. The first director of the school was Miss Bertha Erdmann. The first graduation was June 13, 1912, four students completing the training.

NUT AND BOLT FACTORY was established by Micah Rugg and Martin Barnes, at Marion, Conn., in 1840, although they began making bolts and nuts for the market in 1838 in Rugg's blacksmith shop. Their factory was a one-story wooden building 30 feet by 20 feet designed especially to carry on the business started two years before. They employed six operators and the capacity production was 500 bolts a day. Prior to 1838, when they started making bolts commercially, these articles were hammered out and hand-finished by a blacksmith as needed from time to time. (*W. R. Wilbur—History of the Bolt and Nut Industry of America*)

NUT AND BOLT MACHINE was invented by David Wilkinson of Rhode Island who obtained a patent December 14, 1798. The first machine of importance for trimming the heads of nuts and bolts was invented by Micah Rugg who obtained patent No. 2,766, August 31, 1842.

NYLON yarn commercial manufacture was begun by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc., at Seaford, Del., on December 15, 1939. Du Pont's commercial production of nylon bristle filaments for use in toothbrushes was begun at Arlington, N.J., on February 24, 1938.

OAT-CRUSHING machine was patented November 30, 1875, by Asmus J. Ehrlichson of Akron, Ohio, who obtained patent No. 170,536

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on "an improvement in oatmeal machines." A hopper with a perforated bottom and a series of horizontal knives were the basis of his invention. It converted hulled kernels of oats into a cereal meal, thus superseding the old method of crushing grain with burrs or millstones which produced a product of inferior quality and reduced the grain to a fine flour of less value than the coarse meal.

OBELISK. See Monument

OBJECTORS (CONSCIENTIOUS). See Conscientious objectors

OBSERVATION CAR. See Car

OBSERVATORY

See also Planetarium

Observatory (astronomical) connected with an institution of learning was built in 1830 by Joseph Caldwell, president of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C. It contained a meridian transit telescope, a zenith telescope, a refracting telescope, an astronomical clock, a sextant, a reflecting circle and a Hadley's quadrant. The observatory was completed in 1831 and was built by his own funds at a cost of \$430.29 which was eventually reimbursed to him by the trustees of the college. (*Kemp Plummer Battle—History of the University of North Carolina*)

Observatory (Lightning). See Lightning observatory

Observatory (national) was established by the Navy on December 6, 1830, in Washington, D.C. The first instrument installed was a thirty-inch portable transit which was made by Richard Patten of New York. Lieutenant Louis Malesherbes Goldsborough was appointed the first officer in charge of the observatory and served until 1833.

OBSTETRICS BOOK. See Medical book

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY COURSE in a college was given in 1913 by the Milwaukee-Downer College of Milwaukee, Wis. The subjects included psychology, physiology, sociology, design, metal work, leather work and textile craft. Two students enrolled. The form of treatment called occupational therapy "includes any occupation, mental or physical, which is definitely prescribed and guided for the distinct purpose of contributing to, or hastening recovery from disease or injury."

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY TREATMENT (systematic) was given by Susan Edith Tracy, author of *Studies in Invalid Occupation*, at the Training School for Nurses of the Adams Nervine Asylum, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass., which had been established under the will of Seth Adams who died December 7, 1873. It was incorporated March 16, 1877, and the first patients admitted in April 1880.

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OCEAN-GOING BROKERAGE OFFICE. See Brokerage

OCEAN MAIL CONTRACTS. See Postal service

OCEAN PIER. See Pier

OCEANOGRAPHY INSTITUTION was the Scripps Institution of Oceanography of the University of California located at La Jolla, Calif. It developed from the Scripps Institution for Biological Research of the University of California which was established in 1912. The present name of the institution was adopted in October 1925. Its investigations cover the circulation of the waters in the ocean and the interrelation of the sea and the atmosphere, the chemistry of ocean water, the sediments on the sea floor, and marine organisms in their manifold interrelations with one another and with other conditions in the sea. (*University of California Register. 1929-1930*)

ODD FELLOWS LODGE was Washington Lodge No. 1 established April 26, 1819 at Baltimore, Md. It was organized by Thomas Wildey, and acted under a charter obtained from the Duke of York Lodge of England. In 1821, Wildey organized the Grand Lodge of Maryland and the Grand Lodge of the United States, and became Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland and the Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States (*James L. Ridgely—History of American Odd Fellowship*)

OFFICE BUILDING ELEVATOR. See Elevator

OFFICE OF MARKETS (U.S.). See Agriculture department (U.S.)

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS. See Army—Reserve Officers Training Corps

OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP FOR NEGROES. See Army camp

OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL (COAST GUARD). See Coast guard

OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL (NAVAL). See Naval officers' training school

OIL

Oil company was the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company incorporated December 30, 1854, in New York by George H. Bissell of New Haven, Conn., with a capital stock of \$250,000; 10,000 shares at \$25. George Henry Bissell and Jonathan G. Eveleth were the two principal trustees. (*Paul Henry Giddens—Beginnings of the Petroleum Industry*)

Oil (kerosene) from bituminous shale and cannel coal for illuminating purposes was obtained by Dr. Abraham Gesner who secured U.S. patent No. 12,612 on March 27, 1855, covering his process. The product was called "kerosene" and was manufactured by the North

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American Kerosene Gaslight Company at New-ton Creek, Long Island, N.Y. Gesner obtained patents No. 11,203; 11,204 and 11,205 on June 27, 1854, on a process for obtaining kerosene by heat distillation. (*Raymond Foss Bacon and William Allen Hamor—American Petroleum Industry*)

Oil exported. See Petroleum exported

Oil pipe line of importance to successfully transport crude petroleum was completed October 9, 1865, by Samuel Van Syckel of Titusville, Pa. It was about five miles long and extended from Miller's Farm to Pithole, Pa. The pipe was laid underground and had a two-inch diameter. Two pumping stations supplied the power. (*David Talbot Day—Handbook of the Petroleum Industry*)

Oil pipe line within the oil regions was laid in 1862 by Barrows & Co., under the direction of J. L. Hutchins at the James Tarr farm at Oil Creek, Pa., a distance of 2½ miles to the Humboldt refinery at Plumer, Pa., on Cherry Run. It had a two-inch diameter; the sockets were of lead. It was completed February 19, 1863, but was abandoned because of leakage. (*Titusville Morning Herald—March 6, 1866*)

Oil refinery was started by Dr. Samuel M. Kier, a druggist of Pittsburgh, Pa., to refine petroleum. He built a small refinery in 1855 using the oil, which he called "Kiers Rock Oil," for medicinal purposes. A little later, he distilled the oil in his drug store with laboratory equipment, bottled the product and sold it for fifty cents a half-pint. He also discovered that the light fractions from the crude oil would burn and the heavy fractions or bottoms were good for cleaning wool. (*Charles E. Bowles—The Petroleum Industry*)

Oil refinery (commercial) was erected by William Barnsdall and William Hawkins Abbott in Oil Creek Valley, Pa., June 1860. The only product saved was the kerosene. The small amount of gasoline manufactured was run into Oil Creek. The kerosene was sold in competition with whale oil and rock oil for use in lamps. In 1864 this refinery and some oil property on the Parker farm were sold for \$50,000 to Jonathan Watson, William F. Hansell, Standish F. Hansell, Charles B. Keen, John C. Gillett and Henry E. Rood, who organized an oil company.

Oil spring of record in America was marked on a map of territory near Cuba, N.Y. in 1627 by François Dollier de Casson and René de Brehant de Galinée missionaries of the Order of St. Sulpice. The map was sent by them to Jean Talon, Intendant of Canada. A description of the oil spring is contained in a letter written by the Franciscan missionary Joseph de la Roche d'Allion dated July 18, 1627, reproduced in Théodat (Gabriel) Sagard's *Histoire du Canada et Voyages que les Freres Mineurs Recollects y ont Faits pour la conversion des Infidelles* published in 1636.

THE FIRST**OIL—Continued**

Oil tank cars were introduced by Charles P. Hatch of the Empire Transportation Company, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1864-1865 and used on the Oil Creek Railroad, the Warren and Franklin Railroad, etc. Cars with three wooden tanks containing 3,500 gallons were used, but rain dissolved the glue coating and caused leakage. Later, riveted iron tanks mounted horizontally were used. On September 1, 1865, Amos Densmore placed two wooden tanks, one on each end over the trucks of a flat-car, and shipped oil from Miller's Farm to New York City over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. The shipment consisted of two cars, each with two tanks, each tank containing about 40 barrels.

Oil well commercially productive was discovered August 27, 1859 at Titusville, Pa. It produced from a depth of 69½ feet about four hundred gallons a day. E. B. Bowditch and Edwin Laurentine Drake of the Seneca Oil Company, organized March 23, 1858, bored through the rock at Titusville, Pa., in a section known as Oil Creek. William A. Smith and his son, Samuel B. Smith, were to do the work. Edwin Drake was the first to tap petroleum at its source and to offer proof of the occurrence of oil in reservoirs beneath the earth's surface. (*Raymond Foss Bacon and William Allen Hamor—American Petroleum Industry*)

Oil well drilled by torpedoes, as an experiment, was the Ladies' well on Watson Flats near Titusville, Pa., on January 21, 1865. The method had been advocated in 1862 by Colonel Edward A. L. Roberts of New York City who received patent No. 47,458 on April 25, 1865, on "exploding torpedoes in artesian wells." (*Charles Austin Whiteshot—The Oil Well Driller*)

Oil well fire occurred April 17, 1861, when the Little and Merrick's well on the Buchanan farm near Rouseville, Pa., at Oil Creek, caught fire, shortly after it gushed. It burned for three days and nineteen persons lost their lives. The well produced about three thousand barrels a day.

Oil well (flowing) was drilled unintentionally in 1818 at the mouth of Troublesome Creek, on the Big South Fork of the Cumberland River, twenty-eight miles southeast of Monticello, Va. by Martin Beatty, who was seeking brine. "The Devil's Tar" as he called it was allowed to flow into the Cumberland River and covered its surface for a distance of thirty-five miles. The oil became ignited and an enormous conflagration ensued, which destroyed trees along the banks of the river, and the salt works.

OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION COURSE in an institute of collegiate character was offered by the School of Engineering, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., in the university year 1912-1913. The course was given by Professor Roswell Hill Johnson.

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OIL FUEL LOCOMOTIVE. See Locomotive

OIL LAMP. See Lamp

OIL TAN LEATHER. See Leather

OIL TANKER. See Ship

OILCLOTH FACTORY (successful) was erected in 1845 at Winthrop, Me., by Ezekiel Bailey. It was known as the C. M. Bailey Sons & Co. and within ten years did an annual business of \$200,000. (*David Thurston—History of Winthrop*)

OILED SILK PATENT was granted February 1, 1793, to Ralph Hodgson, Lansingburg, N.Y., on "manufacturing oiled silk and linen."

OKAPI. See Animals

OLD AGE COLONY was dedicated October 23, 1936, at Roosevelt Park, Millville, N.J., by Senator Arthur Harry Moore. The project which was completed January 1, 1937, contained seven houses for couples which rented for \$7 a month, six houses for single people which rented for \$5, and a community house. The City of Millville supplied the land which had been taken over for taxes; the W.P.A. supplied \$34,571. The city agreed to keep the buildings in repair from the rents. Each person received \$15 monthly from the state under the Old Age Assistance Act. The plan was originated by Mrs. Effie Morrison, Deputy Director of Cumberland County Welfare Board and was realized through William H. J. Ely, state W.P.A. administrator and George R. Swinton, W.P.A. Director for Cumberland, Atlantic and Cape May counties.

OLD AGE HOME FOR PIONEERS was the Home for Aged and Infirm Arizona Pioneers, Prescott, Ariz., authorized by Chapter 23, Session Laws of the 25th Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona approved March 10, 1909. Residents of Arizona not less than thirty-five years or over sixty years of age, citizens of the United States for at least five years prior to the date of application, who were active in the development in Arizona and who were unable to provide themselves with the necessities and comforts of life because of adverse circumstances or failing health could apply for admission. It was opened for guests February 6, 1911. The first superintendent was Major A. J. Doran.

OLD AGE PENSION. See Pension

OLEOMARGARINE

Oleomargarine legislation (federal) was "an act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importing and exporting of oleomargarine" passed August 2, 1886 (24 Stat.L.209). It placed a \$600 tax on manufacturers, \$400 on wholesalers, and \$48 on retailers and a manufacturing stamp tax of two cents a pound.

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Oleomargarine legislation (state) was "an act for the protection of dairymen and to prevent deception in sales of butter" passed June 5, 1877 (Chapter 415) by New York state.

Oleomargarine manufacturer (successful) was Alfred Paraf of New York City who organized the Oleo-Margarin Manufacturing Company in 1871. On April 8, 1873, he obtained patent No. 137,564 on his process for purifying and separating fats. (*Henry Augustus Mott—The Complete History and Process of the Manufacture of Artificial Butter*)

Oleomargarine patent was No. 110,626 granted January 3, 1871, to Henry W. Bradley, Binghamton, N.Y., on a "compound for culinary use," composed of lard, vegetable butter or shortening.

OLYMPIC GAMES

American athlete to win four prizes at the Olympic games in competitive events in the same Olympic was Jesse Owens, a Negro. In the Olympic games held in Germany, he won the 100-meter run (10.3 seconds) on August 3, 1936; the broad jump (26 feet 5½ inches) on August 4, 1936; the 200-meter run (20.7 seconds) on August 5, 1936; and the 400-meter relay (39.9/10 seconds) on August 9, 1936. The relay team consisted of Jesse Owens, Ralph Metcalfe, Foy Draper and Frank Wykoff. (*John Kieran—The Story of the Olympic Games*)

Dog-sled race on an Olympic demonstration program. See Dog race

Figure skating Olympic champion was Richard (Dick) Button of Englewood, N.J., who earned the title February 5, 1948 at the Fifth Winter Olympic Games, St. Moritz, Switzerland.

Olympic celebration in the United States was the Third Olympiad held at St. Louis, Mo., May 14, 1904 to August 1, 1904. The games were first awarded to Chicago, Ill., but later they were given to St. Louis to be staged in connection with the World's Fair. These games were not very popular as there were few entries other than Americans. There were fourteen events. In the field competitions, the American athletes made a clean sweep of everything with the exception of lifting the bar and the 56-pound weight throwing.

Olympic games basketball championship was won by a team from the United States which defeated a Canadian team, 19 to 8, on August 14, 1936 in Berlin, Germany. The United States was the gold medalist; Canada, the silver medalist; and Mexico, the bronze medalist.

Ski tournament (international). See Ski tournament (international)

Winter Olympic games competition was held at Lake Placid, N.Y., during which 335 athletes from 17 nations participated. Governor Franklin Delano Roosevelt of New York opened the games on February 4, 1932.

THE FIRST

Woman slalom Olympic champion (American) was Mrs. Gretchen Fraser of Vancouver, Wash., who won second place on February 5, 1948 in the Alpine Combination in the Olympic Ski Race at the Fifth Winter Olympic Games, St. Moritz, Switzerland (50km. 1.57.2).

ONE-STOP TRANSCONTINENTAL FLIGHT. See Aviation—Flight (transcontinental)

ONE WAY TRAFFIC. See Traffic regulation

OPEN AIR POST OFFICE. See Post office

OPEN HEARTH FURNACE. See Steel

OPEN MESH STEEL FLOORING BRIDGE. See Bridge

OPEN SEA BRIDGE. See Bridge

OPERA

Grand opera sung in English was "Der Freischutz" (The Free Shot) in three acts billed as "The Wild Huntsman of Bohemia." It was presented at the Park Theatre, New York City, on March 2, 1825. The music was by Karl Maria von Weber and the book by Johann Friedrich Kind. Mr. Lee appeared as Baron Ottocar; Mr. Woodhull as Conrad; Mr. Clarke as Caspar; Mr. Keene as Wilhelm. The opera commenced at 6:45 P.M. and at its conclusion was followed by a farce, "A Rowland for an Oliver."

Musical operetta telecast. See Television

Negro prima donna of an opera company was Caterina Jarboro, who appeared July 22, 1933, as Aida, the Ethiopian slave, in Giuseppe Verdi's opera "Aida," presented by Alfredo Salmaggi's Chicago Opera Company at the New York Hippodrome, 6th Avenue and 43rd Street, New York City.

Negro to sing a white role with a white cast in an opera company was Robert Todd Duncan, a baritone of Washington, D.C., who first appeared as Tonio in "I Pagliacci" on September 28, 1945, and as Escamillo in "Carmen" on September 30, 1945, in the New York City Opera Company's presentation at the City Center of Music and Drama, New York City. Both operas were included in the 1945 fall season (September 27 to December 17). "I Pagliacci" was performed five times and "Carmen" seven.

Opera broadcast in part from the stage of the New York City Metropolitan Opera Company was on January 13, 1910, when Enrico Caruso and Mme. Emmy Destinn sang arias from "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci" which were "trapped and magnified by the dictograph directly from the stage and borne by

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OPERA—*Continued*

wireless Hertzian waves over the turbulent waters of the sea to transcontinental and coastwise ships and over the mountainous peaks and undulating valleys of the country." The microphone was connected by telephone wire to the laboratory of Dr. Lee de Forest. (*New York Times*, January 14, 1910)

Opera broadcast in its entirety by the Metropolitan Opera Company was Humperdinck's opera "Hansel and Gretel," on December 25, 1931, through the National Broadcasting Company, New York City. Editha Fleischer was Hansel; Queena Mario was Gretel; Karl Riedel conducted.

Opera broadcast over a national network from an American opera house was the third act of the garden scene from Gounod's "Faust," which was broadcast January 21, 1927, from the stage of the auditorium in Chicago by the Chicago Civic Opera Company. The Flower Song, Le Roi de Thule, the Invocation and Marguerite's song at the window were sung by Edith Mason, soprano, Charles Hackett, tenor, (Mephistopheles) Vanni-Marcoux, bass, (Valentin) Richard Bonelli and others. Fifteen microphones were used to pick up the opera from various places in the opera house. Giorgio Polacco was the director.

Opera by an American composer was "The Archers, or the Mountaineers of Switzerland" which was performed in New York City on April 18, 1796. It dealt with the exploits of William Tell. The libretto was by William Dunlap and the music by Benjamin Carr. (*George Grove—Grove's Dictionary of Music*)

Opera by an American composer (important) was "Leonora," a lyrical drama in three acts, words by Joseph Reese Fry, music by William Henry Fry, which was performed June 4, 1845, at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa. The plot was based on Edward George Bulwer's "Lady of Lyons." It was sung in English and had a chorus of seventy-five and an orchestra of fifty. (*Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania—Publications Vol. 14, Oct. 1943*)

Opera by an American composer performed at the Metropolitan Opera House of New York was "The Pipe of Desire" by Frederick Shepherd Converse which was produced March 18, 1910. The libretto was by George Edward Barton. The opera had been previously produced in Boston in 1906.

Opera (comic) to be prepared for the American stage was Andrew Barton's "The Disappointment or The Force of Credulity," a satirical comedy in two acts with a prologue and epilogue inspired by "the infrequency of dramatic compositions in America, the necessity of contributing to the entertainment of the city, and to put a stop (if possible) to the foolish and pernicious practice of searching after supposed hidden treasures." It depicted

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the superstition of the time in seeking for treasure supposed to have been buried by Blackbeard, the pirate. It was scheduled to have been produced on April 20, 1767 at Philadelphia, Pa., but at the last moment was withdrawn for fear of offending. (*George Overcash Seilhamer—History of American Theatre*)

Opera house municipally owned was the War Memorial Opera House of San Francisco, Calif., which was opened on October 15, 1932, with a performance of "Tosca" by the San Francisco Opera Company.

Opera (Italian) to be produced in the United States in Italian, with Italian singers, was Gioacchino Antonio Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" November 29, 1825, at the Park Theatre, New York City. The book was by Cesare Sterbini. The singers were Manuel de Populo Vicente, De Rosich, Manuel Crivelli, Maria Felicitas Garcia and Manuel Garcia, Jr. The orchestra of 25 musicians was conducted by Nathaniel De Luce. Performances were given at 7:30 P.M. The prices were: boxes \$2.00; orchestra \$1.00; and gallery 25¢. Twenty-three performances were given. The largest receipts were \$1,962 and the smallest \$250; the total receipts were \$56,685 for ten months.

Opera of a serious nature produced in America was James Hewitt's "Tammany, or the Indian Chief" based on the book by Mrs. Anne Julia Kemble Hatton, produced March 3, 1794, by Charles Ciceri under the auspices of the Tammany Society by the Old American Company at the John Street Theatre, New York City.

Opera performed by a professional visiting troupe was the "Beggar's Opera," a three-act burlesque by John Gay, performed December 3, 1750 by the Walter Murray and Thomas Kean Company at the Nassau Street Theater, New York City. Entertainment was presented between the acts. It was not fashionable to attend first night performances. (*Phoebe Fenwick Gaye—John Gay*)

Opera performed in America was Colley Cibber's ballad opera "Flora, or Hob in the Well," presented Tuesday, February 18, 1735, at the Courtroom, Charleston, S.C. It was advertised in the *South Carolina Gazette* and was shown with a pantomime entertainment billed as "The Adventure of Harlequin Scaramouche." (*Oscar George Theodore Sonneck—Early Opera in America*)

Opera singer (American) to sing in an Italian opera in Italian was Julia Wheatley, in Rossini's "Eduardo e Cristina" on November 25, 1834, at the Italian Opera House, New York City.

Opera telecast. See Television

OPERATION (abdominal). See Surgical operation

THE FIRST**OPERETTA TELECAST.** *See* Television**OPHTHALMOLOGIST.** *See* Physician**OPHTHALMOLOGY BOOK.** *See* Medical book**OPHTHALMOLOGY CLINIC.** *See* Medical clinic**OPHTHALMOLOGY COURSE (regular).** *See* Medical instruction**OPHTHALMOLOGY PROFESSOR.** *See* Medical instruction**OPTOMETRY INSTRUCTION**

Optics and optometry courses offered by a university were given at Columbia University, New York City in 1910, following enactment of legislation by New York State on March 31, 1909 (Chapter 134) which required licenses for optometrists. The work in optometry was given by Andrew Jay Cross and Frederic Albert Woll. Members of the university departments of physics and mathematics gave instruction in those subjects to the optometry students.

Optometry school was the Northern Illinois College of Ophthalmology and Otology, Chicago, Ill., founded in 1872. The first president was Dr. James D. McPatrick. The name was changed to the Northern Illinois College of Optometry in 1929.

OPTOMETRY LEGISLATION (state) was signed April 13, 1901 (Chap. 269, Laws of 1901) by Governor Samuel Rinnah Van Sant of Minnesota. (*George Ole Virtue—Government of Minnesota*)

OPTOMETRY MAGAZINE. *See* Medical periodical**ORAL INSTRUCTION FOR THE DEAF.** *See* Deaf—School

ORANGES (seedless navel) grown in the United States were from a dozen budded saplings brought from Bahia, Brazil, in 1871 by William Saunders, horticulturist of the United States Department of Agriculture. Two of the trees, which were secured by Jonathan and Eliza C. Tibbets in 1873 started the industry in Riverside, Calif. (*John Raymond Gabbert—History of Riverside, City and County*)

ORATORIO by an American was John Knowles Paine's "Oratorio of St. Peter" performed June 3, 1873, at the City Hall, Portland, Me., by the Haydn Society of Portland, assisted by eminent artists from abroad and the Harvard orchestra of Boston (41 members). *Daily Eastern Argus—June 4, 1873*)

Oratorio performance (complete) was "The Messiah" presented December 25, 1818, by the Handel and Haydn Society, Boylston Hall, Boston, Mass., with a chorus of approximately two hundred singers. The soloists were Misses

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Sumner and Bennett, Mr. J. Sharp and Master White. Benjamin Holt was president of the society and, as was customary, conducted the concert.

ORCHESTRA

College orchestra was founded at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., March 6, 1808. The minutes record that "At a meeting held on March 6, 1808 by a number of students of Harvard University, they unanimously agreed to institute a society for their mutual improvement in instrumental music." It was known as the Pierian Sodality as it was not the custom for any extra-curricular activities to assume the title of the college. The orchestra is now known as the Harvard University Orchestra.

Orchestra was founded about 1810-1811 in Mass., by Johann Christian Gottlieb Graupner. This orchestra is believed to have been the original Philharmonic Orchestra. The last concert was given at the Pantheon, Boylston Square, Boston, on November 24, 1824. (*Fred-eric Louis Ritter—Music In America*)

Orchestra (American) to make a European tour was the Symphony Society of New York which sailed for Europe April 22, 1920. Under the leadership of Walter Johannes Damrosch, thirty-four concerts were given in twenty-one cities in France, Italy, Belgium, Holland and England. The first concert was May 4, 1920, at the Paris Opera House. The last in the tour was June 20, 1920, at the Royal Albert Hall, London, England. The Symphony Society merged with the New York Philharmonic on March 30, 1928, to form the Philharmonic Society of New York when Arturo Toscanini was appointed conductor in chief.

Orchestra used in conjunction with an opera was employed in 1752 when the Kean and Murray Company of London opened the new theatre in Upper Marlborough, Md., with "The Beggar's Opera."

ORCHESTRA LEADER. *See* Musician**ORCHESTRAL SONG.** *See* Music**ORDER OF DE MOLAY.** *See* Freemasons**ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART.** *See* Medal**ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.** *See* Secession**ORDNANCE***See also* Army armored tank**Airplane outfitted with a machine gun.** *See* Aviation—Airplane

Automatic aircraft cannon of twenty millimeters was manufactured by the Eclipse Machine Division of the Bendix Aviation Corporation, Elmira, N.Y., and was delivered to the United States Army, May 16, 1941.

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ORDNANCE—Continued

Bazooka rocket gun was produced on June 14, 1942, by the General Electric Company, Bridgeport, Conn. It consisted of a steel tube, about 50 inches long and 2½ inches in diameter, open at both ends. Attached to the tube were a shoulder stock and front and rear grips for the gunner, together with sights and an electric battery which set off the rocket propelled charge when the launcher trigger was squeezed. The rocket was nearly two feet long. The first sample gun was produced in four days from plans, development was completed in three weeks and production of 5,000 rocket guns completed within thirty days. It was known as "Launcher, Rocket AT, M-1."

Cannon (breech loading) was invented by Benjamin Chambers, Sr., who obtained patent No. 6,612 on July 31, 1849, on "an improvement in movable breeches for fire-arms and the locks and appurtenances of the same." His wooden model was recently discovered in an old smithy and is now in the possession of the Virginia Historical Society.

Cannon (steel, breech loading, rifled) was made in 1854 by James Richards Haskell. He sold twenty-five of them to the Mexican Government.

Cartridge-loading machinery was invented by G. Moore Peters of Xenia, Ohio, who received patents No. 321,848 and No. 321,849 on July 7, 1885, for a round table loading machine, one of which was later installed at his factory, the Peters Cartridge Company, King Mills, Ohio.

Fighter airplane carrying a cannon. See Aviation—Airplane

Gun (revolving) was made by John Gill of Newberne, N.C., in 1829. It had fourteen chambers and was a percussion gun, but it was never patented. The first patent for this type of gun was granted to David G. Colburn of Canton Canal, N.Y., on June 29, 1833.

Gun (rifled) was made in 1834 by Cyrus Alger. The first perfect bronze cannon was made by him in 1827 at the South Boston Iron Company's foundry for the United States Ordnance Department.

Gunpowder mill was operated by Edward Rawson to whom the General Court of Massachusetts granted five hundred acres of land at Pecoit, Mass., on June 6, 1639 on which to erect it. (*Arthur Pine Van Gelder and Hugo Schlatter—History of the Explosive Industry in America*)

Machine gun (rapid fire) was invented by Richard Jordan Gatling of Indianapolis, Ind., who obtained patent No. 36,836 on November 4, 1862, on "an improvement in revolving battery guns." The first gun, which fired 250

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shots a minute, was made in Indianapolis. (*Gatling's System of Fire-Arms, with official reports of recent trials and great success, descriptions, general directions, etc.*)

Metal cartridge successfully produced was made by Daniel Baird Wesson of the Smith & Wesson Company, Springfield, Mass., in 1857 based upon patent No. 11,496 granted him August 8, 1854. In 1860, additional patents were granted on a cartridge in which the fulminate was enclosed in the hollow annular projecting case. Metal cartridges revolutionized the firearms industry and made the breech loading rifle possible.

Musket. See Rifle

Pistol. See Pistol

Revolving gun turret, used on the iron-clad "Monitor" which defeated the Merrimac on March 9, 1862 at Hampton Roads, Va., was invented by Theodore Ruggles Timby, who was also the first to advocate the use of iron in the construction of ships. In April 1841 he showed the War Department an ivory model of a revolving battery and filed a caveat in 1843 for "a revolving tower for offensive and defensive warfare to be used on land and water." His idea which he adapted from the shape of Castle Williams, N.Y., was not accepted until twenty years afterward. He obtained patents No. 35,846 and No. 35,847 on July 8, 1862 for his revolving battery tower. (*Francis Brown Wheeler—The First Monitor and Its Builders*)

Rifle. See Rifle

Sea coast gun carriage made of wrought iron was constructed in 1855 by James Gilchrist Benton while instructor in ordnance and gunnery at the United States Military Academy. It was immediately adopted by the United States Government. (*James Gilchrist Benton—The Fabrication of Small Arms for the U. S. Service*)

Shot tower used by an American manufacturer of ammunition was erected in 1895 by the Peters Cartridge Company at Kings Mills, Ohio. The factory was organized by G. Moore Peters and was incorporated on January 24, 1887.

Submachine gun was the Thompson Submachine Gun ("Tommy Gun") invented by Brigadier General John Taliaferro Thompson who organized the Auto-Ordnance Company in 1916 to build light-weight semi-automatic infantry shoulder rifles. The first model was proof-fired at the Warner & Swasey Company, Cleveland, Ohio, where the first gun was built. The gun weighed approximately ten pounds with a cyclic rate of fire of between 600 and 800 shots a minute.

Tank (heavy 60-ton) built in the United States for the United States Army was constructed by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Eddystone, Pa., and presented by William

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Henry Harman, vice president of the company, to Brigadier General Gladeon Marcus Barnes, Army Ordnance Department, on December 8, 1941. It had a 75-millimeter (3 inch) cannon in the turret.

OREGON TRAIL. See Road—Overland wagon road

ORGAN

Color organ was invented by Bainbridge Bishop of New Russia, N.Y., who obtained patent No. 186,298 on January 16, 1877 on an "attachment for key-board musical instruments" for typifying musical sounds by the display of colors.

Organ built in the U.S. was constructed by Johann Gottlob Klemm (John Clemm) of Philadelphia, Pa., who proposed building an organ on June 1, 1739, for Trinity Church, New York City. His proposition was accepted and in May 1740 the pipe organ was installed in the West Gallery. It had three manuals and twenty-six stops (ten in the great organ, ten in the choir, and six in the swell) and cost about £520. (*Arthur Henry Messiter—A History of the Choir and Music of Trinity Church, New York City*)

Organs imported were brought into the United States in 1700, by the Episcopal Church, Port Royal, Pa., and the Gloria Dei Church (Swedish Lutheran, dedicated July 2, 1700) in Philadelphia, Pa. Each claims priority. (*Bishop William Meade—Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia*)

Pipeless organ was invented by Laurens Hammond who received patent No. 1,956,350, April 24, 1934, covering seventy-four claims. It was manufactured by the Hammond Clock Company, Chicago, Ill., and was first exhibited at the Industrial Arts Exposition, New York City, on April 15, 1935. The organ consisted of a two-manual console with pedal clavier and a power cabinet and had neither reeds, pipes nor vibrating parts. It weighed two hundred and seventy-five pounds and cost less than one cent an hour to operate.

ORPHANAGE

See also Greek College and Orphanage

Orphanage was established in New York City (New Amsterdam) in June 1654. Fifty orphan children were sent from Holland in order to help populate Manhattan Island. They arrived on the "Pereboom" and the "Gelderse Blom." A resolution was passed and signed by Peter Stuyvesant, November 9, 1654, "to hire the house of Mr. (Isaac) Allerton and lodge there the children sent over by the Poor-masters." This orphanage also received the orphan children of the early colonists. (*New York Colonial Documents, Vol. 14*)

Orphanage with a continuous existence was founded in Savannah, Ga., by the Rev. George Whitefield in 1740. It was known as the Bethesda Home (house of mercy). The site was selected by James Habersham, the first

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superintendent. Whitefield was a Church of England curate in the colony, but there is nothing in the records to show that Bethesda was ever sectarian. At first, both boys and girls were admitted. The home, which is now under the care of the Union Society, organized 1750, is known as the Bethesda Home for Boys. Girls are cared for in the Savannah Female Orphan Asylum and the Episcopal Home for Girls.

ORRERY. See Planetarium

ORTHODONTIA MAGAZINE. See Dental magazine

ORTHODONTIA TREATISE. See Dental book

ORTHOPEDIC CHAIR. See Medical instruction

ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL. See Hospital

"OSCAR" AWARD. See Moving picture actor

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. See Physician

OSTEOPATHY MAGAZINE. See Medical periodicals

OSTEOPATHY SCHOOL. See Medical school

OSTRICH. See Birds

OUTBOARD MOTOR. See Engine

OUTDOOR BLACKOUT LIGHTING CONTROL. See Blackout

OUTDOOR SCHOOL FOR TUBERCULAR CHILDREN. See Tuberculosis school

OUTLOOK ENVELOPE. See Envelope

OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE. See Postal service

OVERLAND ROAD. See Road

OVERSHOES (Artics) See Artics

OYSTER COCKTAIL is attributed to a miner who appeared at a California bar about 1866 and ordered a whiskey cocktail and a plate of California raw oysters. After drinking the cocktail, he placed the oysters in the same glass with some tomato catsup, Worcester and pepper sauce which he ate with great gusto. The bartender, seizing the idea, marketed a new product which sold for "four bits" per glass and which has since been called oyster cocktail.

OYSTER PROPAGATION (state) was in Rhode Island which in June 1779 set aside part of the public domain for the cultivation and propagation of oysters. (*William Keith Brooks—The Oyster*)

THE FIRST

PACER. See Animals—Horse to pace

PACIFIC AIR MAIL FLIGHT. See Air mail service

PACIFIC CABLE. See Cable

PACIFIC COAST DISCOVERY. See Discovery

PACIFIC COAST MAIL. See Postal service

PACIFIC COAST NEWSPAPER. See Newspaper

PACIFIC COAST UNIVERSITY. See College

PACING REGISTER. See Horse register

PACKAGE DELIVERY. See Express service

PACKAGE STORES. See Liquor stores

PACKER (meat). See Meat packer

PACKET LINE. See Ship

PAGE (girl). See Congress of the United States—House of Representatives

PAINLESS SURGERY DEMONSTRATION. See Anaesthesia

PAINT

Paint prepared from standard formulas for floors, woodwork, furniture, walls, etc., was manufactured by the Sherwin-Williams Company of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1880. Stains, enamels, varnishes and varnish stains were later produced under uniform production methods.

Paint (ready-mixed) was manufactured by the Averill Paint Company of New York City using as a basis patent No. 66,773 granted on July 16, 1867 to D. R. Averill of Newburg, Ohio. The concern went out of business about 1900. It was unable to maintain a "standard" paint.

PAINT SPRAYING DEVICE commercially manufactured was made in 1909 by the De Vilbiss Company of Toledo, Ohio. Employment of the same principle as used in the De Vilbiss medical atomizer combined with compressed air started a revolution in painting and spraying. (*Spray Painting System—De Vilbiss Co.*)

PALEONTOLOGY CHAIR in a college was established by Yale University, New Haven, Conn., in 1866, and was held by Professor Othniel Charles Marsh from that date to 1899. He was the first professor of vertebrate paleontology.

PALEONTOLOGY REPORT was prepared in 1713 by the Rev. Cotton Mather and read before the Royal Society of London in 1714. He considered three teeth and a seventeen-foot thigh bone which were unearthed in Albany, N.Y., in 1705 as the remains of a race of giants. He was elected a member of the

THE FIRST

Royal Society of London, the first American to receive this distinction. (*Abijah Perkins Marvin—Life and Times of Cotton Mather*)

PAMPHLET PRINTED ON VELLUM. See Book

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE. See Conference

PAN AMERICAN DELEGATES. See Diplomatic service

PAN AMERICAN UNION was the International Bureau of American Republics, established on April 14, 1890, by the First International Conference of American States, which met at Washington, D.C., from October 2, 1889 to April 19, 1890, and was presided over by James Gillespie Blaine, U.S. Secretary of State. The name of the Bureau was changed by resolution of August 11, 1910, to the Pan American Union. The first director of the Bureau was William Eleroy Curtis who was appointed August 26, 1890, and served until May 17, 1893. (*Bulletin of the Pan American Union. April 1930*)

PANAMA CANAL. See Ship—Steamboat to pass through Panama Canal

PANDA. See Animals

PANORAMA SHOW. See Theater

PAPER

Blotting paper. See Blotting paper

Corrugated paper was invented by Albert L. Jones of New York City who received patent No. 122,023, December 19, 1871, on an "improvement in paper for packing." His patent covered corrugated sheets only and made no mention of backing or facing sheets. Later a facing sheet was applied to one side, and then to both sides, making single-face and double-face corrugated card board. Jones assigned his patent to Thompson & Norris Company of Brooklyn, N.Y., who were the first manufacturers of corrugated paper in the United States. Corrugated paper boxes came into use about 1890.

Crepe paper was manufactured in 1890 by Charles T. Bainbridge's Sons, Brooklyn, N.Y. It was made of rag paper with only one ratio of stretch. It was made in a variety of colors and sold to the trade for fifty cents a roll, twenty inches wide and ten feet long.

Manila paper was invented by John Mark and Lyman Hollingsworth of South Braintree, Mass., partners under the firm name of J. M. & L. Hollingsworth, and received patent No. 3,362 on December 4, 1843. They manufactured it from hemp sails, canvas and rope. (*Lyman Horace Weeks—History of Paper Manufacturing*)

Perforated wrapping paper was patented July 25, 1871, by Seth Wheeler of Albany, N.Y., who received patent No. 117,355. The

THE FIRST

paper was wound into rolls and was torn off at the perforations. It was claimed that "the fibers left between the perforations are sufficient for holding the sheets together as wound into a roll."

Sandpaper. See Sandpaper patent

Straw paper was made from straw and grass in 1829 by George A. Shryrock of Philadelphia, in the Hollywell mill near Chambersburg, Pa. He also invented a machine for producing it.

Toilet paper was unbleached pearl-colored pure manila hemp paper made in 1857 by Joseph C. Gayetty of New York City, whose name was watermarked on each sheet. It sold at five hundred sheets for fifty cents and was known as "Gayetty's Medicated Paper—a perfectly pure article for the toilet and for the prevention of piles."

Wallpaper. See Wallpaper

Wood-pulp and rag paper for printing was manufactured by William Orr, of Troy, N.Y., in 1854. He made paper, the composition of which was three-fourths rags and one-fourth wood fiber, in his Troy Paper Mill. (*Arthur James Weise—City of Troy and Its Vicinity*)

Wood-pulp paper was made of basswood by John Beardsley of Buffalo, N.Y. He exhibited three samples of it on December 26, 1854, to the editor of the *Buffalo Democrat*.

PAPER BAG MANUFACTURING MACHINE was invented by William Goodale of Clinton, Mass., who obtained patent No. 24,734 on July 12, 1859.

PAPER COLLAR. See Collar

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY

Paper-making machine (cylinder) was made by Thomas Gilpen in August 1817 and used in his paper mill at Brandywine, Del. It manufactured the first machine-made paper in the United States. Previously paper had been hand made and in small sizes because of limited facilities and molds, but this machine permitted paper to be made in unlimited lengths as wide or narrow as desired. (*Joel Munsell—Chronology of Paper and Papermaking*)

Paper-making machine (Fourdrinier) made in the United States was manufactured in 1829 at South Windham, Conn., by James Phelps and George Spafford who formed the firm of Phelps and Spafford. Aided by Charles Smith, they produced a machine which was set up in May 1829 in the mill of Amos H. Hubbard of Norwich Falls, Conn. The firm of Phelps and Spafford was changed to Smith, Winchester & Company in 1837, and later to the Smith and Winchester Company. It had no driers. The paper was run off wet and hung up to dry.

THE FIRST

Paper-making machine (Fourdrinier) imported was purchased December 1827 by Joseph Pickering and set up in his shop at North Windham, Conn., in January 1828 by George Spafford of South Windham, Conn. Henry and Sealy Fourdrinier of London purchased the patent of Nicholas Louis Robert and developed a machine for making paper in an endless web.

PAPER MILL was built in 1690 by William Rittenhouse, Samuel Carpenter, Robert Turner, Thomas Tresse and William Bradford in Germantown, Pa., on a rivulet called Paper Mill Run, about two miles above the junction of the Wissahickon with the Schuylkill. The mill was built on 20 acres of land leased from Samuel Carpenter at an annual rental of 5 shillings. The paper was made by hand, each sheet separately. Linen rags were pounded into pulp in stone mortars. The production was about 250 pounds a day. (*History about the Beginnings of Paper Making—Eastwood Wire Corp.*)

PAPER MONEY. See Money

PAPER PATTERNS that were practical for dresses and other garments were manufactured by Ebenezer Butterick in 1863 in Sterling, Mass. Four years later he formed E. Butterick & Company with offices on lower Broadway, New York City.

PAPER PENCIL. See Pencil

PAPER TWINE machinery was patented December 17, 1895 by George Loomis Brownell of Worcester, Mass., who obtained patent No. 551,615 on a "machine for making paper twine." It twisted strips or ribbons of paper into cord which at 1/1000 of an inch thickness was as strong as any known steel.

PAPER WATERMARK. See Watermark

PAPERMAKING MUSEUM. See Museum

PAPRIKA MILL was the Carolina Paprika Mills, Inc., Dillon, S.C., incorporated March 25, 1941. The president was Robert Robich.

PARACHUTE. See Aviation -Parachute

PARACHUTE JUMP COMBAT DECORATION. See Medal

PARACHUTE TROOPS. See Army parachute troops

PARACHUTE WEDDING. See Wedding

PARADE

Automobile parade. See Automobile parade

Labor Day parade. See Holiday—Labor Day parade

Parade with float tableaux was held in Mobile, Ala., on the evening of Mardi Gras day, February 24, 1868. The Order of Myths put on the first pageant. Next day followed the

THE FIRST

PARADE—*Continued*

Infant Mystics and their pageant, then the Knights of Revelry. These are the original mystic societies of the south, all of whom still parade in Mobile's pageants. (*History of Mardi Gras—Mobile Carnival Assn.*)

Street parade held by a mystic society was held by the Cowbellian de Rakian Society, organized on December 31, 1830, at Mobile, Ala. The peculiar feature of this society and those which followed later was that absolute secrecy was maintained about their membership, the members never appearing except in costume and in mask. Parades were held annually on New Year's Eve, the first, December 31, 1830, being an impromptu raid on a hardware store staged by a score of young bloods, who were led, according to tradition, by Michael Krafft. On March 5, 1867 Mobilians abandoned the New Year's eve celebration in favor of daylight parades which were held on Mardi Gras, literally Fat Tuesday or Shrove Tuesday, the day preceding Ash Wednesday and the penitential season of Lent as observed in Catholic and Episcopal liturgy. (*Erwin Craighead—Mobile: Fact and Tradition*)

PARCEL POST. See Postal service

PARCEL POST STAMPS. See Postage stamp

PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION (National) was the National Congress of Mothers organized February 17, 1897 at Washington, D.C., by Mrs. Alice McLellan Birney and Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst at a meeting attended by two thousand persons. At the annual meeting of March 9, 1908, the name was changed to the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations. On May 9, 1924, the name was changed to the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

PARISH (Catholic). See Catholic parish

PARK

Park land purchased by a city was Elm Park, containing twenty-seven acres, which was sold to Worcester, Mass., on March 17 and March 20, 1854, by Levi Lincoln and John Hammond.

Park (national) was the Yellowstone National Park, Wyo., authorized March 1, 1872 (17 Stat.L.32) by "an act to set aside a certain tract of land (2,142,720 acres) lying near the headwaters of the Yellowstone River as a public park." The first superintendent was Nathaniel Pitt Langford. Hot Springs National Park in Arkansas, consisting of 911 acres with forty-six hot springs, was established as a reservation by an act of Congress on April 20, 1832 (4 Stat.L.505). It was not until March 4, 1921 (41 Stat.L.1407) that it was designated as the Hot Springs National Park. Therefore, while it is the oldest national park, it is not the first one to be so called.

THE FIRST

Park (national) containing an active volcano was the Lassen Volcanic National Park in the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California. It was established by an act of Congress approved August 9, 1916 (39 Stat.L.443). It contains 104,526 acres, including the famous Lassen Peak, 10,453 feet high. This is the only active volcano in continental United States.

Park (national) east of the Mississippi and the only one located on an ocean is the Acadia National Park, on the island of Mount Desert, about a mile south of Bar Harbor, Me. It was established by President Wilson, July 8, 1916 (39 Stat.L.1785) as the Sieur de Monts National Monument; February 26, 1919 (40 Stat.L.1178) as the Lafayette National Park; and the name was changed January 19, 1929 (45 Stat.L.1083) to Acadia National Park. It contains 27,871 acres. (*George Bucknam Dorr—Acadia National Park, Its Origin and Background*)

State park was the Yosemite Valley park, an area embracing the valley itself and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees some miles south of it. It was granted to the State of California by act of Congress June 30, 1864 (13 Stat.L. 325), but actual control of the area and its development were delayed some ten years by the adverse claims of settlers in the area. The Yosemite National Park was created in 1890, and in 1905 the California State Legislature passed an Act of Retrocession by which the valley and grove were returned to the Federal Government to be included in the national park. (*Carl Pacher Russell—One Hundred Years in Yosemite*)

PARK SERVICE (national) was created by act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat.L.535) "to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes" to promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments and reservations. A director at \$4,500 per annum was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. (*Jenks Cameron—The National Park Service*)

PARKING METER (AUTOMATIC) was the Park-O-Meter which was installed in Oklahoma City, Okla., on July 16, 1935, by the Dual Parking Meter Company of Oklahoma City. Twenty-foot spaces were painted on the pavement and a nickel-in-the-slot parking meter was installed opposite the hood of each car. The machines, devised by Carlton Cole Magee, were sold outright to the city, funds being obtained from their earnings.

PARLIAMENT MEMBER (AMERICAN BORN WOMAN). See Woman

PARLIAMENTARY RULES OF ORDER were Thomas Jefferson's *A Manual of Parliamentary Practice, For the Use of the Senate of the United States*, a 199-page book, printed in 1801 by Samuel Harrison Smith at Washington, D.C.

PARLOR CAR. See Car

THE FIRST

PARTIES, POLITICAL. *See* under name of specific party

PARTRIDGE PROPAGATION. *See* Birds

PASSENGER STATION (RAILROAD). *See* Railroad station

PASSPORT

Passport recorded in the Passport Division of the State Department is dated July 8, 1796. The passport was issued to Francis Maria Barrere, "a citizen of the United States having occasion to pass into foreign countries about his lawful affairs," and was signed by Thomas Pickering, Secretary of State. (*American Passport: Its History—State Dept. Wash. D.C.*)

Passport division woman chief. *See* Woman

Passport fee was levied under the Internal Revenue Act of July 1, 1862 (12 Stat.L.472) "to provide internal revenue to support the government and to pay interest on the public debt." It fixed a fee of \$3 for "every passport issued in the office of the Secretary of State." Prior to this time, consuls in foreign countries charged a fee, not exceeding \$1, for passports which they issued, but passports which were issued in the United States were gratis.

Passport photographs were required by a regulation effective November 20, 1914.

PASTE INK. *See* Ink

PASTELLIST was Henrietta Johnson whose artistic endeavors were produced between 1707 and 1720. She worked with colored chalk; her subjects were principally colonial women of South Carolina. In 1718 she executed her best piece of work, a likeness of "His Excellency Robert Johnson Captain General, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of Carolina." She also has the honor of being the first American woman painter. (*The Antiquarian. Sept. 1928*)

PASTEURIZED MILK. *See* Milk

PATENT

Design patent was issued November 9, 1842 to George Bruce of New York City under authority of an act of August 29, 1842 (5 Stat. L.544). Design patent No. 1 was on a type face. Design patent No. 2 was on a design impressed on metal and was issued on February 24, 1843, to Waterman L. Ormsby of Bristol, Conn.

English patent granted to a resident of America was No. 401 issued November 25, 1715, to "Thomas Masters, Planter of Pennsylvania, for an invention found out by Sibylla his wife for cleaning and curing the Indian Corn growing in the severall colonies in America." (*Records in the Patent Office, London, England*)

THE FIRST

Fruit tree patent was plant patent No. 7, which was issued February 16, 1932 to James E. Markham, and assigned to the Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Company of Louisiana, Mo. The patent was obtained on a peach tree, the fruit of which ripens later than ordinary peaches.

Label patent was issued August 1, 1874, to the Baltimore Pearl Hominy Company of Baltimore, Md. Label patent No. 1 was for a breakfast hominy label to be attached to the sack, barrel or box in which the hominy was to be sold.

Machine patent granted by the colonies was issued March 6, 1646 to Joseph Jenkes by Massachusetts. "The Cort, considering ye necessity of raising such manufactures of engins of mills to go by water, for speedy dispatch of much worke with few hands, & being sufficiently informed of ye ability of ye petitionr to pforme such workes, grant his petition, (yt no othr pson shall set up or use any such new invention or trade for fourteen yeares, without ye licence of him, ye said Joseph Jenkes,) so farr as concerns any such new invention, & so as it shalbe alwayes in ye powr of this Corte to restraine ye exportation of such manufactures, & ye prizes of them, to moderation, if occasion so require." (*Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff—Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England*)

Negro to obtain a patent was Henry Blair of Glenross, Md., who obtained a patent on October 14, 1834, on a corn planter. Two years later, August 31, 1836, he was also given a patent on a cotton seed planter.

Numbering system for patents was introduced July 13, 1836. Previous to that 9,957 unnumbered patents were issued. Patent No. 1 under the consecutive numbering system was issued July 13, 1836 to John Ruggles of Thomaston, Me., for "traction wheels for locomotive steam-engine for rail and other roads." Ruggles was chairman of the Committee on Patents of the U.S. Senate.

Patent granted by the colonies was awarded to Samuel Winslow in 1641 by Massachusetts for a new method of extracting salt. "Whereas Samuel Winslow hath made a proposition to this Court to furnish the contrey with salt at more easy rates then otherwise can bee had, & to make it by a meanes & way which hitherto hath not bene discovered, it is therefore ordered, that if the said Samuel shall, within the space of one yeare, set upon the said worke, hee shall enjoy the same, to him & his associates, for the space of ten yeares, so as it shall not bee lawfull to any other pson to make salt after the same way during the said yeares; pvided, nevthelesse, that it shall bee lawfull for any pson to bring in any salt, or to make salt after any otherway, dureing the said tearme." (*Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff—Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. Vol. 1*)

THE FIRST

PATENT—*Continued*

Patent granted by the United States government was issued to Samuel Hopkins of Vermont on July 31, 1790 for a process of making potash and pearl ashes. The document bore the signatures of George Washington, President; Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, and Edmund Randolph, Attorney General. Only three patents were issued that year. In May 1802 the Patent Office was organized and Dr. William Thornton was made Superintendent "to have charge of the issuing of patents." In 1833 the head of the Patent Office wanted to resign because "everything seems to have been done," although only about nine thousand patents had been issued. By 1949 nearly two and a half million had been granted. (*George Whitfield Evans—The Birth and Growth of the Patent Office*)

Patent granted jointly to a father and son was awarded August 2, 1791, to Samuel Briggs, Sr. and Jr. of Philadelphia, Pa., on a machine for making nails.

Patent law (national) was an "act to promote the progress of useful arts," approved April 10, 1790 (1 Stat.L.109). The board in charge of granting patents styled itself the "Patent Board," the "Patent Commission," or the "Commissioners for the Promotion of Useful Arts." Its first members were Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State; Henry Knox, Secretary of War; and Edmund Randolph, Attorney General. The responsibility for administering the patent laws was given to the Department of State. (*U.S. Department of Commerce—The Story of the American Patent System 1790-1940*)

Patent re-issue was granted January 9, 1838, to Julius Hatch of Great Bend, Pa. Patent re-issue No. 1 was on a "machine for sowing plaster, ashes, seed and other separable substances," which had been patented August 17 1835. A re-issue is an amended claim and does not extend the life of a patent.

Patentee to obtain more than one patent from the U.S. Patent Office was Samuel Muliken of Philadelphia, Pa., who was granted four patents on March 11, 1791. They were on a "machine for threshing grain and corn," "machine for breaking and swingling hemp," "machine for cutting and polishing marble," and "machine for raising a nap on cloths."

Plant patent was awarded to Henry F. Rosenberg of New Brunswick, N.J. on August 18, 1931. Plant patent No. 1 covered a climbing rose named "New Dawn" which blooms successively throughout the season instead of in June only as does its parent "Dr. Van Fleet." The application for the patent was filed on August 6, 1930.

President who had received a patent. See President

Print patent was issued March 7, 1893 to the H. J. Heinz Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. The application was filed October 31, 1892.

THE FIRST

Print patent No. 1 was for "Heinz's Preserves, Celery Sauce, Ketchup" in the shape of a pickle with three designs in circles. A patented print cannot be used as a trade-mark but only in advertisements.

Woman granted a patent. See Woman

PATENT COMMISSIONER was Henry Leavitt Ellsworth who was appointed on June 15, 1835, by President Andrew Jackson. Prior to that time the patent office had been in charge of the Superintendent of Patents. He resigned on April 30, 1845, to act as land agent in Lafayette, Ind. for the purchase and settlement of public lands. (*Henry Leavitt Ellsworth—A Digest of Patents Issued by the U.S. from 1790 to January 1, 1839*)

PATENT EXAMINER

Woman patent examiner was Anna R. G. Nichols of Melrose, Mass., a clerk in the United States Patent Office, who satisfactorily passed a scientific examination and took office July 1, 1873 as an assistant examiner in the Patent Office.

PATENT LEATHER. See Leather

PATENT LIST was the *Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent Office*, issued weekly, which gave the numbers, titles and claims of the patents issued during the week immediately preceding together with the names and addresses of the patentees. The first issue was dated January 3, 1872.

PATENT MEDICINE ADVERTISEMENT appeared in the 1692 *Boston Almanack* printed by Benjamin Harris and John Allen. "That Excellent Antidote against all manner of Gripings called Aqua anti torminales, which if timely taken, it not only cures the Griping of the Guts, and the Wind Cholick; but preventeth that woful Distemper of the Dry Belly Ach; With printed directions for the use of it. Sold by Benjamin Harris at the London-Coffee House in Boston. Price three shillings the half pint Bottle."

PATENT MEDICINE ALMANAC. See Almanac

PATHOLOGICAL DIVISION (animal industry bureau) See Animal industry bureau

PATHOLOGY CHAIR. See Medical instruction

PATHOLOGY TEXTBOOK. See Medical book

PATRIOTIC AMERICAN SONG. See Music

PATROL. See Border patrol; Fire patrol

PATROL BOMBER (naval). See Aviation—Airplane

THE FIRST

PATROL WAGON (police). *See* Automobile police patrol wagon

PATROLMAN (border). *See* Border patrol

PATTERNS (paper). *See* Paper patterns

PAVEMENT. *See* Road

PAWNBROKING ORDINANCE was passed July 13, 1812, by New York City. (*Minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York 1784-1831*)

PAYMASTER (U.S. Army). *See* Army officer

PEACE PRIZE (NOBEL). *See* Nobel prize

PEACE SOCIETY was the New York Peace Society which organized August 16, 1815. David Low Dodge was its first president. Similar societies were formed elsewhere and on May 8, 1828, the New York Peace Society became a member of a national organization called the American Peace Society which held its first annual meeting May 13, 1829 in New York City. (*Edson Leone Whitney—Centennial History of the American Peace Society*)

PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION BILL. *See* Conscription

PEARL BUTTON. *See* Button

PEDAGOGY BOOK. *See* Teaching methods book

PEDAGOGY CHAIR

Pedagogy chair (permanent) in a college in which the occupant gave his entire time to the subject was established by the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1879. The first incumbent was Professor William Harold Payne. The professorship was called the Science and the Art of Teaching. Although this was the first Chair of Pedagogy, it was not the first attempt at instruction in pedagogy as Brown University had given instruction in this subject in 1850, and Antioch College as an elective subject in 1853.

PEDIATRICS BOOK. *See* Medical book

PEDIATRICS PROFESSOR. *See* Medical instruction

PEEP SHOW. *See* Moving picture

PEEP SHOW MACHINE. *See* Moving picture

PEGGING MACHINE (shoe). *See* Shoe pegging machine

PELLAGRA EXPERIMENT. *See* Public health

PELOTA. *See* Jai alai

PEN

See also Fountain pen

THE FIRST

Steel pen patent was obtained by Peregrine Williamson of Baltimore, Md., on November 22, 1809, on "a metallic writing pen."

Steel pens commercially produced were manufactured by Richard Esterbrook who in 1858 established a factory at Camden, N.J. He produced steel pens which met with great success. His company is still producing pens and is now known as the Esterbrook Steel Pen Manufacturing Company.

PENCIL

Indelible pencil was invented by Edson P. Clark of Northampton, Mass., who obtained patent No. 56,180 on July 10, 1866. It had a "filling composed of silver, black lead, calcined gypsum and lampblack or asphaltum" which was shellacked to the groove in the wood.

Paper pencil was invented by Frederick E. Blaisdell of Philadelphia, Pa., who obtained patent No. 549,952 on November 19, 1895, as well as patent No. 550,212 on the same date on a machine for manufacturing paper pencils.

Pencil with an attached eraser was patented by Hyman L. Lipman of Philadelphia, Pa., who received patent No. 19,783 on March 30, 1858. The pencil had a groove at one end into which was "secured a piece of prepared rubber, glued in at one end."

PENCIL FACTORY was established by William Monroe of Concord, Mass., in June 1812. He manufactured about thirty lead pencils of unfinished cedar, unpolished, very thin with square leads, which he sold to Benjamin Adams, a hardware dealer of Union Street, Boston, Mass. Adams then contracted to purchase all the pencils Monroe could produce.

PENITENTIARY. *See* Prison

PENNY DAILY NEWSPAPER. *See* Newspaper

PENNY RESTAURANT. *See* Restaurant

PENSION

Old age pension laws (state) were enacted March 5, 1923 by Montana and Nevada whose respective governors signed their pension measures the same hour on the same day. Montana, however, had the first statewide mandatory system. It granted pensions of \$25 a month to people who were over seventy years of age, who had been citizens and residents of the state for the previous fifteen years. The funds were derived from the counties. (*Abraham Epstein—Challenge of the Aged*)

Pension act was passed by the Plymouth Pilgrims who enacted a regulation in 1636 that whosoever should set forth as a soldier and return maimed should be competently maintained by the colony for the rest of his

THE FIRST

PENSION—*Continued*
life. (David Pulsifer—*Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Vol. XI* p106)

Pension act of the Continental Congress was passed August 26, 1776. It provided "that every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, and private soldier who shall have lost a limb in any engagement, or be so disabled in the service of the United States of America as to render him incapable afterwards of getting a livelihood, shall receive, during his life or the continuance of such disability, one half of his monthly pay from and after the time that his pay as an officer or soldier ceases." As the resources of the Continental Congress were meagre, the states were asked to make the payment. "That it be recommended to the assemblies or legislative bodies of the several States to cause payment to be made of all such half pay or other allowances as shall be adjudged due to the persons aforementioned on account of the United States." (William Henry Glasson—*History of Military Pension Legislation in the U.S.*)

Pension to the widow of a president was authorized by an "act granting a pension to Mary Lincoln," July 14, 1870 (16 Stat.L.653). She received \$3,000 per annum. An act of February 2, 1882 (22 Stat.L.647) increased the annual pensions to \$5,000 for the three widows then living, and made a special grant of \$15,000 to Mrs. Lincoln.

Pensions paid by the United States Government were those paid under the act of September 29, 1789 (1 Stat.L.95) which took up the obligation of paying the pensions granted under the provisions of the pension laws enacted by the Continental Congress to invalids who were wounded and disabled during the Revolutionary War for one year from March 4, 1789 and appropriated money for making the payments. The act of July 16, 1790 (1 Stat.L.121) continued the payment of pensions for one year from March 4, 1790. The act of April 30, 1790 (1 Stat.L.121) provided for pensions to those wounded or disabled in the line of duty and the act of March 23, 1792 (1 Stat.L.245) provided for pensions for those suffering wounds or disabilities known to be of service origin. The act of March 18, 1818 (3 Stat.L.410) was the first universal service pension act and was not limited to those who could prove their disabilities to be of service origin. (William Henry Glasson—*History of Military Pension Legislation in the U.S.*)

Pensions paid by the United States government to workers in private industry were mailed July 13, 1936, when checks totaling \$901.56 were sent to eighteen retired railroad employees, in accordance with the Railroad Retirement Act of August 29, 1935 (49 Stat.L. 967) which appropriated \$46,685,000 "to establish a retirement system for employees of carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, and for other purposes."

THE FIRST

Teachers pension. See Teachers pension fund

PENSIONS COMMISSIONER (U.S.) was James L. Edwards appointed under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1833 (4 Stat.L. 622) He served as Commissioner of Pensions under the War Department from March 3, 1833 to November 1850 and received \$2,500 a year. Previously he had been a clerk in the office of the Secretary of War and had been in charge of pension work since 1816.

PEOPLE'S PARTY (formed by members of the Farmer's Alliance and other industrial unions) was organized at a national convention held at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 19, 1891. At the second national convention, held July 2, 1892, at Omaha, Neb., James Baird Weaver of Iowa was nominated as the presidential candidate and James Gaven Field of Virginia for vice president. The People's Party developed later into the Populist Party.

PERAMBULATOR. See Baby carriage

PERCHERON HORSE. See Animals

PERCOLATOR. See Coffee percolator patent

PERCUSSION ROCK DRILL. See Drill

PERFORATED PAPER (WRAPPING). See Paper

PERFORATED POSTAGE STAMP. See Postage stamp

PERFUMED ADVERTISING PAGE. See Newspaper

PERIODICAL

See also magazines under specific languages, occupations, religious and fraternal organizations, sciences, sports, trades, e.g., Agricultural magazine, Book trade magazine, Catholic magazine, Welsh magazine

All-fiction pulp magazine was the October 1896 *Argosy*, 192 pages, size 7 x 10. It was an outgrowth of an eight page illustrated weekly for boys and girls edited by Frank Andrew Munsey entitled *The Golden Argosy* issued December 2, 1882 bearing the date December 9, 1882. *The Golden Argosy* became the *Argosy* on December 1, 1888. It was published in New York City.

Children's magazine was published in Hartford, Conn., by [Barzillai] Hudson and [George] Goodwin, and was called the *Children's Magazine: Calculated for the Use of Families and Schools*. Only four issues were printed from January to April 1789, each containing 48 pages, an "abridgement of geography, essays on morality, religion, manners, etc., familiar letters, dialogues and select pieces of poetry."

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Children's magazine with literary merit was *The Juvenile Miscellany* founded by Lydia Maria Francis Child in 1826. It was a bi-monthly and appeared from September 1826 to January 1829. It was published by Putnam & Hunt at Boston, Mass. The first issue contained 108 pages. (*Letters of Lydia Maria Child*)

College magazine was the *Yale Literary Cabinet* published November 15, 1806 at New Haven, Conn. It was an eight-page bi-weekly and was edited by three college seniors. It sold for a dollar a year and continued for a year only. (*Four Years at Yale—Anonymous. Henry Holt & Co. 1871*)

Comic weekly was *The John Donkey*, 16 pages, published by G. B. Zieber & Company of Philadelphia, Pa., from January 1, 1848 to October 21, 1848. It cost 6¢ a copy or \$3 a year. It was edited by Thomas Dunn English and George G. Foster and was illustrated by Felix Octavius Carr Darley and Henry Louis Stephens.

Electrical journal was *The Electro-Magnetic and Mechanics Intelligencer* which appeared on January 18, 1840. This was the first magazine printed on a printing press operated by electricity. It was printed in New York City on a press "propelled by electro-magnetism." The editor of the magazine and the inventor of the electrical printing press was Thomas Davenport.

Illustrated weekly was *Brother Jonathan, a Weekly Compend of Belles Lettres and the Fine Arts, Standard Literature and General Intelligence* issued January 1, 1842. It consisted of 28 pages and a 32 page supplement containing the installment "Adventures of Tom Stapleton" by John M. Moore. It was founded by Benjamin Henry Day and Nathaniel Parker Willis and was published by Wilson & Company, New York City. It was not the first magazine, however, to contain an illustration.

Magazine for the blind was the *Student's Magazine, A Periodical for the Blind*, published January 1837 by the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Philadelphia, Pa. Embossed raised capital letters were used. It was a monthly and cost \$3 a year. (*Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind—Sixth Annual Report—1839*)

Magazine for women to reach an age of more than five years was the *Ladies Magazine* which was founded in Boston, Mass., in 1828 by Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale (*Frederic Hudson—Journalism in the United States*)

Magazine of the United States Government was the daily *Federal Register* issued March 14, 1936. The masthead was decorated with the eagle shield and a Latin motto "Lit-

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tera Scripta Manet" (*The Written Word Endures*). It was published at Washington, D.C. by the National Archives under Federal Register Act approved July 26, 1935 (49 Stat. L.500) and contained sixteen pages of two columns. The Administrative Committee consisted of the Archivist or Acting Archivist, an officer of the Department of Justice designated by the Attorney General, and the Public Printer or Acting Public Printer. The magazine publishes federal laws, orders and reports and is not limited in scope like the *Congressional Record*.

Magazine published in America was *The American Magazine, or a Monthly View of the Political State of the British Colonies*, the first issue probably appearing February 13, 1741 at Philadelphia, Pa. It was published by Andrew Bradford and edited by John Webbe. Its first number contained fifty pages. It was published monthly for three months. It appeared probably about three days prior to Benjamin Franklin's *The General Magazine and Historical Chronicle for all the British Plantations in America*. (*Lyon Norman Richardson—A History of Early American Magazines*)

Photo-engraved magazine was the *Literary Digest* published in New York City October 25, 1919. It consisted of eighty pages and cover. The material was typewritten and photo-engraved. The strike of printers made it impossible to issue regularly printed numbers without great difficulty.

Quarterly magazine was *The American Review of History and Politics and General Repository of Literature and State Papers* edited by Robert Walsh and published at Philadelphia, Pa. The first issue, January 1811, contained two hundred pages and a sixty page appendix. Subscription was six dollars a year to be paid on the delivery of the second number of every year. The last issue was published October 1812.

Sectarian magazine was *The Arminian Magazine* which appeared from January 1789 to December 1790. It was edited by Bishops Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury and published in Philadelphia, Pa., by William Prichard and Peleg Hall. (*Lyon Norman Richardson—History of Early American Magazines*)

Sectarian magazine printed in rotogravure was *Catholic Missions* issued October 1, 1934, by the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, New York City. It was issued quarterly and sold for a penny a copy. Its editor was the Rt. Rev. Msgr. William Quinn.

Spanish magazine published by students, was *El Estudiante Comercial*, founded in 1917 at the High School of Commerce, New York City. Philip Leonard Green was its first director and Irving B. Simon its first editor.

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PERIODICAL—*Continued*

Trade journal was the *Rail-road Advocate* published bi-weekly from July 4, 1831, to June 14, 1832, at Rogersville, Tenn., by "an association of gentlemen." The first issue contained eight pages measuring $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Its main object was "to advocate rail-roads and other internal improvements that would connect East Tennessee with markets for its surplus produce" and "end its isolation from the rest of the country," and to collect and publish "all the information that can be collected on this interesting subject."

PERIODICAL INDEX was "*An Alphabetical Index to Subjects Treated in the Reviews and Other Periodicals to Which No Indexes Have Been Published*" which was edited by William Frederick Poole and issued in 1848 by George Palmer Putnam, New York City. This was the forerunner of the famous *Poole's Index to Periodical Literature*.

PERISCOPE was invented by Thomas Doughty, acting chief engineer of the United States Navy in 1864. During Nathaniel Prentiss Bank's Red River expedition, Doughty was on the turreted monitor "Osage." Annoyed by bushwackers and snipers who could not be seen, yet did deadly work, Doughty rigged up a sheet iron tube extending from a few feet above the deck to the engine room below, with openings near the top and bottom, and by arrangement of mirrors he could see on shore. When attacked, he would signal the gunners to fire. Admiral David Dixon Porter officially thanked him for his invention.

PERITONITIS

Peritonitis preventative (successful) was amniotic fluid first used to prevent postoperative peritonitis and adhesions in 1922 by Dr. Herbert Lester Johnson of Boston, Mass. The first fluid was of human origin, from cesarean operations, but the widespread use of this new principle of preventive medicine resulted in a commercial preparation known as Amniotic Fluid Concentrate, made from bovine amniotic fluid.

PERMALLOY was developed June 7, 1913 at the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York City by Gustaf Waldemar Elmen. Its first commercial application was in 1924 when it was used in the New York-Azores submarine telegraph cable and increased the transmission rate from 300 to 2,000 letters a minute. It was used in the form of a thin tape, six-thousandths of an inch thick, which was wound around the conductor. It has extraordinarily high magnetic permeability at very low magnetizing forces and thus permitted the high inductance necessary for high-speed transmission.

PETROLEUM EXPORTED TO EUROPE was shipped in barrels on the brig "Elizabeth Watts" of 224 tons captained by Charles Bryant. On November 12, 1861, Messrs Peter Wright and Sons of Philadelphia chartered this brig from Messrs. Edmund A.

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Sander and Co. and the shipment was made from Philadelphia, Pa., to London, England. It was not easy to recruit a crew as the men would not work above a cargo of oil, so a crew was shanghaied. (*James Dodds Henry—Thirty-five Years of Oil Transport*)

See also Oil

PETROLEUM JELLY was manufactured in 1870 by Robert Augustus Chesebrough who coined the word "Vaseline" and registered it May 14, 1878 as a trade-mark to identify his particular brand. On May 10, 1880, he organized the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, New York City, of which he became president, holding this office until May 6, 1909.

PETROLEUM REFINING COURSE of a collegiate grade, was offered by the School of Mines, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. in the university year 1922-1923 under the direction of Dr. Warren Fred Faragher.

PEWTER BUTTON. *See Button*

PHARMACIST

Pharmacist (woman) was Elizabeth Marshall [1768-1836], a daughter of Charles Marshall who served as president of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy [1821-1824]. She became manager of the apothecary originally established by his father, Christopher Marshall, in 1729 at Philadelphia, Pa. She served from 1804 until 1825 when the store was sold.

Pharmacist (woman graduate) was Susan Hayhurst of St. Michael's, Md., who graduated March 16, 1833, from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, Pa., with the Ph.G. degree. The subject of her thesis was "Dispensary Work." She graduated from the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania on February 28, 1857, from which she received an M.D. degree. She was also the first woman physician to graduate from a pharmacy college.

PHARMACOPOEIA was the thirty-two page work of Dr. William Brown, Physician-General to the Hospitals of the United States, written especially for army usage and published in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1778 for the use of the Military Hospital of the United States Army located at Lititz, Pa. It was entitled *Pharmacopoeia simpliciorum et efficaciorum, in usum nosocomii militaris, etc.*, and was printed entirely in Latin. The size of the type page was $4\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Pharmacopoeia (general) was *The Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America*. It was published December 15, 1820 in both English and Latin by Wells & Lilly of Boston, Mass., and copyrighted by Ewer & Bedlington of Boston. It consisted of 274 pages printed on rather porous paper, size 6" x 10" and was recommended by the New York County Medical Society. The chairman in charge of the work was Dr. Lyman Spalding who proposed the work on January 8, 1817, to the medical society. (*Dr. James Alfred Spalding—Dr. Lyman Spalding*)

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Pharmacopoeia prepared by a hospital staff was the "*Pharmacopoeia Nosocomii neoboracensis, or the Pharmacopoeia of the New York Hospital*" published under the authority of the Physicians and Surgeons of that institution, to which was added an appendix containing a general dosage table. It consisted of 180 pages prepared by Dr. Valentine Seaman and Dr. Samuel Latham Mitchill. It was printed by A. Paul and published in 1816 by Collins & Company, New York City.

Pharmacopoeia prepared by a medical association for the use of its members was authorized October 3, 1805 by the Massachusetts Medical Society, Boston, Mass. It contained 286 pages and was edited by Dr. James Jackson and Dr. John Collins Warren. It was published in 1808 at Boston, Mass., as *The Pharmacopoeia of the Massachusetts Medical Society*.

PHARMACY COLLEGE

Pharmacy college was the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy organized as the College of Apothecaries on February 23, 1821, at a meeting at Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., presided over by Stephen North. On March 27, 1821, Charles Marshall was elected president of the college. On April 23, 1821, Dr. Samuel Jackson was appointed professor of materia medica and pharmacy, and Dr. Gerardi Troost as professor of chemistry. The first class was held November 9, 1821. The school was incorporated March 30, 1822 and at that time was renamed the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. The Ph.G. degree was conferred November 28, 1826 on three graduates, Charles Hazard Dingee, Charles H. McCormick and William Sharp. They completed two full courses. On April 5, 1821, the honorary degree of master of pharmacy was conferred upon sixteen apothecaries. In 1921, the name was changed to Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. (*Joseph Winters England—The First Century of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy*)

Pharmacy college to make analytical chemistry a required course was the Maryland College of Pharmacy (now University of Maryland), Baltimore, Md. The chair of Analytical Chemistry was established on March 20, 1872, and Dr. William Simon was the first professor appointed thereto. The Maryland College of Pharmacy was incorporated January 27, 1841. The first graduation was June 19, 1842, when three students graduated.

PHARMACY LEGISLATION (State) requiring graduation from a pharmacy course was enacted May 3, 1904 by New York, effective January 1, 1905 (Chapter 554). Four years practical experience and two years of school in pharmacy were required.

PHARMACY MAGAZINE was *The Journal of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy* which appeared in December 1825. Its first editor was Daniel B. Smith who served from 1825 to 1828. It contained thirty-two pages of

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"original and selected papers on subjects connected with pharmacy and chemistry," and sold for 25¢.

PHARMACY PROFESSOR

Pharmacy professor was Dr. Samuel Powel Griffiths appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in 1789 at the Medical School of the College of Philadelphia, Pa. He continued in 1791 when the school merged with the University of Pennsylvania and served until 1796.

Pharmacy professorship in which the holder gave full time to instructing the students in the theory and practice of pharmacy was established in 1844 by the Maryland College of Pharmacy (now the University of Maryland), Baltimore, Md. David Stewart was appointed to the chair of "Theory and Practice of Pharmacy" which he held from April 24, 1844, to April 28, 1846. (*Eugene Fawcett Cordell—University of Maryland 1807-1907*)

PHARMACY SOCIETY (national) was the American Pharmaceutical Association organized October 6, 1852, at Philadelphia, Pa. Daniel B. Smith was elected president and William Procter, Jr., corresponding secretary. The first annual meeting was held at Boston, Mass., August 24, 1853. A preliminary meeting was held October 15, 1851, at the New York College of Pharmacy, New York City, which led to the organization of the association.

PHILATELIC AGENCY. See Postal service

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Philological national society was the American Philological Association organized at New York City on November 13, 1868, to promote the advancement and diffusion of philological knowledge. The first convention was held July 27, 1869 at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and the first president was William Dwight Whitney. (*American Philological Transactions. Vol. 50. 1919*)

PHILOLOGY CHAIR

Comparative philology chair was established by Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., in 1856. The first professor was Francis Andrew March.

PHILOSOPHY DEGREE. See Degrees

PHONETIC DICTIONARY. See Dictionary

PHONOGRAPH was invented by Thomas Alva Edison of Menlo Park, N.J., who secured patent No. 200,521 on February 19, 1878, on a "phonograph or speaking machine." His original idea had been to invent a telegraph repeater, directions for the building of which he had given to one of his mechanics, John Kreusi, on August 12, 1877. The first cylinder, operated by a hand crank, was wrapped in tin foil with which two needles fastened to diaphragms made contact. The first verse re-

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PHONOGRAPH—*Continued*

corded on the new instrument was "Mary had a little lamb." A clock spring motor and wax-like record were invented some ten years later.

Phonograph that was practical was the Graphophone manufactured by Bell & Tainter. On May 4, 1886 Chichester Bell and Charles Sumner Tainter received United States patent No. 341,214, a fundamental and basic patent, "for recording and reproducing speech and other sounds." Patents No. 341,212 on "reproducing sounds from phonograph records" and No. 341,213 on "transmitting and recording sounds by radiant energy" were also received on May 4, 1886, jointly with Alexander Graham Bell.

PHONOGRAPH TRADE MAGAZINE was "*The Phonogram*," "official organ of the phonograph companies of the United States" edited by V. H. McRae, which was published monthly in New York City from January 1891 to January 1893. The first issue contained an article by Thomas Alva Edison entitled "How Sound Is Reproduced."

PHOTOELECTRIC CELL or tube was publicly demonstrated on October 21, 1925, by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at the Electrical Show at Grand Central Palace in New York City. At this demonstration the photoelectric cell, which is sensitive to light, was used to count objects as they interrupted a light beam in passing, to open doors as a person or car approached, and the like.

Photoelectric cell installed commercially for operating doors was in the Wilcox's Pier Restaurant, West Haven, Conn. The Stanley Works of New Britain, Conn., had completed the installation on June 19, 1931, of the "magic eye" which provided fully automatic control and operation of swinging doors between the main dining room and kitchen.

PHOTO-ENGRAVED MAGAZINE. See Periodical

PHOTOGRAPH

Aerial photograph was "Boston as the Eagle and the Wild Goose See It," taken October 13, 1860, by Samuel Archer King (navigator) of Providence, R.I., and J. W. Black (photographer) of Boston, Mass., in a balloon "The Queen of the Air," held by a cable twelve hundred feet above the city. Eight pictures were taken, only one of which was good. Wet plates were used which were prepared in the balloon before each exposure.

Celestial photograph was a daguerrotype of the moon taken December 18, 1839, by John William Draper, professor of chemistry at New York University, New York City. He exposed the plate twenty minutes. The image

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was one inch in diameter. He presented the photograph on March 23, 1840, to the Lyceum of Natural History of New York City. (*George Frederick Barker—Memoir of John William Draper*)

Color photo sent by radio. See Radio facsimile transmission

Cystoscopic photographs in color publicly exhibited were shown March 11-12-13, 1940, at the Postgraduate Surgical Assembly of the Southeastern Surgical Congress, Birmingham, Ala. The pictures were taken by Drs. Edgar Garrison Ballenger, Harold Paul McDonald and Reese Clinton Coleman of Atlanta, Ga., and were printed in the *Southern Surgeon*, June 1940.

Daguerrotype was made by Robert Cornelius, a lamp maker of Philadelphia, Pa., and exhibited in November 1839. Dr. Robert Maskell Patterson, director of the mint, on December 6, 1839 was one of the many who witnessed this "heliographic art, on a highly polished silver plate." (*American Philosophical Society—Proceedings Vol. 1*)

Infra-red photograph of a large group of people taken in the dark with a short exposure was made in the Eastman Kodak Research Laboratories at Rochester, N.Y., on October 7, 1931. A photograph was taken with one second exposure, in apparently total darkness, of a group of fifty visitors to the laboratories. The room was flooded with invisible infra-red rays, and a new photographic emulsion sensitive to infra-red was used.

News photographs of distinction were made by Mathew Brady of New York City who, with the permission of President Abraham Lincoln and the U.S. Secret Service, had followed the Union Army and photographed it in action. He took more than seven thousand pictures, two thousand of which were purchased by the Government for \$25,000. Brady's studio at Broadway and Fulton Streets in New York City was opened in 1844 as Brady's Daguerrian Miniature Gallery. (*Roy Meredith—Mathew B. Brady—Mr. Lincoln's Camera Man*)

Passport photograph. See Passport

Photograph from an airplane was taken by Major H. A. "Jimmie" Erickson on January 10, 1911, in a Curtiss biplane piloted by Charles Keeney Hamilton over San Diego, Calif.

Photograph from an airplane at night was taken November 20, 1925, at Rochester, N.Y., by Lt. George Goddard in cooperation with the Eastman Kodak Company who supplied a photometer by which the intensity of light was measured. The photographs were taken from a three thousand foot altitude and showed about three square miles of the city's area. A light bomb was dropped which made a flash lasting but one-twentieth of a second.

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Photograph in natural colors taken in the air was made by Melville Bell Grosvenor, Assistant Chief of Illustrations Division of the *National Geographic Magazine* in July 1930, and published in the September 1930 issue.

Photograph of a beam of 100,000,000-volt X-rays was made by William Morris and Hubert Luckett on October 1946 of the rays emanating from the betatron of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y. The beam does not cause a glowing of the air through which it passes, but was made visible to the camera by placing a fluorescent screen in its path. The camera exposure was made through a three foot concrete wall into which an opening was made for the lens.

Photograph of a star (excluding the sun) was that of Vega which was made at the Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Mass., July 17, 1850, by Whipple, a professional photographer, under the direction of William Cranch Bond, the first director of the observatory. A 15-inch telescope was used as a camera lens and the daguerrotype plate was set up at the eye end.

Photograph of a stellar spectrum showing the dark lines was of Vega, Alpha Lyrae, made in 1872 by Dr. Henry Draper at Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y. (*George Frederick Baker—Memoir of Henry Draper*)

Photograph of a total solar eclipse was taken August 7, 1869 by Professor Edward Charles Pickering at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Using a portrait lens, he made the first successful photographs of the corona. The eclipse crossed America diagonally from Alaska to North Carolina. (*Samuel Alfred Mitchell—Eclipses of the Sun*)

Photograph sent by radio across the continent. See Radio facsimile transmission

Photograph showing action (not moving pictures) was taken in 1872 on a stock farm of Leland Stanford at Palo Alto, Calif., by Edward Muybridge. He used a series of twelve clocks for breaking electric circuits connected with camera shutters, thus taking a series of photographs at regular intervals, in rapid succession, of a race horse in action.

Photograph showing air in motion across aerofoils or wings of airplanes was taken by Colonel Rutherford B. Harts during the winter of 1918-1919 at Bolling Field, Washington, D.C., under the auspices of the Division of Military Aeronautics and the Invention Secretary of the General Staff of the United States Army. Three miles of film showed that no flying power whatever is exerted for about 30 per cent of a flight on the wings of an aircraft by the air flow produced by the air screws and that rarefaction which produces the lifting power of an airplane is not continuous but is exerted in intermittent or pulsating air waves. (*Aerial Age Weekly—June 2, 1919*)

THE FIRST

Photograph showing motion. See Moving picture

Photograph showing the lateral curvature of the horizon taken in the United States was made by Captain Albert William Stevens from the gondola of the stratosphere balloon "Explorer 11" sent up November 11, 1935, by the National Geographic Society and the United States Army Air Corps. The photograph was made from an altitude of 72,395 feet or 13.71 miles above sea level. It was the first photograph of the horizon taken from such a great altitude; the first photograph the line of sight of which was entirely in the stratosphere, and the first photograph showing the extreme top of the "dust sphere" which marks the dividing line between the lower atmosphere with its clouds and dust and the stratosphere which is clear. The balloon took off from Rapid City, S.D., and landed 8 hours and 13 minutes later at White Lake, S.D.

Photograph taken by incandescent electric light was the portrait of Charles Batchelor, made in December 1879 at Menlo Park, N.J.

Photograph taken in America was a daguerrotype of the tower of the Church of the Messiah in New York City, taken by Samuel Finley Breese Morse in 1839. Dr. John William Draper took a daguerrotype of his sister, Dorothy Catherine Draper, in 1839 which is claimed to be the first portrait photograph. Amasa Holcombe is also claimed to have taken the first photographs in America.

Photograph to gain world fame was a daguerrotype panorama of Niagara Falls, N.Y., taken July 1845 by William and Frederick Langenheim of the Philadelphia Daguerrotype Establishment, Philadelphia, Pa., from a site near the Clifton House on the Canadian side. Sets were made and presented to Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre, President James Knox Polk, Queen Victoria, the kings of Prussia, Saxony and Wurtemberg, and the Duke of Brunswick. (*Beaumont Newhall—Photography 1839-1939*)

Photograph transmitted by wire or wireless. See Radio facsimile transmission

Photographs taken under the sea, which were successful, were obtained by John Ernest Williamson at Chesapeake Bay, Va., in 1913 with the use of the Williamson Submarine Tube and Photosphere. (*John Ernest Williamson—Twenty Years Under the Sea*)

Photographs taken under the sea in natural colors were made for the *National Geographic Magazine* off Tortugas of the Florida Keys, on July 16, 1926, and were published in the January 1927 issue of the magazine. The work was carried out by Dr. William Harding Longley of Goucher College and Charles Martin, Chief of the National Geographic Society's photographic laboratory. The camera used in making these autochromes was inclosed in a

THE FIRST**PHOTOGRAPH—Continued**

brass case with a plate glass window in front of the lens. A supplementary hood was fitted above the regulation reflector and by means of an acute-angle mirror the photographer was able to focus his instrument.

X-ray photograph. See X-ray

PHOTOGRAPHIC COPYING MACHINE. See Photostat**PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM**

Celluloid photographic film and the process for producing it were invented by the Rev. Hannibal Williston Goodwin of Newark, N.J., who applied for a patent on May 2, 1887, and received patent No. 610,861 on September 13, 1898, on "nitro cellulose transparent flexible photographic film pellicles." He received an order from Thomas Alva Edison for one roll at \$2.50 on September 2, 1889.

Moving picture film (commercial) was manufactured March 26, 1885, by the Eastman Dry Plate & Film Company of Rochester, N.Y., which was also the first to produce, manufacture and market films in continuous strips on reels. (*The Home of Kodak—Eastman Kodak Co.*)

Roll film for cameras was patented by David Henderson Houston of Cambria, Wis., who obtained patent No. 248,179 October 11, 1881 for a "photographic apparatus." He had a camera with a receptacle or box at its inner end containing a "roll of sensitized paper or any other suitable tissue, such as gelatine or any more durable material that may be discovered, and an empty reel, upon which the sensitized band is wound as rapidly as it has been acted upon by the light." The purpose of the camera was "to facilitate taking a number of photographic views successively in a short time."

Transparent paper strip photographic film was invented in February 1884 by George Eastman of Rochester, N.Y. who obtained patent No. 306,594 on October 14, 1884. The film consisted of paper coated with an insoluble sensitive gelatin emulsion.

"V" mail film. See Postal service

PHOTOGRAPHIC GLASS SLIDES. See Magic lantern slides

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAMPHLET was Francois Fauvel-Gouraud's *Description of the Daguerrotype Process, or a Summary of M. Gouraud's Public Lectures, According to the Principles of M. Daguerre, With a Description of a Provisionary Method for Taking Human Portraits*, sixteen pages and cover, printed 1840 at Boston, Mass., by Dutton and Wentworth.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PATENT was No. 1,582 granted to Alexander S. Wolcott of New York City on May 8, 1840, for "a method

of taking likenesses by means of a concave reflector and plates so prepared that luminous or other rays will act thereon."

PHOTOGRAPHY

Camera exposure meter was invented in 1931 by William Nelson Goodwin, Jr., of the Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation, Newark, N.J., who obtained patent No. 1,407,147, February 21, 1932, on a thermal ammeter. The first one was manufactured February 1932 and called the Photronic Photoelectric Cell, although popularly known as a camera exposure meter. It contained a dial calculating device for translating brightness values into camera aperture settings. It required no battery for its operation, as it changed light energy directly into electrical energy.

Demonstration of rapid aerial photography was made September 5, 1925 before the U.S. General Staff and Command School. Lt. George W. Goddard, Director of Photography of the Air Corps Technical School, U.S. Army, took photographs of the Fort Leavenworth area in the "Flying Laboratory." These were developed and finished and dropped to the ground within eight minutes from the time of exposure. A photographic transmitting set sent the picture to Governors Island where it was in the hands of General Charles Pelot Summerall within twenty-seven minutes after it had been taken in Kansas, 1,700 miles away. Copies were also sent to General William Sidney Graves in Chicago, Ill., and General Charles Thomas Menoher in San Francisco, Calif.

Film developing machine (fully automatic) was the Photomaton, invented by Anatol M. Josepho who constructed the first model in a loft building on 125th Street, New York City. He applied for a patent March 13, 1925; patent No. 1,656,522 was issued January 17, 1928, on an apparatus for developing photographic film strips. It is said that the inventor received a million dollars for this invention. The first Photomaton studio was opened to the public at 1659 Broadway, New York City, in September 1926.

Photographic flashlight lamps, fireless, smokeless, odorless and noiseless, similar to an incandescent lamp bulb, were made by the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N.Y., in 1930 under the patent No. 1,776,637 September 23, 1930, awarded to Johannes Ostermeier of Althegenberg, Germany, on a "flash lamp." The flashlight filament was coated with a special preparation and an aluminum foil was placed inside the bulb which contained oxygen, under low pressure.

PHOTORADIOGRAPHY. See Radio facsimile transmission

PHOTOSENSITIVE GLASS. See Glass

PHOTOSTAT

Photographic copying machine known by the tradename "Photostat" was commercially manufactured in 1910 by the Eastman Kodak Com-

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pany, Rochester, N.Y., under the supervision of John S. Greene of the Photostat Corporation. It photographed the subject to be copied directly upon a roll of sensitized paper and eliminated the necessity for the use of any glass plate or film negative. It was capable of making a print 11½ by 14 inches. The process was not new, but was simplified.

PHOTOTELEGRAPHY. See Radio facsimile transmission

PHRENOLOGIST of importance to visit the United States was Johann Gaspar Spurzheim, an associate of Dr. Francois Joseph Gall, who arrived August 6, 1832, at New York City. He went to Boston, Mass., on August 20, 1832, and gave a series of eighteen lectures at Athenaeum Hall and on September 17, 1832, an additional series at Cambridge, Mass. He died November 10, 1832, and his funeral was attended by the Boston Medical Association in a body. The funeral oration was delivered by Charles Follen, professor of German Literature at Harvard University.

PHRENOLOGY BOOK was the *Outlines of Phrenology* by Johann Gaspar Spurzheim, M.D., of the universities of Vienna and Paris, and a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London. It was published in 1832 by Marsh, Capen & Lyon, Boston, Mass. It was divided into three groups, general principles of phrenology, special faculties of the mind and usefulness of phrenology.

PHRENOLOGY MAGAZINE was published by Nathan Allen in October 1838 at Philadelphia, Pa. It was entitled the *American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany* and enjoyed a good circulation until its discontinuance in January 1911. (*William Lewis Montague—Biographies of Recent Alumni of Amherst*)

PHYSICAL CULTURE. See Health instruction

PHYSICAL CULTURE DEPARTMENT established by a university on a par with other departments was at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. Amos Alonzo Stagg was made Assistant Professor and Director of the Department of Physical Culture and Athletics and a regular member of the faculty in 1892. In 1901, he was granted a full professorship. Hitherto in the east, middle west and south, athletics had been under the control of a student athletic association and on the Pacific coast under what is now known as the Associated Students. The coaching of all athletic teams was done by members of the department. An Athletic Fund was established with the gate receipts placed in the hands of the comptroller of the university, but disbursed only with the consent of the Director of the department.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION PROFESSORSHIP. See Hygiene instruction

THE FIRST**PHYSICIAN**

American born doctor who had graduated from a medical school abroad was Dr. William Bull, of Charleston, S.C. He had received his degree from Leyden University, Leyden, Netherlands, on August 18, 1734. The subject of his thesis was "Colica pictorum."

Doctor in New England was Dr. Samuel Fuller, one of the signers of the Compact on board the Mayflower on November 21, 1620. He arrived December 21, 1620. For some time he was the sole physician in the colony. In a letter dated June 28, 1630, written at Salem, Mass., to Governor William Bradford, he described one of the customary treatments, in which he "let some twenty of these people blood" (*Mayflower Descendants. Vol. VII 1905*)

Doctor in the colony of Virginia was Lawrence Bohune who arrived in the first half of 1610. He was the first physician of the London Company. He was killed on March 19, 1622, on board the "Margaret and John" when the vessel was attacked by Spanish ships (*Wyndham Bolling Blanton—Medicine in Virginia in the 18th Century*)

Doctor to receive a Bachelor of Medicine degree was John Archer who graduated with nine others on June 21, 1768 from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. His name was the first alphabetically and he was therefore known as the first graduate. Four of these ten graduates returned to the university three years later (1771) and received the degree of doctor of medicine. Three years had to elapse before this M.D. degree could be obtained. At Kings College, New York City, the first M.D. degree was awarded in 1770. This school required only one year to elapse before a student could return and get his M.D. degree. At both schools, the applicant for the higher degree (M.D.) had to write a thesis in Latin or an inaugural dissertation and defend it satisfactorily before the faculty in order to obtain the degree.

Doctor to receive a medal from Congress was Frederick Henry Rose of the British Navy. In April 1858 while in Jamaica, yellow fever broke out on the U. S. S. "Susquehanna." He offered his services and sailed to New York with the stricken crew. On May 11, 1858, Congress authorized a gold medal to be presented to him (11 Stat.L. 369) "for kindness and humanity to officers and crew of the U.S.S. 'Susquehanna.'"

Doctor to receive an honorary medical degree was Daniel Turner who received a degree of honorary doctor of medicine from Yale University, New Haven, Conn., on September 11, 1723 as a reward for valuable monetary contributions to the college. It was awarded by Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, rector pro tempore. Turner never practiced in America. (*Annals of Medical History. 1919. Vol. 2. No. 4*)

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PHYSICIAN—*Continued*

Jewish doctor was Jacob Lumbrozo who settled in Maryland, January 24, 1656. He was a native of Lisbon, Portugal, and died in May 1666. (*Dr Solomon Robert Kagan—Contributions of American Jews to Medicine*)

Naval medical officer. See Naval officer

Negro doctor was James Derham of Philadelphia who settled in New Orleans, La., before 1790. Dr. Benjamin Rush, said, "I thought I could give him information concerning the treatment of diseases, but I learned more from him than he could expect from me." (*John Andrew Kenney—The Negro in Medicine*)

Negro doctor to become a member of a medical association was Dr. John Vancerville De Grasse who was admitted to the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1854. He graduated from Bowdoin and the Hampton Medical College, and practiced in New York City. (*Massachusetts Medical Society—A Catalogue of Its Officers and Fellows*)

Ophthalmologist of note was Dr. Edward Delafield who in 1864 became the first president of the American Ophthalmological Society. In 1818 he formulated a plan to establish the New York Eye Infirmary which opened in 1820 in two rooms at 45 Chatham Street, treating 436 patients in the first seven months. (*Alvin Allace Hubbell—The Development of Ophthalmology in America*)

Osteopathic physician was Dr. Andrew Taylor Still of Macon, Mo. who cured a case of "flux" on June 22, 1874. He was instrumental in founding both a college and a magazine devoted to osteopathy. (*Missouri Historical Review—Vol. XIX*)

Physiologist. See Physiologist

Surgeon general (Army). See Army officer

Surgeon general (Navy). See Naval officer

Surgeon to substitute radium treatment instead of surgery for the treatment of cancer was Dr. Robert Abbe who published his conclusions in the June 1904 *Yale Medical Journal*. He held professorships of surgery in the Women's Medical College and the New York Post Graduate School of New York City. (*City College Alumnus—January 1929*)

Woman assistant army surgeon. See Army officer

Woman physician was Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, a native of Bristol, England, who came to the United States in her youth and received her M.D. degree from the Medical Institution of Geneva, N.Y. on January 23, 1849, having attended "two full courses of Medical Lectures." On October 20, 1847, the entire medical class decided "that the application of Elizabeth Blackwell to become a member of our class meets our entire approval." The school is now

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the College of Medicine, Syracuse University. (*Elizabeth Blackwell—Pioneer Work in Opening the Medical Profession to Women*)

Woman physician admitted to the American Institute of Homeopathy. See Medical society

Woman physician elected a member of the American Medical Association. See Medical society

Woman physician in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Navy. See Naval officer

Woman surgeon was Dr. Mary Harris Thompson who received her M.D. degree in 1863 from the New England Medical College, Boston, Mass. In May 1865, she founded the Mary Thompson Hospital at Chicago, Ill., to care for widows and children of the poor, to sustain a free dispensary and to train competent nurses. The hospital had fourteen beds. It was destroyed by fire October 9, 1871, but the patients were removed to another location and operation resumed the same day. The hospital is now the Women and Children's Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

PHYSICS

Cyclotron, spiral atom smasher, was developed by Professor Ernest Orlando Lawrence, University of California, Berkeley, Calif., in 1934, to study the nuclear structure of the atom. A magnetic whirling machine using an 80-ton magnet produced 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 volt rays, and sent a stream of high energy bullets from the nuclei of helium gas atoms or alpha particles in the form of a beam of light a foot from the machine. He was assisted by Dr. Milton Stanley Livingston. (*Wilfred Basil Mann—The Cyclotron*)

Positron was recognized in 1934 by Dr. Carl David Anderson at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif. He noticed a line which curved in the wrong direction, a trail in vapor in a "cloud expansion chamber" while registering cosmic rays

Radioactive substance produced synthetically was radium E, made by Dr. John Jacob Livingood of the University of California, Berkeley, Calif., on February 4, 1936. Radium E is one of the intermediary products in the slow deterioration of radium. Synthetic radium E was obtained through the bombardment of common inert bismuth with deuterons at an energy of approximately five and a half million volts. Radio-bismuth made synthetically is theoretically identical with natural radium E.

PHYSICS NOBEL PRIZE WINNER. See Nobel prize

PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY was established in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., in 1874 under the direction of Russell Henry Chittenden. Physiology and biology instruction were

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given to a class of eight. (*Russell Henry Chittenden—Development of Physiological Chemistry in the U.S.*)

PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR CORPS. See Aviation

PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Physiological society was the American Physiological Society organized February 11, 1837 at Boston, Mass., by 124 men and 39 women who signed the constitution. The objects were to acquire and diffuse a knowledge of the laws of life and of the means of promoting human health and longevity. Dues were \$1.00 per year. The first monthly meeting was held March 7, 1837. The first officers were William Andrus Alcott, president; David Campbell, corresponding secretary; John Kilton, recording secretary and Nathaniel Perry, treasurer. This was a local organization. (*Bulletin of Institute of History of Medicine. October 1937- Vol. 5 #8*)

Physiological society national organization was the American Physiological Society organized in New York City on December 30, 1887 with Silas Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia as president and Henry Newell Martin, professor of biology at Johns Hopkins University, as secretary. Their proceedings, the *American Journal of Physiology*, were first published on January 3, 1898.

PHYSIOLOGIST of note was Dr. William Beaumont whose *Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice and the Physiology of Digestion* was published in 1833 at Plattsburg, N.Y. He achieved fame by his treatment of Alexis St. Martin who was shot in the stomach on June 6, 1822 at Fort Mackinac trading post. Dr. Beaumont was able to watch the digestive process through the aperture in the stomach wall and to find by experiment the effect of different foods and medicines. He found that gastric juices were secreted only when there was food in the stomach and that simple irritation of the mucous membrane would not initiate a flow of gastric juices. (*Jesse Shire Myer—Life and Letters of Dr William Beaumont*)

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE COURSES. See Hygiene instruction

PHYSIOLOGY AND MEDICINE NOBEL PRIZE WINNER. See Nobel prize

PHYSIOLOGY JOURNAL was *The American Journal of Physiology*, 144 pages, first issue of which was dated February 1898. It was published by Ginn and Company, Boston, Mass.

PIANO was made by John Harris. It was called a spinet and was described in the *Boston Gazette* of September 18, 1769. It had only three or four octaves and differed from the present piano in that it had jacks instead of

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hammers. Instead of the string being struck, as it is in the piano, the jack was provided with a little spur of goose-quill which plucked the thin wire, almost as a mandolin player plucks his string with a "pick." (*Alfred Dolge—Pianos and Their Makers*)

Piano frame of iron designed to resist the tremendous tension of the modern piano without allowing the wires to deflect from pitch, was made in 1837 in Boston, Mass., by Jonas Chickering. (*Richard Green Parker—A Tribute to the Life and Character of Jonas Chickering*)

Piano patent was granted James Sylvanus McLean of N.J., on May 27, 1796, for an "improvement in piano fortes."

PIANO PLAYER

Piano player was invented by John McTammany, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass., who filed a caveat September 7, 1876, and received patent No. 242,786 on June 14, 1881, on a "mechanical musical instrument." He constructed a mechanism for automatic playing of organs using narrow sheets of perforated flexible paper which governed the notes to be played.

Pneumatic piano player that was practical was the "Pianola," invented in 1896 by Edwin S. Votey, who applied for a patent January 25, 1897; No. 650,285 was granted on May 22, 1900. His original model was larger than the piano to which it was attached.

PIANO WIRE. See Wire—piano wire

PICK-UP BY AIRPLANE. See Aviation

PIER (ocean) was built by Col. George W. Howard of Washington, D.C., at Atlantic City, N.J., in 1881. It was known as Howard's Pier and extended 650 feet seaward from the foot of Kentucky Avenue. On July 12, 1882, it was finally completed. It was destroyed in September 1882 by a severe storm and was rebuilt to 865 feet, but was again destroyed and washed away by a severe storm on January 9, 1884.

Pier (ocean) of steel was erected at Atlantic City, N.J. It was half a mile long, devoted exclusively to amusements, and was opened to the public on June 18, 1898. It was owned by the Atlantic Steel Pier Company of which Kennedy Crossan was president. The pier was designed by Frank A. Souder and built by John T. Windram, architect.

PILE BRIDGE. See Bridge

PILE DRIVER was patented March 10, 1791 by John Stone of Concord, Mass., who obtained his patent on "driving pile for bridges."

PILL

Compressed pills or tablets commercially manufactured, were made by Jacob Dunton, a wholesale druggist of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1863-64 who employed a machine in their manufacture. The formulas that were sold in tablet

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PILL—*Continued*
form consisted principally of simple chemicals such as potassium chlorate, ammonium chloride, etc. He sold his products to dispensing druggists and did not attempt to market them under his own name until 1869. His entire production from 1869 to 1876 was less than that now made daily in the laboratories of this country. (*Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association*. 1914. p. 820)

Patented pills were introduced in 1796 by Samuel Lee, Jr., of Conn., and known as Lee's Windham Pills and Lee's New London Bilious Pills. On April 30, 1796 he obtained a patent on a "composition of bilious pills."

PILOT (automatic). See Aviation

PILOT LICENSE. See Aviation—License

PIN

Machine for manufacturing pins that was practical was invented by John Ireland Howe of Derby, Conn., who obtained a patent on it June 22, 1832. The machine was exhibited at the American Institute Fair in New York, and Howe received a silver medal for his contribution to manufacturing. In December 1835, he formed the Howe Manufacturing Company, New York City. He obtained patent No. 2,013 on March 24, 1841, for an improved model.

Machine "for sticking pins into paper" was patented September 30, 1841, No. 2,275, by Samuel Slocum of Poughkeepsie, N.Y. A sliding hopper deposited the pins in grooves.

Pins manufactured with a solid head were made in 1838 by Samuel Slocum of Rhode Island who invented the machine to manufacture them. He did not obtain a patent on it. One man tending two machines could produce one hundred thousand pins in eleven hours. He formed the firm of Slocum, Jillson & Company, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., in 1839 whose products were known as "Poughkeepsie pins." (*Journal of American Institute—June 1839*)

Safety pin was invented by Walter Hunt of New York City who obtained patent No. 6,281, April 10, 1849. Within the short period of three hours, he conceived the idea, made a model and sold his patent rights for \$100. The pins were manufactured in New York City.

PINBALL GAME

Pinball game machine was the "Whoopee Game" manufactured in 1930 by In & Outdoor Games Company, Chicago, Ill. It was 24 inches wide, 48 inches long, and had adjustable legs. It sold for \$175. Fee for playing was five cents for ten balls. The game was modeled after the children's game known as "Bagatelle."

Pinball game machine (toy) was the Caille "Log Tavern" built in 1910 by Adolph Caille of Caille Brothers Company, Detroit, Mich. The machine was placed flat on the table, and had a slightly inclined board with pins on it.

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Marbles were shot up the board through an alley to top position, and would then roll down into scoring positions.

PINCH HITTER. See Baseball player

PINE PAPER NEWSPAPER. See Newspaper

PINEAPPLE CHEESE. See Cheese

PINNACE. See Ship

PIPE

Corncob pipe commercial manufacture was undertaken in 1869 by Henry Tibbe of Washington, Mo., who used plaster of paris to fill uneven surfaces in the pipe. He obtained patent No. 205,816 on July 9, 1878 on "a smoking pipe made of corn-cob, in which the interstices are filled with a plastic self-hardening cement."

PIPE LINE (gas). See Gas

PIPE LINE (oil) See Oil pipe line

PIPELESS ORGAN. See Organ

PIRATE on the Atlantic seaboard was Dixie Bull who looted Bristol, Me., in 1632. Previously, he had received a grant of land at York, Me. In June 1632 while in Penobscot Bay, a French pinnace arrived and seized his shallop and stock of "coats, rugs, blankets, bisketts, etc." Angered at this, he revenged himself by in turn becoming a pirate.

PISTOL

Government contract for pistols was authorized May 4, 1798, when Congress appropriated \$800,000 for guns, pistols, etc. The first contract was made March 9, 1799, with Simeon North, Berlin, Conn., for 500 horse pistols at \$6.50 each. A second contract for 1,500 additional pistols of the same type was signed February 6, 1800. (*Simeon Newton Dexter North—Simeon North, First Official Pistol Maker of the United States*)

Pistol with a revolving barrel was invented in 1830 by Samuel Colt while on the S.S. "Corlo." With a pocket knife he whittled a wood model. He obtained a patent from England in 1835 and patent No. 138 from the United States on February 25, 1836, on "an improvement in revolving fire-arms." He formed the Patent Arms Manufacturing Company of Paterson, N.J., capitalized at \$230,000, which was incorporated March 5, 1836. The first revolvers commercially manufactured were 34-caliber Texas models.

Revolver that was self-cocking was the "Rider model" which was invented by John Rider and manufactured in 1856 by E. Remington and Sons of Ilion, N.Y.

PITCHER (baseball). See Baseball player

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PITUITARY HORMONE isolated in chemically pure crystalline form was announced July 23, 1937 in *Science* by Drs. Abraham White, Hubert Ralph Catchpole and Cyril Norman Hugh Long of the Laboratories of Physiological Chemistry and Physiology, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, Conn.

PLAGUE. See Epidemic

PLANET. See Astronomy

PLANET (moving picture). See Moving picture

PLANETARIUM

See also Observatory

Planetarium was the Adler Planetarium. The planetarium and the Astronomical Museum in which it was housed were presented to the city of Chicago by Max Adler, at a cost of \$1,000,000. Under the direction of Professor Philip Fox, the museum was opened to the public on May 10, 1930. The planetarium is a complex instrument for reproducing on an elaborate scale the planets of the solar system and the 5,400 stars visible to man. (*Philip Fox—Adler Planetarium and Astronomical Museum; An Account of the Optical Planetarium and a Brief Guide to the Museum*)

Planetarium or orrery built in America to represent the motion of the celestial bodies was constructed by Reverend Rector Clapp in 1743 at Yale College, New Haven, Conn. In the center was a globe three inches in diameter, from which twelve wooden arms about seven feet long extended. The sun, planets, satellites, etc., were represented. The orrery was operated by hand as it had no gear work. (*American Magazine and Historical Chronicle—January 1744*)

Planetarium or orrery was imported from England in 1732 and was presented by Thomas Hollis to Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. It was built by Joseph Page and was "a very costly orrery, an instrument that this, or any other part of America, as far as we can learn, has never before been favored with." (*Boston News-Letter—September 14, 1732*)

PLANK ROAD. See Road

PLANNING BOARD (U.S.). See National planning board

PLANT PATENT. See Patent

PLANT QUARANTINE. See Quarantine

PLASTER (adhesive and medicated). See Adhesive and medicated plaster

PLASTIC

Thermosetting man-made plastic was developed in 1906 by Dr. Leo Hendrik Baekeland of Yonkers, N.Y., who succeeded in controlling the reaction of phenol and formaldehyde. This reaction was explained in patent No. 942,699, granted December 7, 1909, on "an improvement

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in methods of making insoluble condensation products of phenol-formaldehyde," commonly referred to as the "heat and pressure" patent.

PLASTIC AIRPLANE. See Aviation—Airplane

PLASTIC AUTOMOBILE. See Automobile

PLASTIC GLIDER. See Glider

PLASTIC LICENSE PLATE. See Automobile license plate

PLASTIC SURGERY PROFESSOR. See Medical instruction

"PLATE FULCRUM" RAILWAY TRACK SCALE. See Scale

PLATE GLASS. See Glass

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE. See Insurance

PLATFORM (national political party). See Political party national platform

PLATFORM ELEVATOR. See Elevator

PLATFORM SCALE. See Scale

PLATINUM MEDAL. See Medal

PLATOON SCHOOL was the Central School, Bluffton, Ind., established September 1899, under the direction of William Wirt. The curriculum was arranged so that specific time was allotted to study, work and play. In September 1902, the system was extended to the three elementary schools in the city. (*Roscoe David Case—The Platoon School in America*)

PLATYPUS. See Animals

PLAY (drama)

See also Theatre

Anti-vivisection play "Woven Dreams," written by Nina Halvey, winner of the International Humanitarian prize of 1931, was presented October 4, 1932, at Philadelphia, Pa., under the auspices of the American Anti-Vivisection Society.

Aquatic play was "The Pirates Signal, or The Bridge of Death" presented July 4, 1840, at the Bowery Theatre, New York City. At the end of the fifth act, at the upper entrance a full rigged ship floated on water down to the footlights, turned and went up the stage and off at the upper entrance. (*Thomas Allston Brown—A History of the New York Stage*)

Benefit performance was given January 7, 1751, at the Theatre on Nassau Street, New York City, for Walter Murray, one of the managers. It was advertised in the December 31, 1750, issue of *The Weekly Post-Boy*. "By his Excellency's Permission (for the benefit of Mr. Murray). On Monday, the seventh of January, will be performed, a comedy, called, 'A Bold Stroke For A Wife,' (being the last

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PLAY—*Continued*
time of its being perform'd this season) to which will be added, an Entertainment called "The Devil To Pay, Or, The Wives Metamorphos'd; . . ."

Broadway play telecast. See Television

Burlesque show of importance was "The Black Crook," an original magical and spectacular drama in four acts by Charles M. Barras, the scene being laid in and around the Hartz Mountains about 1600. It opened September 12, 1866, at Niblo's Garden, New York City, with the "Great Parisienne Ballet Troupe." Betty Regal of the Grand Opera, Paris, was the prima donna and soloist. It closed January 4, 1868, after playing 475 performances and grossing one million one hundred thousand dollars. (*Arthur Hornblow—A History of the Theatre in America*)

Chinese theatrical performance in America was offered by the Tong Hook Tong Dramatic Company under the management of Mr. Likoon, Norman Assing and Tong Chick at the American Theatre, Sansome Street, San Francisco, Calif., on October 18, 1852. The company consisted of one hundred and twenty-three performers and musicians who were shareholders in the theatrical enterprise. The performance consisted of (1) "The Eight Genii Offering Their Congratulations to the High Ruler Yuk Hwang on his Birthday," (2) "Too Tsin Made High Minister by the Six States," (3) "Parting at the Bridge of Parkew of Kwan Wanchang and Tsow," and (4) "Defeated Revenge."

Drama broadcast. See Radio broadcast

Greek play produced in Greek was "Oedipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles. It was presented at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., in May 1881. George Riddle played the part of Oedipus.

Hebrew play by professional actors was given by the Hebrew Opera and Dramatic Company at the Bowery Garten Theatre, 113 Broadway, New York City. An advertisement of August 12, 1882, stated that a performance would be given for the benefit of ten poor Russian immigrant families. "Die Hexe" was presented, the part of the eighty-year-old witch being taken by the seventeen-year-old comic Leon Golubok. (*George Clinton Densmore Odell—Annals of the New York Stage. Vol. XI.*)

Musical comedy broadcast. See Radio broadcast

Native American play successfully acted on a regular stage by an established company was Royall Tyler's "The Contrast," in five acts, produced April 16, 1787 at the John Street Theater, New York City, by the American Company under the management of [Lewis] Hallam and [John] Henry. It depicted the contrast between meretricious standards of the

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fashionable world and simple straight-forward ideals of the true American. The play was published in 1790 for Thomas Wignell at Philadelphia, Pa., by Prichard & Hall. (*Dramatic Magazine—May 1880*)

Play acted by professional players was given at the New Theatre, December 6, 1732 at New York City. It was George Farquhar's "The Recruiting Officer." (*Arthur Hornblow—A History of the American Theatre*)

Play about an Indian written by an American was James Nelson Barker's "The Indian Princess, or La Belle Sauvage," a three-act operatic melodrama, based on Captain John Smith's "General History of Virginia," which was produced April 6, 1808, at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa. (*Democratic Press—April 5, 1808*)

Play given by non-professional actors was "Ye Bare and Ye Cubb," by Philip Alexander Bruce performed August 27, 1665, at Accawmack, Va. The actors, Cornelius Watkinson, Philip Howard and William Darby were summoned to appear in court on November 16, 1665, "in those habillements that they then acted in and give a draught of such verses or other speeches and passages which were then acted by them." They were found not guilty of sedition and Edward Martin "who had informed on them" was ordered "to pay all the expenses of the presentment." (*Jennings Cropper Wise—Ye Kingdome of Accawmack*)

Play of note written by an American acted in America was "Gustavus Vasa," a tragedy by Benjamin Colman. Harvard students gave a performance of it in 1690 at Cambridge, Mass. (*Oscar Wegelin—Early American Plays*)

Play telecast. See Television

Printed American play was Governor Robert Hunter's "Androboros," a biographical ("bographical") farce in three acts, viz, the senate, the consistory and the apotheosis, printed in 1714 by William Bradford in New York City ("Monopolis"). It consisted of three preliminary leaves, twenty-seven pages, quarto size. "Androboros" meant "man-eater" and "Monopolis" meant "Fool's town (otherwise, New York City)". (*Frank Pierce Hill—American Plays Printed 1714-1830*)

Puppet show telecast. See Television

Shakespearian play given in America is supposed to have been "King Richard III" which was presented at the Nassau Street Theatre, New York City on March 5, 1750, by Walter Murray and Thomas Kean. The play was "altered" by Colley Cibber. The performance began at 6:30 P.M. Admission to the pit was 5 shillings and to the gallery 3 shillings.

Theatrical presentation sponsored by the federal government was "The Family Upstairs" produced January 30, 1934, by a cast

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of players operating under the Civil Works Administration at the Central School of Business and Arts, New York City. An appropriation of \$28,000 for wages only was made January 12, 1934. The project was under the direction of Miss Margaret Smith. Other plays were also produced later the same day. By March 25, 1934, 864,000 persons witnessed 576 performances of 17 plays in 107 schools, clubs and museums.

Vaudeville show. See Vaudeville

Wild West show. See Wild West show

PLAYER PIANO. See Piano player

PLAYGROUND for children was erected in Boston, Mass., in 1886 in the yard of the Children's Mission. "Three piles of yellow sand" were brought there. The first Boston school appropriation for playgrounds was made in 1899.

PLAYOFF BASEBALL SERIES. See Baseball game

PLAYWRIGHT (professional) was William Dunlap who wrote or adapted sixty-three dramatic pieces. His first comedy "Modest Soldier, or Love in New York" was written in a few weeks in 1787. Five years previously, Dunlap had written *The History of The American Theatre*. (*William Dunlap—The Diary of William Dunlap*)

PLOW

Cast steel for plows. See Steel

Plow for pulverizing the soil was patented by George Page of Washington, D.C., who received patent No. 5,218 on August 7, 1847. It showed a revolving single disk on the side of a peculiar form of plow. (*Robert L. Ardrey—American Agricultural Implements*)

Plow patent was granted June 26, 1797, to Charles Newbold, a farmer of Burlington County, N.J. This plow was the first cast-iron plow to be used. It was of solid cast-iron (excepting handles and beam) and consisted of a bar, sheath and mouldplate. The invention did not meet with great success as farmers believed that the iron poisoned the land, injured fertility, promoted the growth of weeds, and that the point would soon wear off. (*Agriculture of the U.S. in 1860—U.S. Census Office*)

Plow with interchangeable parts was patented by John Jethro Wood of Poplar Ridge, N.Y., September 1, 1819. His plow substituted cast-iron for the wooden mouldboard, landslide and standard. In this it was similar to the plow which had been patented in 1797 by Charles Newbold. (*Robert L. Ardrey—American Agricultural Implements*)

Submarine cable plow was patented January 12, 1937, by Chester S. Lawton of Ridgewood, N.J., and Captain Melville H. Bloomer of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, who obtained patent

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No. 2,607,717 which they assigned to the Western Union Telegraph Company. The plow digs a trench in the bed of the ocean and simultaneously feeds cable into the furrow. The plow can be used in depths up to half a mile. The first transatlantic cable of a high-speed permalloy, was buried June 14, 1938.

PLUG (ELECTRIC). See Electric attachment plug

PLUMBING

State plumbing legislation was enacted May 30, 1881, by Illinois, "an act for the regulation and inspection of tenement and lodging houses or other places of habitation." In cities of 50,000 population, plumbers were required to receive a written certificate of instruction from the commissioner or commissioners before commencing work on said building or buildings and to proceed according to plan. Violations were punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 for the first offense and \$10 a day for non-compliance.

PLYWOOD

Douglas fir plywood commercial production was undertaken by the Portland Manufacturing Company, Portland, Ore., in 1905 at St. Johns, Ore. Plywood contained odd numbers of veneer sheets bonded together, with the grain of each at right angles to the one above and below. Laminated sheets, all having the grain in the same direction, had been made earlier.

PLYWOOD AIRPLANE (MOLDED). See Aviation—Airplane

PLYWOOD GLIDER. See Glider

PNEUMATIC HAMMER. See Hammer

PNEUMATIC PLAYER PIANO. See Piano player

PNEUMATIC SUBWAY. See Subway

PNEUMATIC TIRE. See Automobile tire; Bicycle tire

PODIATRIST. See Chiroprapist

POEM by an American to receive recognition at home and abroad was "Thanatopsis" written in 1810 by William Cullen Bryant. Washington Irving received recognition as the first American author. In both cases, the contemporaries were many, but the fame rests with these two men. This subject is one of constant dispute with those who prefer other authors. (*Parke Godwin—A Biography of William Cullen Bryant*).

POET

See also Author

American poet recognized as such was Benjamin Tompson. He graduated from Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., in 1662 and

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POET—*Continued*
produced many poems. His principal work was *New England's Crisis, or a Brief Narrative of New England's Lamentable Estate at present, compar'd with the former (but few) years of Prosperity. Occasioned by many unheard of Cruelties practised upon the Persons and Estates of its united Colonies, without respect of Sex, Age or Quality of Persons, by the Barbarous Heathen thereof*, thirty-one page book of poems about King Philip's War, published in 1676 at Boston, Mass. It was printed and sold by John Foster. Tompson's selection of subject matter was of greater importance than his literary style. (*Howard Judson Hall—Benjamin Tompson—His Poems*)

Negro poet to be employed to teach creative writing by a Negro university was James Weldon Johnson, author of *God's Trombones, The Book of American Negro Spirituals*, etc. He was appointed in January 1932 by Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., to the Adam K. Spence Chair of Creative Literature and Writing, founded in memory of Fisk's late professor of those subjects. (*James Weldon Johnson—Along This Way, The Autobiography of James Weldon Johnson*)

Negro poetess was Phillis Wheatley (Phillis Peters) born 1753, whose first poem was published in 1770. Her first book was published in London in 1773 and dedicated to the Countess of Huntingdon. (*Charles Fred Heartman—Phillis Wheatley (Phillis Peters) Poems and Letters*)

POET'S MONUMENT. See Monument

POLAR EXPEDITION. See Expedition

POLICE

See also

Border patrol
Finger printing
Secret Service

Police Bureau of Criminal Alien Investigation was started by the New York City Police Department December 23, 1930. The purpose was to bring to the attention of the United States Immigration authorities the undesirable aliens who are subject to deportation under the Immigration Law, either because of their criminal records or their illegal entry into the United States. (*Spring 3100, N. Y. Police Department Magazine, April, 1932*)

Police Bureau of Identification was established by Captain Michael Patrick Evans on January 1, 1884, for the Chicago Police Department. At its inception, only photographs were used. On June 1, 1887, the Bertillon system of identification was adopted and on November 1, 1904, the Sir E. R. Henry system of fingerprinting was added. Evans was in charge of the Bureau of Identification from the time of its organization until the time of his death, October 6, 1931.

Police car radio. See Radio police car

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Police patrol wagon (automobile). See Automobile police patrol wagon

Police training school of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, was initiated on July 29, 1935. The courses, similar to those given in the training school for newly appointed special agents of the Bureau, provide a program of training for local and state law enforcement officials and include subjects under the following headings: Scientific and technical; Statistics records and report writing; Firearms training and first aid; Investigations enforcement and regulatory procedure; Police administration and organization. The course of training lasts for a period of twelve weeks and is given without cost to those enrolled. The first class consisted of twenty-three representatives of local and state law enforcement agencies.

Police uniforms were authorized by the Common Council of New York, July 8, 1693, which ordered that the mayor should provide the police "with a coat of ye city livery, with a badge of ye city arms, shoes and stockings, and charge it to ye account of the city." (*Augustine E. Costello—Our Police Protectors*)

Policewoman to be appointed was Mrs. Marie Owen, a patrolman's widow. In 1893 she was appointed to the Detroit Bureau of Police by Morgan A. Collins, Superintendent of Police.

Policewoman on the aerial force was Cora Sterling who was given a special commission as Seattle's first aerial policewoman by Mayor Charles Louis Smith. Her appointment to the aerial force was made July 13, 1934, and the commission by the Seattle Police Force was given in December 1934. She was only twenty years old and the holder of a Transport License.

Prohibition enforcement officer. See Prohibition

Radio system (police). See Radio broadcast

State police were the Texas Rangers who were authorized by the General Council of the Provisional Government of Texas to organize three Ranger companies in 1835. On November 9, 1835, G. W. Davis was commissioned to raise twenty more men for this new service. (*Walter Prescott Webb—Texas Rangers*)

Traffic police squad was the famous old "Broadway Squad" of New York City organized in 1860. This was the first unit of the Police Department to have special functions in the field of traffic regulation. The members of the squad were stationed on the sidewalks along Broadway, from Bowling Green to 59th Street, at the intersections of the cross streets. It was their purpose to escort pedestrians across the streets and to stop traffic

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while so doing. The pavement of Broadway was of cobble stones and most of the traffic consisted of slow moving horse-drawn vehicles.

Woman chief of police was Mrs. Dolly Spencer who was appointed in 1914 by the Mayor of Milford, Ohio.

Woman detective was Isabella Goodwin who was appointed as acting detective sergeant, first grade, on March 1, 1912, by the police department of New York City. She had served as a police matron since May 15, 1896. On October 31, 1924, she retired.

POLIOMYELITIS EPIDEMIC. See Epidemic

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINE. See Vaccine

POLITICAL CONVENTION

National committee of a political organization was formed May 22, 1848, at the Democratic convention held May 22-26, 1848, at Baltimore, Md. At the convention, Lewis Cass of Michigan was nominated for President and William Orlando Butler of Kentucky for Vice President. They received 1,220,544 popular votes (127 electoral votes). The Republican candidates, Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, were elected (1,360,099 popular votes, 163 electoral votes).

National nominating convention presided over by a Negro, held by a major political party, met in the Exposition Building, Chicago, Ill., on June 3, 1884. John Roy Lynch, a Negro, three times congressman from Mississippi, was nominated for temporary chairman of the Republican party by Henry Cabot Lodge which nomination was supported by Theodore Roosevelt and George William Curtis, and was carried by a vote of Lynch 424 to 384 for Powell Clayton. John Brooks Henderson was the permanent chairman. The convention nominated James Gillespie Blaine for President and General John Alexander Logan for Vice President. (*Proceedings of the Eighth Republican National Convention Held at Chicago, Ill., June 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1884*)

Negro delegate to a national political convention was Frederick Douglass of Rochester, N.Y., who attended the National Loyalists' Loyal Union convention at Philadelphia, Pa., on September 6, 1866. He paired with Theodore Tilton of New York City in the street parade. (*Frederick Douglass—Life and Times of Frederick Douglass*)

Nominating convention (state) assembled at Utica, N.Y., in 1824 for the purpose of nominating candidates for governor and lieutenant governor. The number of delegates corresponded with the number of representatives in the assembly. De Witt Clinton was nominated by the Democratic-Republican party and was elected November 3, 1824. He served as governor from January 1, 1825 to February

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11, 1828 when he died. He had previously served as governor from January 1, 1818 to December 31, 1822.

Political convention broadcast. See Radio broadcast

Political convention telecast. See Television

Political nominating caucus was held by the Democratic-Republican Party at New York City on September 15-16, 1812. President James Madison was selected for a second term and Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts to serve as vice president, the latter office being vacant due to the death of George Clinton of New York. The Federalists nominated De Witt Clinton of New York and Jared Ingersoll of Pennsylvania. At the election, Madison received 128 electoral votes against 89 for Clinton and was elected president. Gerry received 131 electoral votes against 86 for Ingersoll. The votes were counted February 10, 1813.

Political nominating caucus attended by party leaders to designate presidential candidates was held February 25, 1804 by the Democrat-Republicans at Washington, D.C., when they nominated Thomas Jefferson of Virginia (for a second term) and George Clinton of New York to serve as Vice President. The Federalists did not hold a caucus but supported Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of South Carolina for President and Rufus King of New York for Vice President. In 1800, certain leaders met in secret session.

Presidential convention (national) addressed by a woman was the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio at which Sara Andrews Spencer spoke on June 15, 1876 against the disfranchisement of women because of sex and presented a memorial of the National Woman Suffrage Association "that the right to use the ballot inheres in the citizens of the United States".

Two-thirds rule, requiring a candidate for nomination to receive two thirds of the votes of the delegates, was adopted by the Democrat-Republican Convention, held May 21, 1832 at the Athenaeum, Baltimore, Md. Robert Lucas of Ohio was chairman of the convention which nominated Andrew Jackson for president and Martin Van Buren for vice president. It was resolved "that the delegates from each state be entitled to as many votes in the selection of the candidates for the office of vice president of the United States as such state may be entitled to in the Electoral College for the choice of this officer equally to the apportionment bill, recently passed by Congress; and that two thirds of the whole number of the votes given be required for a nomination, and on all questions therewith." (*Proceedings of a Convention of Republican Delegates from the several states in the Union, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of the Vice President of the United States*)

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POLITICAL CONVENTION—*Continued*

Unit rule was adopted by the Whig Convention at Harrisburg, Pa., December 4, 1839. The state delegates selected a committee of three from their membership which was to assemble with other committees from other states similarly selected to form a Committee of the Whole. The state delegates meeting separately gave instructions to their committee who later voted as a unit in the Committee of the Whole. At the 1840 election, in which the unit rule was first adopted, the final vote for presidential nominee was 148 for William Henry Harrison of Ohio, 90 votes for Henry Clay and 16 votes for Winfield Scott. John Tyler of Virginia was nominated for vice president. (*Joseph Bucklin Bishop—Presidential Nominations and Elections*)

POLITICAL ECONOMY COURSE was given at the College of William and Mary of Williamsburg, Va., in 1784.

College chair of political economy was established at Columbia College in 1818. Professor John McVickar occupied the chair of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy from 1818 to 1825.

Political economy chair, exclusively devoted to that subject, was established at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., in 1871. The first professor was Charles Franklin Dunbar.

POLITICAL HISTORY. See History

POLITICAL MACHINE that was well organized was the Albany Regency made up of a group of Democrats who, from 1820 to 1854, exercised a controlling influence over the politics of New York State. Their headquarters were at Albany, N.Y., but their power extended into national politics. Prominent among them were Martin Van Buren, William Learned Marcy, Silas Wright and John Adams Dix.

POLITICAL NEWSPAPER. See Newspaper

POLITICAL NOMINATING CAUCUS. See Political convention

POLITICAL PARTIES. See

American Party	
Anti-Masonic Party	Greenback Party
Anti-Monopoly Party	Labor Party
Anti-Slavery Party	Liberal Republican Party
Communist Labor Party of America	Liberty Party
Communist Party of America	National Union for Social Justice
Constitutional Union Party	People's Party
Democratic National Convention	Progressive Party
Equal Rights Party	Prohibition Party
Farmer Labor Party	Quids
Free Soil Party	Republican Party
Greenback Labor Party	Silverites
	Singie Tax
	Social Democrat Party of America

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Social Democracy of America Party	Union Party
Socialist Labor Party of North America	Union Reform Party
Socialist Party	United Christian Party
Union Labor Party	United Labor Party
	Whig Party

POLITICAL PLATFORM (national) was adopted May 11, 1832, by a group of 295 Democrat-Republican delegates from sixteen states and the District of Columbia who assembled at Washington, D.C., and drew up a list of resolutions for a platform. At the convention, December 12, 1831 at Baltimore, Md., Henry Clay was nominated for president and John Sergeant for vice president. (*Proceedings of National Republican Convention of Young Men Assembled May 7, 1832 at Washington, D.C.*)

POLITICAL SCIENCE SOCIETY

Political and social science national society was the American Academy of Political and Social Science organized at Philadelphia, Pa., December 14, 1889, for the purpose of promoting the political and social sciences. The first president was Professor Edmund Janes James; the first corresponding secretary, Roland Post Falkner; the first treasurer, Stuart Wood. The first annual meeting was held at Philadelphia, Pa., March 21, 1890. The academy was incorporated April 4, 1891.

Political science association was the American Political Science Association founded at New Orleans, La., December 30, 1903, for the encouragement of the scientific study of politics, public law, administration and diplomacy. The first president was Professor Frank Johnson Goodnow. (*American Political Science Association—Proceedings. Vol. 1*)

POLO

International polo series was played at Newport, R.I., August 25, 1886, between teams representing England and America. England won the series of two games with the score of 10-4 and 14-2. The American team consisted of Captain Thomas Hitchcock, Raymond Belmont, Foxhall P. Keene and W. K. Thorne. (*Frank Gray Griswold—The International Polo Cup*)

Polo was introduced by James Gordon Bennett upon his return from England in 1876. He imported polo balls, mallets, etc. The horses were brought up from Texas by Harry Blassan, a New York riding master, the first polo games being played in Dickel's Riding Academy, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and 39th Street, New York City. On Thursday, May 11, 1876, a team captained by James Gordon Bennett played Lord Mandeville's team at Jerome Park, New York City. (*Thomas Francis Dale—Polo, Past and Present*)

Polo game played outdoors at night was on July 2, 1931, at Homewood Field, Baltimore, Md., between the Maryland Polo Club

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and the 110th Field Artillery. The first game was played with four men on each side. Homewood Field was amply lighted to the event.

POLO CLUB

Polo association (national) was the United States Polo Association formed June 6, 1890, at New York City by the Meadow Brook Club (Westbury, L.I.), Philadelphia Country Club (Bala, Pa.), Rockaway Hunting Club (Cedarhurst, L.I.) and the Westchester Polo Club (Newport, R.I.). The first chairman was H. L. Herbert and the first secretary and treasurer was Douglas Robinson.

Polo club was the Westchester Polo Club of New York City, organized in 1876. Matches were played at the Jerome Park race track in Westchester County, New York. (*Newell Bent—American Polo*)

POLYGAMY LEGISLATION (federal) was enacted July 1, 1862 (12 Stat.L.501) "an act to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the territories of the United States and other places, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the legislative assembly of the territory of Utah." Little effort was made to enforce it. The first important legislation was the act of March 22, 1882 (22 Stat.L.30), the [George Franklin] Edmunds law, which defined simultaneous marriages as bigamy and prescribed loss of citizenship as an additional penalty for bigamists. It legitimized children born in polygamy before January 1, 1883.

PONTIFF TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES. *See* Visiting celebrities

PONTOON BRIDGE. *See* Bridge

PONY EXPRESS MAIL. *See* Postal service

POOL. *See* Swimming pool

POORHOUSE (state) to be replaced by a state home was closed by Delaware in 1933. On October 11, 1933, the State Welfare Home at Smyrna, Del., replacing three almshouses, was dedicated by Governor Clayton Douglass Buck. The first guests were admitted September 25, 1933, prior to the dedication. Dr. Alan Victor Gilliland was the first superintendent and served from August 1, 1933 to June 1, 1943. (*Delaware State Board of Welfare—Annual Report 1934*)

POPCORN was introduced to the English colonists at their first Thanksgiving dinner February 22, 1630 by Quadequina, brother of Massasoit. As his contribution to the dinner he offered a deer skin bag containing several bushels of the "popped" corn.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT. *See* President

POPULIST PARTY. *See* People's party

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PORCELAIN (hard) to be manufactured successfully was made about 1825 by William Ellis Tucker at the American China Manufactory at the southwest corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. (*Walter Alden Dyer—Early American Craftsmen*)

PORCELAIN TEETH. *See* Dentistry

PORPOISES. *See* Fishes

PORT (FREE). *See* Free port

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER. *See* Typewriter

PORTLAND CEMENT. *See* Cement

POSITRON. *See* Physics

POST OFFICE

Airplane post office was Flagship Station 1, officially opened and dedicated May 15, 1938, by Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt during National Air Mail Week. It consisted of an American Airlines sleeper plane which, with wings removed, was set up as a special post office on Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. It was planned to sell stamps in the plane but this was found impractical and a station was set up in an adjoining building. The plane was exhibited and viewed by 78,636 people during the week it was open.

Colonial post office. *See* Postal service—Parliamentary act

Naval post office aboard a naval vessel was established August 20, 1908, on the U.S.S. "Nebraska."

Open air post office was opened October 1, 1917, at St. Petersburg, Fla. It had a roof but no sides or enclosing walls and a lobby 18 feet wide extending around three sides of the building. The floor was made of pink natural colored stone resembling sandstone.

Post office act. *See* Postal service—Parliamentary act; Postal service act

Post office building (U.S.) built for that purpose was the Custom House and Post Office at Newport, R.I., built in 1829 and occupied in 1830. An act of Congress approved May 24, 1828 (4 Stat.L.303) authorized the erection of the building. The title to the site was vested in the government on November 12, 1828.

Post office (colonial) for the collection of mail was established by order of the General Court of Massachusetts on November 5, 1639 in Boston at the house of Richard Fairbanks for "all letters which are brought from beyond the seas, or are to be sent thither." He was allowed a penny for the transmission of each letter and was accountable to the authorities in charge of the colony.

POSTAGE METER. *See* Postal service

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POSTAGE STAMP*

Adhesive stamps were used by the City Despatch Post, established February 15, 1842, by Alexander M. Greig, with principal office at 46 William Street, New York City. They were engraved by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, New York City, and printed in sheets of 42. They were of 3-cent denomination and sold for \$2.50 a hundred stamps. Local delivery service was authorized by act of Congress July 2, 1836 (5 Stat. I. 80), "an act to change the organization of the Post Office Department." On August 1, 1842, the City Despatch Post was acquired by the United States government for \$1,200 and was named the United States City Despatch Post. Alexander Greig was appointed a clerk in the new service and served until November 24, 1844.

Airmail stamps were issued May 13, 1918, and consisted of three denominations, 6-cent orange, 16-cent green and 24-cent carmine, rose and blue, all with airplanes depicted on them.

Books of postage stamps were issued April 16, 1900 in the following sizes; books containing twelve 2c stamps, price 25c; twenty-four 2c stamps, 49c; and forty-eight 2c stamps, 97c. (*Records in Division of Stamps. Post Office Dept. Wash. D.C.*)

Commemorative postage stamps issued by the Post Office Department was the Columbian series of 1893 which depicted incidents in the discovery of America by Columbus. The stamps were of sixteen denominations and ranged in value from one cent to five dollars. They were issued January 2, 1893, with the exception of the eight-cent stamp which was issued March 3, 1893.

Departmental postage stamps were authorized by act of Congress of March 3, 1873 (17 Stat. L. 542), to be issued July 1, 1873, but they were placed in use May 24, 1873. The various departments had a special color assigned to them, Agriculture, yellow; Executive, carmine; Interior, vermillion; Justice, mauve; Navy, blue; Post Office, black; State, green; Treasury, brown; War, dull rose. The denominations were 1 cent, 2 cents, 3 cents, 6 cents, 7 cents, 10 cents, 12 cents, 15 cents, 24 cents, 30 cents and 90 cents.

Memorial stamp was the Lincoln 2-cent memorial issue to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln placed on sale February 12, 1909. This stamp was red, the size and shape of the regular issue of postage stamps. It depicted a profile of the head of Lincoln from Saint-Gaudens' statue in an oval with the words "1809 Feb. 12 1909" on a ribbon below. (*Records in Office of Third Assistant Post Master General—Post Office, Washington, D.C.*)

Mourning stamp was the 15-cent black postage stamp issued June 17, 1866, which depicted President Abraham Lincoln. A 10-cent and a 12-cent black stamp showing portraits of

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George Washington were issued on July 1, 1847, and July 1, 1851, but these were not "mourning" stamps.

Negro depicted upon a U.S. postage stamp was the educator, Booker Taliaferro Washington, whose likeness was placed on the 10-cent stamp issued April 7, 1940.

Parcel-post stamps were the series of 1912-1913 placed on sale January 1, 1913, with the inauguration of the parcel post service. The issue consisted of twelve red stamps, from one cent to one dollar, prepared in three groups of four stamps each. The working personnel of the Postal Service was depicted on the first group, the transportation of mail on the second group and the manufacturing and agricultural interests of the country on the third group. Five parcel-post postage-due green stamps from one cent to twenty-five cents were also issued at the same time.

Perforated postage stamps were contracted for February 6, 1857, and were delivered to the government, February 24, 1857. The designs were the same as the 1851-55 issue with the addition of three new values, the 24-cent portrait of Washington, the 30-cent profile bust of Franklin and the 90-cent portrait of Washington. The stamps were printed by Toppan, Carpenter and Co. of Philadelphia, Pa. Previously imperforated stamps had been used.

Postage stamps commemorating the National Recovery Act. See Industrial recovery act

Postage stamps depicting the American eagle were the one-cent carrier's stamps in blue issued November 17, 1851

Postage stamps depicting scenes were the series of 1869 issued from March 1, 1869 to April 9, 1870. The designs were furnished by the National Bank Note Company of New York City who received a contract on December 12, 1868, for furnishing the stamps. There were ten denominations. The 2-cent stamp depicted a post horse and rider, the 3-cent a locomotive, the 12-cent a steamboat, the 15-cent the landing of Columbus and the 24-cent the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The 1-cent, 6-cent and 90-cent stamps carried portraits of Franklin, Washington and Lincoln respectively; the 10-cent and 30-cent stamps pictured an eagle resting on a shield.

Postage stamps in coils were issued February 18, 1908, and were coarsely perforated $8\frac{1}{2}$ holes to two centimeters. They were printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D.C., for the Post Office Department. In 1902, sheets of four hundred stamps were cut into strips of twenty and spliced together into rolls which were prepared for vending and affixing machines by commercial organizations. These stamps were perforated on two sides only, either horizontally or vertically, two sides being imperforate.

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Postage stamps issued by the Post Office Department were authorized by act of Congress of March 3, 1847 (9 Stat.L 201) and first placed on sale at New York City on July 1, 1847. The issue consisted of two stamps, a 5-cent red-brown stamp depicting Benjamin Franklin and a 10-cent black stamp bearing the likeness of George Washington. They were printed by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson of New York City. They were withdrawn from use on June 30, 1851. The issue consisted of 3,712,200 of the 5-cent denomination and 891,000 of the 10-cent denomination. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing began the printing of stamps with the 1894 issue of the "triangle" design stamps. (*Post Office Department—A Description of United States Postage Stamps*)

Postage stamps on which were inscribed the name of a living American was the issue of 1927, the 10-cent blue stamp which pictured the "Spirit of St. Louis," Colonel Charles Augustus Lindbergh's airplane in flight with "Lindbergh Air Mail" above it. In the background to the left appeared the coast line of the North American continent with the words, "New York" in small dark letters, and to the right the coast line of Europe showing Ireland, Great Britain and France, with the word "Paris" in small dark letters. A dotted line connected the two cities showing the route of the flight. The stamp was first placed on sale June 18, 1927, at St. Louis, Detroit, Little Falls, Minn., and Washington, D.C. The issue included special booklets of six stamps which represent the first and only air mail stamps issued in this form. Rules provide that no living American may be shown on postage stamps.

Postage stamps to picture a woman were the Columbian commemorative stamps of 1893. Queen Isabella was depicted on three varieties which were placed on sale January 2, 1893. The 5-cent stamp was issued in chocolate brown (35,248,250 stamps) and depicted "Columbus Soliciting the Aid of Isabella," the dollar stamp was in rose salmon (55,050 stamps) and showed "Isabella Pledging Her Jewels" and the four-dollar stamp in carmine (26,350 stamps) depicted portraits of Columbus and Isabella. Women were also shown as characters in group scenes in this set, but their identity was nameless. The first American woman's portrait on a stamp was that of Martha Washington, an 8-cent dark lilac stamp issued December 6, 1902. The portrait was after the painting by Gilbert Stuart.

Postage stamps to picture an airplane were the 20-cent parcel post stamps issued on December 16, 1912 and placed on sale January 1, 1913.

Postage stamps to picture the coat of arms of the United States were the 10-cent yellow stamps and the 30-cent blue and carmine stamps of the issue of 1869 on sale from March 1, 1869 to April 9, 1870.

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Precanceled stamps printed on rotary presses at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing were issued April 21, 1923. This initial order embraced 1-cent stamps of the 1923 series. One-cent precanceled stamps in coils were first issued January 7, 1924. Prior to the addition of precanceling devices to rotary presses, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing precanceled 1-cent stamps in sheets for a limited number of post offices with electrotype plates containing four hundred stamps each. The records indicate that Bureau precanceled stamps of this style were first issued to the New Orleans, La., Augusta, Me., and Springfield, Mass., post offices in January 1917.

Public exhibition of postage stamps was held from May 10, 1876 to November 10, 1876 in the United States Building at the Centennial Exhibition at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pa. It was arranged by John Walter Scott. The first important exhibit by collectors opened March 11, 1889 at the Eden Musee, New York City when 31 exhibitors showed 272 sheets of stamps from 161 countries valued in excess of \$200,000.

Sheet of postage stamps to contain more than one variety of stamps was placed on sale May 9, 1936, in a temporary post office at Grand Central Palace, New York City, during the Third International Philatelic Exposition, May 9-May 17. The sheet consisted of four purple ungummed unperforated 3-cent stamps, one of the San Diego Exposition issue of 1935, one Texas Centennial issue of 1936, one Connecticut Tercentenary issue of 1935, and one Michigan Centenary issue of 1935, surrounded by a white border on which was printed "Printed by the Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing" at the left; "Under Authority of James A. Farley, Postmaster General" at the top; "In Compliment to the Third International Philatelic Exhibition of 1936" at the right; and "New York, N.Y., May 9-17, 1936," at the lower edge. About two-thirds of the total issue of 2,809,039 sheets were sold during the exposition.

Stamp collecting agency. See Postal service—Philatelic agency

Stamped envelopes (U.S.) were issued in June 1853, under act of August 31, 1852 (10 Stat.L 141) and were manufactured by George F. Nesbitt & Company of New York City under a contract dated October 25, 1852. They showed the profile of George Washington in an oval, the value above and "cents" below. They were printed on white and buff paper. The first series included a 3-cent red, a 6-cent red and green, and a 10-cent green. (*Thomas Doane Perry—Guide to the Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers of the U.S.*)

Stamped envelopes issued to commemorate an event were the 3-cent green stamped envelopes printed on a Hartford press set up in the Post Office Department in the Government Building at the Centennial Exposition at Phila-

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POSTAGE STAMP—*Continued*
 delphia, Pa., between May 10 and November 10, 1876. (*Annual Report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1876*)

Unperforated ungummed sheet of postage stamps was the Byrd stamp souvenir sheet made for the National Stamp Exhibition at Rockefeller Center, New York City. The stamps were issued on February 10, 1934 and contained six 3-cent blue "Little America" stamps.

POSTAGE STAMP CATALOG was compiled by A. C. Kline, 824 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1862. It listed 1,500 varieties of stamps and was published in Philadelphia. Its title was *The Stamp Collector's Manual, Being a complete guide to the collectors of American and Foreign postage and despatch stamps*.

POSTAL CAR (STEEL). See Car (mail car)

POSTAL CARD was issued May 1, 1873 under act of Congress of June 8, 1872 (17 Stat. L.304). A one-cent stamp printed on the upper right hand corner showed a profile of the Goddess of Liberty looking to the left and surrounded by a lathe-work border with the words "U.S. Postage" inserted above, and "One Cent" below. In color, the body of the card was light buff, the printing velvet brown. The size of the card was 3 x 5½ inches.

POSTAL DIRECTORY was "*A List of Post Offices in the United States with the Names of the Postmasters on the first of July 1855, also the Principal Regulations of the Post Office Department*" compiled by Daniel Tompkins Leech of the Post Office Department and printed by George S. Gideon, Washington, D.C., in 1855. It contained 146 pages of directory, 48 pages of regulations, and 6 pages of miscellaneous material.

POSTAL FRAUD ORDER. See Postal service

POSTAL ROUTE. See Postal service

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK. See Bank

POSTAL SAVINGS STAMPS were issued December 22, 1910. Five denominations were issued in accordance with the authority conferred upon the Post Office Department by act of Congress of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat.L.814) establishing postal savings depositories. Their use was discontinued on September 23, 1914. (*Edwin Walter Kemmerer—Postal Savings, An Historical and Critical Study of the Postal Savings System of the U.S.*)

POSTAL SERVICE

Airplane mail pick-up. See Air mail service

Autogiro mail delivery. See Air mail service

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Automobile mail wagon. See Automobile mail wagon

Balloon flight carrying mail. See Balloon

Coin-operated mailbox was the "Mailomat" combining a postage meter with a United States letter box. Manufactured by Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Stamford, Conn., the first machine was installed at the General Post Office, New York City on May 17, 1939. It was covered by patent No. 2,290,920 granted July 28, 1942 to Linden A. Thatcher of Stamford, Conn. Coins are dropped in slots, the desired stamp denomination dialed, and the letter inserted in a letter slot. The machine does the rest automatically—prints meter stamp with postmark and date of mailing on it, holds it for scheduled collection. It provides postage from 1-cent to 33-cents, including airmail, special delivery, etc. It obviates need of ordinary adhesive stamps, operates day or night as "a selfservice postoffice," and speeds mail because metered mail needs no postoffice "facing," canceling or postmarking.

Collection and delivery of mail in automobiles owned by the government was made October 19, 1914, in Washington, D.C.

Dead letter office of the Post Office Department was organized in 1825.

Dirigible transfer of mail to a train. See Aviation—Airship

Free city delivery of mail was authorized by act of March 3, 1863 (12 Stat.L.705). City delivery service was placed in operation July 1, 1863, in 49 cities with 440 carriers at an annual cost of \$300,000. On January 3, 1887, free delivery service was extended to cities of over 50,000 population and permitted in places having not less than 10,000 population and postal receipts of \$10,000.

Highway Post Office Service was approved July 11, 1940. The first route was established February 10, 1941, between Washington, D.C., and Harrisonburg, Va. Mail was transported in large bus-type vehicles equipped with facilities for sorting, handling and dispatch of mail.

International air mail. See Air Mail Service

International dog sled mail left Lewiston, Me., on December 20, 1928, in charge of Alden William Pulsifer, postmaster of Minot, Me., and arrived January 14, 1929, at Montreal, Canada. A regular eight-foot mushing sled weighing two hundred pounds was pulled by six blackhead Eskimo dogs. They averaged nine miles an hour (seven to eight on bare ground) and covered from forty to sixty miles a day. The mail pouch contained 385 letters which were placed in government stamped canceled envelopes. The trip was not an official one. The sled returned to Lewiston on February 2nd,

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passing through four states and provinces and 118 cities, covering 600 miles of which 90 per cent was barren of snow.

Jet-propelled airplane to transport mail.
See Air mail service

Letter to encircle the world by commercial airmail was dispatched from New York City on April 19, 1937. It was routed via San Francisco, Hong Kong, Penang, Amsterdam and Brazil and was returned to New York on May 25, 1937.

Mail box was invented in 1810 by Thomas Brown, who was governor of Florida from 1849 to 1853. The mail boxes consisted of a series of pigeon holes with glass fronts and numbers on them enabling people to see whether there was any mail for them in their respective boxes.

Mail chute, (such as those used in office buildings, hotels, apartment houses and other structures, where mail is dropped from the upper stories) was installed in 1883 in the Elwood Building, Rochester, N.Y., after plans prepared by James Goold Cutler, the architect of the building, who received patent No. 284,951, on September 11, 1883. The device was later developed and suited to the requirements of the Post Office and public use by Joseph Warren Cutler, under a series of about thirty patents issued to him.

Mail delivery by steamboats was authorized by act of Congress of February 27, 1813 (2 Stat.L.805). The Postmaster General was granted the power to transport mail "in any steamboats or boats . . . the pay shall not be at a greater rate, taking into consideration distance, expedition and frequency, than is paid for carrying the mail by stages on the post road, or roads, adjacent to the course of such steamboats."

Mail franking privilege was granted to members of Congress and private soldiers in service on November 8, 1775. Regulations of January 9, 1776, provided that soldiers' mail was to be franked by the officer in charge. On April 3, 1800 (2 Stat.L.19), free franking of mail during natural life was granted to Martha Washington. (*Edward Stern—History of Free Franking of Mail in the United States*)

Money order system was established on November 1, 1864, in order to promote public convenience and insure safety in the transfer by mail of small sums of money. Foreign service was authorized July 27, 1868. The first agreement was made with Switzerland effective September 1, 1869. Service was extended to Great Britain on October 2, 1871 and to Germany on October 1, 1872. (*U.S. Official Postal Guide—Post Office Dept.*)

Navy mail service was established May 27, 1908, when an appropriation was made for the year ending June 30, 1909 (35 Stat.L.417) to

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designate enlisted men of the navy as naval mail clerks and assistant navy mail clerks to receive \$500 and \$300 extra respectively. The U.S.S. "Illinois," "Prairie," and "Rhode Island" were the first vessels afforded postal facilities, naval post offices having been established thereon August 15, 1908.

Newspaper wrappers were issued in October 1861 under Act of February 27, 1861 (12 Stat.L.167) in manila and buff, bearing a one-cent blue stamp with the head of Franklin. In 1863 a two-cent wrapper was added, bearing a black stamp with the head of Jackson.

Ocean mail contracts were authorized by act of March 3, 1845 (5 Stat.L.748) "to provide for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries." The first contract was made in 1847 with the Ocean Navigation Company for the transportation of United States mail once a month between the ports of New York City, Southampton, England and Bremen, Germany, the compensation to be \$16,666 for each round trip. The "Washington," pioneer of American ocean steamers commenced this service June 1, 1847. The contract expired June 1, 1857.

Overland mail service to the Pacific Coast was begun on September 15, 1858, by the Overland Mail coaches, the old John Butterfield stage line. Stages left Tipton, Mo., and San Francisco, Calif., simultaneously every Monday and Thursday. The route was operated under government contract authorized by act of March 3, 1857 (11 Stat.L.189), for six years at a cost not to exceed \$300,000, per annum for a semi-monthly service, \$450,000 for a weekly service, and \$600,000 for a semi-weekly service. The contract was signed on September 16, 1857, at \$600,000 a year for six years, for semi-weekly trips in both directions, in "good four-horse post coaches or spring wagons suitable for the convenience of passengers as well as safety and security of the mails." The specified running time for the 2,800 miles was to be not more than 25 days. The first trips were made in a few hours less than 24 days. (*Le Roy R. Hafen—Overland Mail, 1849-1869*)

Parcel post convention was negotiated with Jamaica, British West Indies, July 22, 1887, (25 Stat.L.1393) and upon the adoption of the treaty, a feathered fan was sent to Mrs. Grover Cleveland by Jamaica officials.

Parcel post service was authorized August 24, 1912, (37 Stat.L.559) when appropriations were made for the service that started January 1, 1913. Previously the weight limit of mail had been four pounds. The rates of the parcel post service depended upon the weight of the package and the distance carried.

Parliamentary act to establish a post office in the American colonies was passed in April 1692. A royal patent had been granted to Thomas Neale on February 17, 1691, by Their Majesties William and Mary, with "full power

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POSTAL SERVICE—*Continued*

and authority to erect, settle and establish within the chief parts of their Majesties' colonies and plantations in America, an office or offices for the receiving and dispatching of letters and packets, and to receive, send and deliver the same under such rates and sums of money as the planters shall agree to give, and to hold and enjoy the same for the term of 21 years." Neale did not come to America but named Andrew Hamilton as postmaster general, an appointment which was confirmed April 4, 1692, by the British Postmaster General.

Philatelic agency of the Post Office Department was placed in operation December 1, 1921, under Percy Warder Gibbon. Sales for the fiscal year were \$20,906.50.

Pony express mail left St. Joseph, Mo., and Sacramento, Calif., simultaneously on April 3, 1860, carried by Henry Wallace riding west and John Roff riding east. The westbound packet was delivered in ten days, the eastbound in eleven and a half. The route was through Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie, Fort Bridger, Salt Lake City, Camp Floyd, Carson City, Washoe Silver Mines, and Placerville. Until the service was discontinued on October 24, 1861, a rider left St. Joseph at noon and Sacramento at 8 A.M. every day except Sunday. It was a private enterprise under a charter granted by the State of Kansas to the Central Overland and Pike's Peak Express Co. The charge was \$5 a half ounce.

Postage cancelling machine patent was issued to J. C. W. Maas and Carl Fisher of Hamburg, Germany who received U.S. patent No. 75,638 on March 17, 1868 on a "machine for stamping letters."

Postage meter was officially set at Stamford, Conn., November 16, 1920. Although the idea of metered mail originated in 1900 when the American Postage Meter Company of Chicago, Ill., organized for that purpose, it was not until September 1, 1920, that the Post Office Department approved of it. The Acting Assistant Postmaster General informed the Pitney Bowes Postage Meter Company of Stamford, Conn., that their machine would be acceptable to the Department. About \$2,000,000 was spent in research and development of the machine. (*Metered Mail*—Postage Meter Co.)

Postal directory. See Postal directory

Postal fraud order was authorized by the act of Congress of June 8, 1872 (17 Stat.L.322). The act granted the postmaster general, in cases where fraud was practiced, etc. the right to stamp mail, registered mail and money orders "fraudulent" and return them to the sender instead of making the delivery to the addressee.

Postal route was between New York City and Boston, Mass. On December 10, 1672, Governor Francis Lovelace of New York an-

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nounced that monthly service would be inaugurated January 1, 1673. The first trip was made January 22, 1673.

Postal service act under the Constitution was signed by President Washington, February 20, 1792 (1 Stat.L.232). This act set the rates at 6 cents for letters to be carried not more than 30 miles, 8 cents between 30 and 60 miles, 10 cents between 60 and 100 miles, and 12½ cents between 100 and 150 miles.

Railroad post office was tested July 7, 1862 and placed in operation July 28, 1862 on the Hannibal and St. Joseph (Mo.) Railroad during the administration of Postmaster General Montgomery Blair. The idea was originated by William Augustine Davis and the mail car built at Hannibal, Mo. (*J. L. Bittinger—The Railway Postal Service*)

Railroad post office for the general distribution of mail was tested July 1, 1864, regular service commencing August 28, 1864 on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway between Chicago, Ill., and Clinton, Iowa. George Buchanan Armstrong, one of the two special agents commissioned on December 20, 1864 to superintend postal matters, was appointed general superintendent of the Railway Mail Service on April 4, 1869.

Registration of letters was authorized by Act of Congress of March 3, 1855. The system was placed in operation July 1, 1855.

Rocket air mail flight. See Air mail service

Rural free delivery was established October 1, 1896. Three routes were designated in West Virginia, one from Charlestown, one from Uvilla and one from Hallowtown.

Rural free delivery appropriation was due to the efforts of Thomas Edward Watson, a member of Congress from Georgia, 1891-1893. Watson was the Populist nominee for Vice President, and later its choice for President. James O'Donnell, Congressman of Michigan, introduced a similar bill on January 5, 1893, but it failed to pass. (*U.S. Dept. Agric. Yearbook. 1900—"Free Delivery of Rural Mails."* C. H. Greathouse)

Special delivery service was authorized by act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stat.L.388). The service was established October 1, 1885, and at first was restricted to free delivery offices in towns of 4,000 or more inhabitants. An additional charge of ten cents a letter was made for this service and a blue special delivery stamp was issued on October 1, 1885. On August 4, 1886, the service was extended to all free delivery offices (*Louis Melius—American Postal Service*)

Street letter box was invented by Albert Potts of Philadelphia, Pa., who obtained patent No. 19,578 on March 9, 1858, on "a mode of attaching metallic letter-boxes." The box had

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a center hole through which the shaft of an ordinary cast-iron lamp post was placed. Boxes were erected on August 2, 1858, in Boston and New York City. (*American Gas Light Journal*—October 1, 1859)

"V" mail film was dispatched overseas from New York to London on June 22, 1942. It consisted of a partial roll of film on which there were only 212 individual letters. A roll of film contains 1600 letters.

Vending machine (coin operated) to dispense postage stamps. See Vending machine

POSTMASTER

Postmaster general appointed from the ranks was Jesse M. Donaldson appointed by President Harry S. Truman on November 24, 1947 to take office December 1, 1947. He was the son of a postman and became a letter carrier in 1908, rising to First Assistant Postmaster General to which office he was appointed July 6, 1945.

Postmaster general (colonial) was Andrew Hamilton appointed April 4, 1692, by the Postmaster General of Great Britain, under an act of Parliament of April 1692 establishing post offices in the American colonies.

Postmaster general under the Continental Congress was Benjamin Franklin who was appointed July 26, 1775 by the Second Continental Congress at a salary of \$1,000 a year and served until November 7, 1776. He served the crown as deputy postmaster at Philadelphia, Pa., from 1737 to 1753, and from 1753 to 1774 as deputy postmaster general for the colonies. (*Ruth Lapham Butler—Dr. Franklin, Postmaster General*)

Postmaster general of the United States was Samuel Osgood who was appointed by President George Washington and served from September 26, 1789 to August 19, 1791. His office was authorized by act of Congress of September 22, 1789 (1 Stat.L.70) which gave the general supervision of the post office to a postmaster general under the direction of the president. Other postmasters under Washington's administration were Timothy Pickering appointed in 1791 and Joseph Habersham in 1797. (*Daniel Calhoun Roper—The U.S. Post Office*)

Woman postmaster (colonial) was Mary K. Goddard, appointed postmaster at Baltimore, Md., in 1775. She served until November 14, 1789.

Woman postmaster appointed after the adoption of the Constitution was Mrs. Sarah De Crow, who was made postmaster at Hertford, N.C., on September 27, 1792.

POTATO is believed to have been introduced in December 1621, or January 1622 from Bermuda, but authorities do not agree about this. (*Journal of Heredity*—Vol. 16, No. 4, April 1925)

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POTATO CHIPS were introduced by a Negro chef about 1865. The first plant constructed for the exclusive manufacture of potato chips was erected in Albany, N.Y., in 1925 by A. A. Walter & Company.

POTTER is believed to have been John Pride of Salem, Mass., who operated a pottery from 1641 to 1647. He made red earthenware from common brick clay. (*Joseph B. Felt—Annals of Salem, Mass.*)

POTTERY was established by Dr. Daniel Cox in Burlington, N.J., in 1680. It produced white and "chiny" ware for the local trade and also for export to Jamaica and Barbadoes. The factory was sold in 1691. He was Governor of West New Jersey, from 1687 to 1692, but never came to America. (*Francis Bazley Lee—History of Trenton, N.J.*)

Pottery to make sanitary ware was founded in Trenton, N.J., in 1853 by Milington & Astbury. On April 4, 1873, they consolidated with Thomas Maddock & Sons.

See also China ware

POULTRY SHOW was the Grand Show of Domestic Poultry and Convention of Fowl Breeders and Fanciers held November 15th and 16th, 1849, at the Public Garden, Boston, Mass., with 1423 specimens in 219 cages. More than 10,000 persons attended. (*Report of the Committee of Supervision of the First Exhibition of Domestic Poultry*)

POUND (enclosure for animals) was authorized by section 48, Connecticut Code of 1650, passed May 1650, which authorized "that there shall be one sufficient pound or more made and maintained in every town and village within this jurisdiction, for the impounding of all swine and cattle as shall be found in any cornfield or other inclosure." (*Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut prior to the union with the New Haven Colony*)

POUR-LIP BOTTLE. See Bottle

POWDERED SOAP. See Soap

POWER AIR WAVES PHOTOGRAPH. See Photograph

POWER BOAT. See Motor boat

POWER LINE CARRIER (electric power). See Electric transmission

POWER PLANT (alcohol). See Alcohol

POWER PLANT (electric) See Electric power plant

POWER PRESS. See Printing press

POWERED GLIDER. See Glider

PRAYER BOOK (Book of Common prayer). See Book

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PRAYER BOOK (Unitarian). See Unitarian prayer book

PREACHER. See under name of specific religious denomination

PREACHER (INDIAN). See Indians

PRECANCELED STAMPS. See Postage stamp

PRECEPTORIAL SYSTEM (university). See College

PRE-EMPTION LAND ACT. See Land pre-emption act

PREFABRICATED BUILDING. See Building

PREFERENTIAL BALLOT. See Election law

PREMATURE BABY HEALTH LAW. See Medical legislation

PREMIUM

Premiums given by publishers were offered between 1870 and 1881 by the *Christian Union*, edited by Henry Ward Beecher. The paper jumped its subscription list from 10,000 to 100,000. The premiums usually given to subscribers were chromos.

Premiums given with merchandise were successfully introduced by Benjamin Talbert Babbitt in 1865. When he first introduced wrapped soap, people felt that they were paying for the wrappers, so he printed the word "coupon" on them, and gave a "beautiful lithograph picture" for ten of them. This slowly developed into the operating of a premium department, which carried as many as a thousand different items in stock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was established in 1611 in Virginia. Rev. Alexander Whitaker was installed as pastor of the church which was governed by him and a few of the most religious men of the colony.

Presbyterian Church of America was formed June 11, 1936, at a meeting of Presbyterians assembled at Philadelphia, Pa. The first General Assembly was held from June 11th to 14th at Philadelphia and was attended by 35 ministers and 22 elders. The first two of its Presbyteries was established in New York and Philadelphia. The first convener of the New York Presbytery was the Rev. Craig Long and the convener of the Philadelphia Presbytery was Hall McAllister Griffiths.

PRESBYTERIAN ELDER (WOMAN). See Woman

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, the governing body of the church, met on May 22, 1789 at the Second Church of Philadelphia.

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PRESBYTERIAN PRESBYTERY met at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1705 and was composed of seven ministers, Francis Makemie, John Hampton, George McNish, Samuel Davis, Nathaniel Taylor, John Wilson and Jedediah Andrews and thirty-four others. The first known ordination was that of John Boyd in 1706, who settled in Freehold, N.J. (*Presbyterian Handbook—1936*)

PRESERVE. See Game preserve

PRESIDENT (UNITED STATES)

Coin bearing the portrait of a living president. See Money

Duel with a future president. See Duel

Legislation passed over a president's veto. See Veto

Pension to the widow of a president. See Pension

Planet named after an American president. See Astronomy

President born a citizen of the United States was Martin Van Buren, the eighth President. He was born December 5, 1782 at Kinderhook, N.Y. (*William Lyon Mackenzie—Life and Times of Martin Van Buren*)

President born beyond the boundaries of the original thirteen states was Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President, who was born near Hodgenville, Ky., February 12, 1809.

President born on Independence Day was Calvin Coolidge, born July 4, 1872, at Plymouth, Vt. He served as Vice President from March 4, 1921, until August 3, 1923, the day after the death of President Warren Gamaliel Harding, when the presidential oath of office was administered to him by his father, John Calvin Coolidge, Justice of the Peace, at Plymouth Notch, Vt. (*Claude Moore Fuess—Calvin Coolidge, The Man From Vermont*)

President born posthumously was Andrew Jackson, born March 15, 1767, in Union County, N.C., a few days after the death of his father. President Jackson served from March 4, 1829 to March 3, 1837, the seventh president of the United States.

President buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., was William Howard Taft who was buried March 11, 1930.

President buried in Washington, D.C., was Woodrow Wilson, who was buried February 5, 1924, in the National Cathedral, the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul. He had served as President from March 4, 1913 to March 4, 1921. (*Josephus Daniels—Life of Woodrow Wilson*)

President elected under the Constitution was George Washington who was inaugurated in the Federal Building on Wall Street in New York City, and served from April 30,

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1789, to March 4, 1797. However, after the adoption of the Articles of Confederation in 1781, the presidents of the session of the Continental Congress signed themselves "President of the United States in Congress Assembled." The first president of the Continental Congress was Thomas McKean of Delaware.

President elected by the House of Representatives was Thomas Jefferson. The electoral vote stood as follows: Thomas Jefferson 73, Aaron Burr 73, John Adams 65, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney 64, and John Jay 1. The House assembled on February 11, 1801, and on the 36th ballot elected Jefferson. Delaware and South Carolina cast blank ballots with the result that the vote was 10 states for Jefferson and 4 for Burr. (*Henry Stephens Randall—Life of Thomas Jefferson*)

President elected for a fourth term was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the thirty-second President. He was also the first President of the United States to be elected for a third term. He had received 27,241,939 popular votes in November 1940, against Wendell Lewis Willkie's 22,304,755 when running for a third term; and 25,603,152 votes in November 1944 against Thomas Edmund Dewey's 22,006,616 when running for a fourth term. He served only a few months of the fourth term, from January 20, 1945, to the date of his death on April 12, 1945.

President elected for two non-consecutive terms was Grover Cleveland who served from March 4, 1885 to March 4, 1889, and again from March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1897. (*Richard Watson Gilder—Grover Cleveland, A Record of Friendships*)

President inaugurated in the city of Washington was Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States. He was inducted in the Senate Chamber and sworn in by Chief Justice John Marshall. Jefferson served from March 4, 1801 to March 4, 1809. (*Edward Channing—The Jeffersonian System: 1801-1811*)

President inaugurated on January 20th, in accordance with the 20th amendment to the Constitution, was Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The amendment was ratified on February 6, 1933, and President Roosevelt was inaugurated for his second term on January 20, 1937 at Washington, D.C.

President inaugurated on March 5th because March 4th fell on Sunday was James Monroe, who was inaugurated at Washington, D.C., on March 5, 1821. President Zachary Taylor was inaugurated on March 5, 1849, and Rutherford Birchard Hayes on March 5, 1877; but since that date when March 4th has fallen on Sunday, the oath of office has been administered in a private ceremony on the 3rd or 4th, and repeated in a public ceremony on the 5th.

President married in the White House. See **Wedding**

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President married while in office was John Tyler who married Julia Gardiner, daughter of a New York State senator, on June 25, 1844, at the Church of the Ascension, New York City. His first wife, Letitia Christian Polk, whom he married March 29, 1813, died September 10, 1842, in the White House. (*John Robert Ireland—The Republic, or, A History of the United States of America in the Administrations*)

President to be assassinated was Abraham Lincoln. He attended a performance of "Our American Cousin" on April 14, 1865, at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D.C., where he was shot by John Wilkes Booth. Lincoln died the following day, April 15, 1865. (*Thomas Mealey Harris—Assassination of Lincoln, A History of the Great Conspiracy*)

President to become a Congressman. See **Congressman (U.S.)**

President to become a godfather to a member of the English royal family was Franklin Delano Roosevelt. On August 4, 1942, the Duke of Kent, youngest brother of King George VI, served as proxy for President Roosevelt at the christening of Michael George Charles Franklin, Prince George of Kent, born July 4, 1942.

President to become a senator was Andrew Johnson. Upon the death of Lincoln, Johnson served as President from April 15, 1865 to March 3, 1869. Johnson was an unsuccessful candidate for election to the Senate in 1869 and was unsuccessful as an independent candidate for election in 1872 to the 43d Congress, but was successful in 1875 and served as senator from Tennessee from March 4, 1875 until his death, July 31, 1875. (*Robert Watson Winston—Andrew Johnson, Plebian and Patriot*)

President to become Chief Justice of the United States after serving as President was William Howard Taft, who was President from March 4, 1909, to March 4, 1913, and was appointed Chief Justice June 30, 1921. He resigned on February 3, 1930, a few weeks before his death. (*Francis McHale—President and Chief Justice, the Life and Public Services of William Howard Taft*)

President to broadcast (radio) was President Warren Gamaliel Harding whose speech at the dedication of the Francis Scott Key Memorial at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., on June 14, 1922 was broadcast by WEAR (now WFBR), Baltimore, Md. His voice was carried over telephone lines to the studio from which it was broadcast. His World Court speech on June 21, 1923, at St. Louis, Mo., was transmitted over KSD, St. Louis, and WEAF, New York City. On November 5, 1921, a message from President Harding had been broadcast from Washington, D.C., to 28 countries. It was sent in code over the RCA 25,000 volt station, at Rocky Point, L.I. (near Port Jefferson), N.Y.

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PRESIDENT—Continued

President to broadcast a presidential message. See Radio broadcast

President to broadcast from a foreign country was President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, whose speech at Cartagena, Columbia, South America, on July 10, 1934, was relayed to New York and transmitted over the combined WFAF, WJZ and WABC networks.

President to broadcast in a foreign language was President Franklin Roosevelt who addressed the French people on November 7, 1942, from Washington, D.C., at the same time that the American Army was taking part in the invasion of French territorial possessions in Africa.

President to celebrate his silver wedding anniversary at the White House was President Rutherford Birchard Hayes. Reverend Dr. Lorenzo Dow McCabe of Ohio Wesleyan University, who united him in marriage with Miss Lucy Webb on December 30, 1852, again performed the ceremony on December 31, 1877. Mrs. Hayes wore her wedding gown of white flowered satin. (*Charles Richard Williams—Life of Rutherford Birchard Hayes*)

President to die in Washington, D.C. was William Henry Harrison who died in the White House, April 4, 1841. President Harrison served only from March 4, 1841 to April 4, 1841. (*Benjamin Fisk Barrett—A Discourse . . . Suggested by the Death of William Henry Harrison*)

President to face enemy gunfire while in office, and the first President actively to use his authority as Commander-in-Chief was James Madison, the fourth President, who assumed command August 25, 1814, of Commodore Joshua Barney's battery, known as "Barney's Battery," stationed a half mile north of Bladensburg, Md. (*Mary Barney—A Biographical Memoir of the Late Commodore Joshua Barney*)

President to fly was Theodore Roosevelt who was a passenger in a plane piloted by Archie Hoxsey at St. Louis, Mo., on October 11, 1910, more than a year after he had ceased to be President. (*Henry Ladd Smith—Airways—History of Commercial Aviation in the U.S.*)

President to go through the Panama Canal while President was President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He passed through the canal July 11, 1934, on the U.S.S. "Houston" destined for Hawaii and was greeted at Balboa, Panama, by President Harmodio Arias and Foreign Secretary Arosemena of Panama.

President to invite the President-elect to discuss governmental problems was Herbert Clark Hoover, who on November 12, 1932, invited President-elect Franklin Delano Roosevelt to confer with him with regard to the re-

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quest made by Great Britain for suspension of payments of the war debt. The instalment due on December 15, 1932, was \$95,000,000. Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, called on President Hoover on November 22, 1932. (*Vernon Boyce Hampton—Breasting World Frontiers, Herbert Hoover's Achievements*)

President to pitch a ball to open the baseball season was President William Howard Taft. On April 14, 1910, he threw in the baseball which opened the American League Washington-Philadelphia game. Washington won 3 to 0. Pitcher Walter Johnson held the visitors to one hit. The crowd, 12,226 paid admissions, broke all previous attendance records.

President to receive fewer popular and electoral votes than an opponent was John Quincy Adams who served from 1825 to 1829. In the November 1824 elections Andrew Jackson had received 153,544 popular and 99 electoral votes; Adams had received 108,740 popular and 84 electoral votes; and William Harris Crawford and Henry Clay had received 42 and 37 electoral votes respectively. Since no candidate had a majority of the electoral votes, it devolved upon the House of Representatives to choose from the highest three. In the meantime Crawford had become ill and was practically eliminated, and Clay as fourth agreed to use his influence to have Adams elected provided he would be appointed Secretary of State under Adams. The House of Representatives elected Adams by a vote of 13 states for Adams, 7 for Jackson, and 4 for Crawford. In the 1800 election the two top presidential candidates had tied.

President to receive the unanimous vote of the presidential electors was George Washington who received 69 of the 69 votes cast by the electors from the ten states which voted on February 4, 1789. In the election for the ninth term, 1821-1825, James Monroe of Virginia received 231 of the 232 votes cast by the electors from twenty-four states. The dissenting vote was cast by William Plumer of New Hampshire.

President to reside in Washington, D.C., was John Adams, a Federalist, who served from March 4, 1797 to March 4, 1801. On June 3, 1800, he resided at the Union Tavern, Georgetown, D.C., and in November 1800 moved into the President's House, the Executive Mansion.

President to rest in state at the United States Capitol rotunda was Abraham Lincoln who died April 15, 1865. His body was removed to the White House where it remained from April 15th to 18th, after which it was removed to the Capitol rotunda where it was kept April 19th and 20th. On the 21st, it was taken to the railroad station where it was conveyed to Springfield, Ill. Lincoln was buried May 4, 1865 in Oakland Cemetery, near Springfield, Ill. (*Ida Minerva Tarbell—Life of Abraham Lincoln*)

President who was a bachelor was James Buchanan who served from March 4, 1857 to March 4, 1861. (*George Ticknor Curtis—Life of Buchanan*)

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President who was a "dark horse" candidate was James Knox Polk of Tennessee whose name appeared for the first time on the eighth ballot at the Democratic Convention. On the next ballot, on May 29, 1844, amid great confusion the Democratic Convention stampeded for him. He was elected and served from 1845 to 1849. (*Frank van der Linden—Dark Horse*)

President whose assassination was attempted was Andrew Jackson. On January 30, 1835, Richard Lawrence had snapped two pistols at President Jackson as he attended the funeral of Congressman Warren Ransom Davis of South Carolina at the Capitol at Washington, D.C. Fortunately the weapons missed fire. (*Nile's Weekly Register. Feb. 1835*)

President whose grandson became president was William Henry Harrison who served from March 4, 1841 to his death on April 4, 1841. His grandson, Benjamin Harrison, was president from March 4, 1889 to March 4, 1893. (*James Ford Rhodes—History of the U.S. from Hayes to McKinley*)

President whose mother lived at the Executive Mansion, Washington, D.C. was James Abram Garfield, the twentieth President of the United States, who served from March 4, 1881 until his death, September 19, 1881. His mother was Eliza Ballou Garfield, who lived in the White House with her son. (*John Clark Ridpath—The Life and Work of James A. Garfield*)

President whose mother saw her son inaugurated President of the United States for a second term was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, whose mother, Sarah Delano Roosevelt, saw him take his second oath of office on January 20, 1937.

President whose son became president was John Adams who served from 1797 to 1801. His son, John Quincy Adams was president from 1825 to 1829. (*John Torrey Morse—John Quincy Adams*)

Presidential address telecast. *See* Television

Presidential amnesty proclamation. *See* Amnesty

Presidential citation. *See* Medal

Presidential impeachment proceedings. *See* Impeachment

Presidential message broadcast. *See* Radio broadcast

Presidential notification ceremony. *See* Television

President's child born in the White House. *See* Births

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President's flag. *See* Flag

President's widow to receive a pension. *See* Pension

President's wife to frank mail was Martha Washington. On April 3, 1800 (2 Stat.L.19) an "act to extend the privilege of franking letters and packages to Martha Washington" was passed. This privilege was granted her "for and during her life."

Veto message read by a president. *See* Veto

Vice President to become President automatically. *See* Vice President

PRESIDENT OF A NEGRO COUNTRY. *See* Visiting celebrities

PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES of America was Jefferson Davis of Mississippi who was elected February 9, 1861. He was inducted into office February 18, 1861, and delivered his inaugural address on the steps of the State Capitol at Montgomery, Ala. Alexander Hamilton Stephens of Georgia was sworn in as Vice President February 11, 1861.

PRESIDENT OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS was Peyton Randolph, a delegate from Virginia, who was elected September 5, 1774, the day the Congress assembled. He resigned October 22, 1774, to attend the Virginia State Legislature, and his place was taken on the same day by Henry Middleton of South Carolina. (*Edmund Cody Burnett—The Continental Congress*)

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS was Sam Houston who was elected September 5, 1836 and took the oath of office on October 22, 1836 at Columbia, Tex. David Gouverneur Burnett served as Provisional President of Texas. Houston served until December 10, 1838 and was succeeded by Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar. Houston was re-elected and served from December 14, 1841 to December 9, 1844. Upon the admission of Texas on December 29, 1845 as the 28th state of the United States, Houston was elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate where he served from February 21, 1846 to March 3, 1859. (*Rupert Norval Richardson—Texas, The Lone Star State*)

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

Presidential candidate nominated at a caucus was Thomas Jefferson. The Democratic-Republican Party held a caucus on February 25, 1804, in Washington, D.C., at which Thomas Jefferson of Virginia was unanimously nominated for President, and George Clinton of New York for Vice President. Without holding a caucus, the Federalists supported Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of South Carolina for President and Rufus King of New York for

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Vice President. At the election in November 1804, Jefferson received 162 electoral votes and Pinckney 14.

Presidential candidate nominated at a national convention was Andrew Jackson. The Democrats in their National Convention in Baltimore in 1832 nominated Andrew Jackson of Tennessee for President, and Martin Van Buren of New York for Vice President. (*Edgar Eugene Robinson—The Evolution of American Political Parties*)

Presidential candidate of Negro blood nominated in a political convention was Frederick Douglass of Rochester, N.Y., who received one complimentary vote on June 23, 1888 in the fourth ballot of the Republican Convention opened at Chicago, Ill., June 19, 1888. The convention nominated Benjamin Harrison on June 25, 1888, the eighth ballot. He was elected as the twenty-third president and served from March 4, 1889 to March 4, 1893. Douglass was later appointed United States Minister to Hayti. (*Official Proceedings of the Republican National Convention Held at Chicago, June 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 25, 1888*)

Presidential candidate to campaign and make speeches in a foreign language was James Abram Garfield. He made several political speeches in German. Garfield was elected the twentieth President of the United States and served from March 4, 1881 until September 19, 1881 when he died as a result of a mortal wound which had been inflicted July 2, 1881 by a disappointed office-seeker. (*Emma Elizabeth Brown—Life and Public Services of James A. Garfield*)

Presidential candidate to fly to a political convention to make an acceptance speech was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, who chartered a ten-passenger trimotor plane for himself and party on July 2, 1932, and flew from Albany, N.Y., to Chicago, Ill.

Presidential candidate to make a speech of acceptance at a nominating convention was Franklin Delano Roosevelt who on July 2, 1932 flew from Albany, N.Y. to Chicago, Ill. to address the Democratic convention.

Presidential candidate to receive the greatest number of popular and electoral votes and yet fail of election was Andrew Jackson on November 2, 1824. He received 153,544 popular and 99 electoral votes while John Quincy Adams received 108,740 popular and 84 electoral votes, William Harris Crawford received 47,136 popular and 41 electoral, and Henry Clay 46,618 popular and 37 electoral votes. Since no candidate received a majority of the electoral votes, the decision went to the House of Representative which elected Adams after Clay, who in fourth place was out of the running, had thrown his votes to Adams.

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Presidential candidate who was a Catholic was Charles O'Connor of New York who, in 1872, was nominated at the Democratic convention at Louisville, Ky., by a wing of the Democrats who refused to accept the nomination of Horace Greeley made at Baltimore, Md. O'Connor declined the nomination on July 9, 1872, but his name, nevertheless, was listed as a candidate and he received approximately thirty thousand votes from twenty-three states. (*American Irish Historical Society. Vol. 27. 1928*)

Talking pictures of presidential candidates. See Moving picture

Woman presidential candidate was Victoria Claflin Woodhull, who was nominated by the National Woman Suffrage Association on May 10, 1872, at their convention in Apollo Hall, New York City, under the banner of the National Radical Reformers. (*Theodore Tilton—Biographical Sketch of Victoria C. Woodhull*)

PRESIDENTIAL CENSURE was passed in the form of a resolution by the United States Senate on March 28, 1834 by a vote of 26 to 20 which declared that President Andrew Jackson "in the last executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both." He incurred displeasure by his handling of the Bank of the United States matter. (*Gales and Seaton's—Register of Debates in Congress—23rd Congress—First Session*)

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Presidential election in which candidates had been nominated for the vice presidency was held on November 6, 1804. Prior to the adoption of the twelfth amendment to the Constitution on September 25, 1804, the candidate for President receiving the second highest number of votes became Vice President. Thomas Jefferson was elected President and George Clinton, Vice President.

Presidential election in which more than one candidate declared for the presidency was the election of 1797. John Adams received 71 electoral votes and was elected President. Thomas Jefferson, his opponent, received 68 electoral votes, and was elected Vice President. In the elections of 1789 and 1793, George Washington was the only avowed presidential candidate. (*Alexander Kelly McClure—Our Presidents and How We Make Them*)

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORAL COLLEGE invited to an inauguration was the college which had elected Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1932. The 531 electors, all but 59 of whom were Democrats, were officially invited to attend the inauguration on March 4, 1933. (*Compton Mackenzie—Mr. Roosevelt*)

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PRESIDENTIAL EULOGY in which George Washington was termed "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen" was delivered on December 26, 1799 before both Houses of Congress by Henry Lee of Virginia. (*Henry Lee—Funeral Oration on the Death of General Washington*)

PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER to be numbered was Order No. 1 signed by President Abraham Lincoln on October 20, 1862. This order established a provisional court in Louisiana. It is to be noted that this is not the first Executive Order issued by a President; it is the first one in the files of the Department of State.

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL BALL was held Thursday May 7, 1789 at the Assembly Rooms, on the east side of Broadway, a little above Wall Street, New York City. A medallion portrait of President George Washington in profile on a fan was presented as a souvenir to the ladies.

"PRESIDENTIAL MANSION" was No. 1 Cherry Street, the Franklin House, corner of Franklin and Cherry Streets, now Franklin Square, New York City which was occupied by President and Mrs. George Washington from April 23, 1789, to February 23, 1790. It originally was the home of Samuel Osgood. (*N.Y. Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin Vol. 23. 1939*)

PRESIDENTIAL POPULAR VOTE was recorded in the election of November 2, 1824 in which 350,062 votes were cast. Andrew Jackson, Democrat, received 153,544 votes (99 electoral votes); John Quincy Adams, Coalition, 108,740 votes (84 electoral votes); William Harris Crawford, Democrat, 47,136 votes (41 electoral votes); and Henry Clay, Republican, 46,618 votes (37 electoral votes). None having a majority, the election went to the House of Representatives on February 9, 1825 which chose from the highest three. Clay was excluded and his strength went to Adams, who carried thirteen of the twenty-four states and was elected. In six states, the electors were chosen by state legislatures and in eighteen states by popular vote (thirteen by general ticket and five by districts).

PRESIDENTIAL PROTEST was signed April 15, 1834 by Andrew Jackson. He protested against the Senate resolution censuring the President for his course in the bank controversy. (*Senate Misc. Doc. 49. Cong. 2 sess. No. 53*)

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION ACT was passed March 1, 1792 (1 Stat.L.239). It read, "In case of the removal, death, resignation, or disability of both the President and Vice-President of the United States, the President of the Senate, pro tempore, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being shall act as President of the United States until such disability be removed or until

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a President be elected." An act of Congress was approved by President Grover Cleveland January 19, 1886 (24 Stat.L.2) which provided that the succession after the Vice-President should follow to the Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Interior.

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU was opened at 60 Ann Street, New York City, on April 15, 1884, by Samuel Leavitt. The business was absorbed by Henry Romeike, who had established a similar service in June 1881 at London, England. It was known as Henry Romeike's Press Cuttings.

PRESSING MACHINE (mechanical steam) was invented by Adon J. Hoffman who applied for a patent December 1, 1904, which was granted July 13, 1909, No. 928,199. The machine was equipped with a "buck" or lower pressing surface. The "head" or upper pressing surface was heated by gas and it was necessary to lay a damp press cloth over the goods the same as when pressing with a hand iron. The machine was marketed first in 1907 by the United States Hoffman Company of Seattle, Wash.

PRICE REGULATION AGREEMENT. See Trust

PRICE REGULATION LAW (state) was Act No 128 of Louisiana "to prohibit unfair commercial discrimination between different sections, communities, cities or localities in the State of Louisiana or unfair competition therein and providing penalties therefor," approved July 2, 1908, by Governor Jared Young Sanders. It became effective July 29, 1908

Resale price maintenance law (state) was the California "Fair Trade Act" approved May 8, 1931 (Statutes 1931, chapter 278, effective August 14, 1931) which provided "that the buyer will not resell such commodity except at the price stipulated by the vendor." The title of the act is "an act to protect trade-mark owners, distributors and the public against injurious and uneconomic practices in the distribution of articles of standard quality under a distinguished trade-mark, brand or name."

PRIEST (Catholic). See Catholic priest

PRIMA DONNA (Negro) See Opera

PRIMARY ELECTION. See Election law

PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND TO ADDRESS THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. See Congress of the United States

PRIMER

See also School book

Primer in an American Indian dialect was *The Indian Primer; or, The Way of Training Up of Our Indian Youth in the Good Knowledge of God, in the Knowledge of the Scrip-*

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tures and in an Ability to Read by John Eliot. It was printed in the Massachusetts Indian language and was published at Cambridge, Mass., in 1669 by Marmaduke Johnson. A similar edition by Eliot is believed to have been published in 1653-1654 by Samuel Green, Cambridge, Mass., but no known copies are in existence.

Typewriting primer was *Ted and Polly* by Ralph Haefner published in November 1933 by the Macmillan Company, New York City, intended for use in first and second grades by children from five to eight years old. The material in the book had been tried out two years previously in various schools.

PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES. See Visiting celebrities

PRINT PATENT. See Patent

PRINTED AMERICAN PLAY. See Play

PRINTED BALLOT. See Election

PRINTER (woman). See Woman

PRINTERS INK was successfully manufactured in America by Charles Eneu Johnson who began manufacturing inks in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1804. His concern has been in continuous operation at the same location ever since and is now known as Charles Eneu Johnson and Company

PRINTING

Document printed in America known to exist was the "Oath of a Free Man" printed March 1639 by the Stephen Daye Press, Cambridge, Mass. It was a one-page sheet, "I doe solemnly bind myself in the sight of God, that when I shall be called to give my voyce touching any subject of this State, in which Freemen are to deal, I will give my vote and suffrage as I shall judge in mine own conscience may best conduce and tend to the publick weal of the body, without respect of persons, or favour of any man." (*Lawrence Counselman Wroth—The Oath of a Free Man*)

PRINTING HISTORY was Isaiah Thomas's *History of Printing in America, With a Biography of Printers, and an Account of Newspapers*, published in two volumes in 1810 at Worcester, Mass.

PRINTING INSTRUCTION

Printing instruction was given in the social community school founded by Robert Owen at New Harmony, Ind., in 1826. Printing, lithography and engraving were the subjects studied. (*Indiana Magazine of History—Vol. 33. No. 4—December 1937*)

Printing lecture course in a college was "An introduction to the technique of printing" offered February 1911, by the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. The course was given by Daniel Berkeley Updike. (*Daniel Berkeley Updike—Printing Types, Their History, Forms and Use*)

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PRINTING MAGAZINE (professional) was the *Typographic Advertiser*, a quarterly, published by L. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., which appeared April 1855.

PRINTING OFFICE (United States). See Government printing office

PRINTING PRESS

Cylinder and flat bed combination printing press was manufactured in 1844 by R. Hoe & Co., New York City. It was invented by Robert Hoe who obtained patent No. 3,551 on April 17, 1844. The circumference of the cylinder was equivalent to the entire travel of the bed forward and backward. The cylinder made one revolution for each impression in printing without stopping.

Cylinder printing press was made by R. Hoe & Co. of New York City in 1831 and was operated by hand-power. Later steam was employed. It was used to print the *Temperance Recorder*, a monthly first published on March 6, 1832, at Albany, N.Y., and devoted exclusively to the cause of temperance. (*Merritt Way Haynes—Student's History of Printing*)

High speed newspaper printing and folding machine, utilizing the gathering cylinder with a rotary folding cylinder, was installed in 1876 on the presses of the Philadelphia, Pa., *Times*. It printed and folded a four-page sheet at the rate of four hundred a minute. The press was shown in operation at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876.

Power or steam printing press was made by Daniel Treadwell of Boston in 1822. It was based upon the principle of the Washington hand press. Only three or four of them were manufactured.

Power printing press capable of fine book work was the Adams Press invented by Isaac Adams of Boston, Mass., who obtained a patent October 4, 1830 on a "power printing press". He improved it and received an additional patent on the improvements on March 2, 1836.

Printing press was imported from England by the Reverend Jesse (Jose) Glover of Sutton, England, in the summer of 1638 on the "John" of London, together with printers skilled in its operation. Glover contracted with Stephen Daye on June 7, 1638, to sail to America. They were accompanied by Daye's wife, Rebecca, and his sons, Stephen and Matthew, and William Boardman. Glover died on board the ship. The press was set in operation in March 1639, at Cambridge, Mass. (*Robert F. Roden—The Cambridge Press*)

Printing press for polychromatic printing was invented by Thomas F. Adams of Philadelphia, Pa., who obtained patent No. 3,744 on September 17, 1844. Different color rollers, operating in parallel, were used to produce linear work.

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PRINTING PRESS—*Continued*

Printing press for printing "paper hangings" (wall paper) in color was invented by Peter Force of Washington, D.C., who patented it August 22, 1822.

Printing press invented in America was the Columbian Press. In 1816 George E. Clymer of Philadelphia devised an iron hand printing press which was operated by a combination of levers entirely dispensing with the old screw press. It changed the method of printing from a horizontal movement into a vertical one. (*Wilbur Fisk Cleaver—Five Centuries of Printing*)

Printing press invented in America that was practical and successful was the Washington Press invented in 1827 by Samuel Rust of New York City. The method is still used for taking fine proofs. He obtained patents on May 13, 1821, March 2, 1826 and April 17, 1829.

Printing press operated by electricity was invented by Thomas Davenport of Brandon, Vt., and used in 1839 at New York City. An engine weighing less than one hundred pounds operated a rotary printing press. The *Electro-Magnet and Mechanics Intelligencer* issued January 18, 1840 by Davenport was one of the periodicals printed by this press. He obtained patent No. 132 on February 25, 1837 on an "electrical motor."

Printing press to use a continuous web or roll of paper was the Bullock Press produced by William Bullock of Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1865. It printed from a curved stereotype plate, and was first used by the *New York Sun*. It was the first machine built especially for curved stereotype plates. It printed both sides of the sheet, and cut it either before or after printing. U.S. patent No. 38,200 was granted April 14, 1863.

Quadruple newspaper press was constructed in 1887 by R. Hoe & Co., New York City, for the *New York World* where it was installed in 1891. It produced an eight-page newspaper at a running speed of 48,000 per hour or ten, twelve, fourteen or sixteen pages at a running speed of 24,000 an hour. The papers were cut and folded ready for delivery.

Rotary printing press with a continuous roll feed to be perfected was produced in 1871 by R. Hoe & Company and utilized the first gathering and delivery cylinder patented by Stephen D. Tucker of New York City. The press was installed in the *New York Tribune* plant and produced as many as 18,000 perfect newspapers an hour.

Rotary type printing press was the double cylinder machine invented by Richard March Hoe, of New York City. It was first used in the *Ledger* office in Philadelphia in 1846. The bed was of such length that the form of type passed backward and forward under both cyl-

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inders. The central cylinder was placed in a horizontal position. The output was 2,000 sheets per hour for each of four feeders. Patent No. 5,199 was obtained July 24, 1847. (*Robert Hoe—Short History of the Printing Press*)

Rotogravure press was imported in November 1904, by the American Photogravure Company of Philadelphia. It was built in Ramsgate, England, by John Wood. (*Pennell's 1931 Annual of Photography*)

Sextuple printing press was constructed by R. Hoe & Co., New York City, and installed in 1891 as the *New York Herald*. It took eighteen months to construct, weighed fifty-eight tons, and was composed of sixteen thousand pieces. The form and impression cylinders were placed parallel instead of at right angles. It could print and fold 90,000 four-page newspapers.

Web-fed four-color rotary printing press was made in 1890 by Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N.J., for the Chicago, Ill., *Inter-Ocean*. It was placed in operation in 1892. Curved stereotype plates, cast to fit the cylinders were used in printing on a two-page-wide roll of paper.

PRISON

Debtors' prison. See Debtors' prison

Federal penitentiary fingerprinting. See Fingerprinting

Military prison of the United States on an island was Fort Jefferson, Monroe County, Fla. Construction was begun in 1846 on an island in the Gulf of Mexico, sixty miles from Key West. It was a six-sided masonry structure with a huge courtyard in the center. The sides were 1000 feet long, 80 feet high and 60 feet thick. On January 19, 1861, it was garrisoned for the first time by Brevet Major Lewis Golding Arnold, 2d U.S. Artillery with 4 officers and 62 men. At that time the fort had not been completed and was hardly defensible. A prison for the confinement of U.S. military prisoners was established at Fort Jefferson in 1863. The prison, often called Dry Tortugas was maintained during the Civil war.

Organization of a prison into "community" groups was tried out in 1914 at Auburn Prison, Auburn, N.Y. A Mutual Welfare League, consisting of prisoners, was created which assumed the responsibility of discipline in the prison. (*Louis Newton Robinson—Penology in the U.S.*)

Penitentiary building (national) authorized to be built was the Federal Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, authorized March 3, 1891 (26 Stat.L.839). It was completed February 1, 1906. The Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, although authorized in 1899, two years after work began at Leavenworth, was completed in January 1902.

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Prison was constructed in 1676 in Nanucket, Mass. The Court hired William Bunker on November 16, 1676, to keep the prison for one year and agreed to pay him "foeur pounds, halfe in wheat, the other in other graine."

Prison matrons were appointed in 1845 due to the efforts of the American Female Guardian Society. Four were assigned to Blackwell's Island, N.Y., and two to the City Prison, New York City.

Prison to have individual cells for prisoners was the Walnut Street prison in Philadelphia which introduced the system in 1790. This was later known as a Separate or Pennsylvania System.

Prisoners (Federal) employed in industry produced cotton duck for mail bags, etc., at the Cotton Duck Mill, United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., whose first loom started July 11, 1919. The building covered an area of almost three acres. The first year, 386,414 yards of duck were produced. The mill was authorized by act of Congress of July 10, 1918 (40 Stat.L.896) which appropriated \$650,000 for equipment and \$150,000 as working capital. A wage system for inmates was established April 29, 1921 which set up a wage fund of 2¢ per yard which was divided up among the inmates in proportion to their number of hours of service.

Reformatory for boys (state) was the reformatory school at Westborough, Mass., now the Lyman School for Boys. It was authorized April 9, 1847. (Chap. 165) (*Hastings Hornell Hart—Juvenile Court Laws in the U.S.*)

Reformatory for juvenile delinquents under legislative control was the New York House of Refuge, New York City, opened January 1, 1825, with three boys and six girls. It was under the supervision of the "Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York" and was incorporated March 29, 1824. The first president was Cadwallader David Colden. On April 9, 1825, the state authorized a grant of \$2,000 annually for the next five years. (*First Annual Report of the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders in the City of New York*)

Reformatory (state) conducted for women was the Reformatory Prison for Women, Sherborn, Mass., opened November 7, 1877. By an act of legislature chapter 181, March 22, 1911, the name was changed to the Reformatory for Women. The first superintendent was Mrs. Eudora Clark Atkinson. She resigned September 1, 1880 and was succeeded by Dr. Eliza Maria Mosher, who had been resident physician from the opening of the institution. In 1925, the part of Sherborn in which the reformatory was located was annexed to the town of Framingham, Mass. (*Massachusetts Bureau of Prisons—Annual Report, 1915*)

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State prison to take fingerprints. See Fingerprinting

PRISON REFORM SOCIETY to bring about changes in prison administration was the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons formed May 8, 1787 in the German School House on Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa., by Philadelphia Quakers. The first president was William White. A similar organization for war prisoners was the Philadelphia Society for Relieving Distressed Prisoners Owing to the War of Independence which was organized in 1776. (*Gustave de Beaumont and Charles Alexis Clérel de Tocqueville—Penitentiary System in the U.S.*)

PRIVATE RAILROAD CAR. See Car

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR CRIPPLES. See Cripples

PRIZE FIGHT

American to win distinction in the prize ring was Bill Richmond, a Negro, born in Richmond, Staten Island, N.Y., August 5, 1763, the son of a slave owned by the Reverend Charlton, a minister of the gospel. On July 8, 1805, he knocked out Jack Holmes, alias Tom Tough, in the 26th round at Cricklewood Green, a short distance from Kilburn Wells, England. On October 8, 1805, he was defeated by Tom Cribb at Hailsham, Sussex. He never fought in the United States. (*Henry Downes Miles—Pugilistica*)

International fight, with bare knuckles, was held on the outskirts of St. Louis, Mo., June 15, 1869. Mike McCoole, American champion, fought Tom Allen of England and won on a questionable foul in the ninth round. (*Alexander Johnston—Ten- And Out*)

Moving picture of a prize fight. See Moving picture

Prize fight of importance under the Marquis of Queensberry rules was the heavyweight championship fight between John Lawrence Sullivan and James John Corbett on September 7, 1892, at the New Orleans Olympic Club, New Orleans, La., for a purse of \$25,000 and an outside bet of \$10,000. Corbett won in the twenty-first round. A previous contest under the Marquis of Queensberry rules had been held August 29, 1885, at Chester Park, Cincinnati, Ohio, between John Lawrence Sullivan and Dominick F. McCaffery of Pittsburgh, Pa. "Six rounds to decide the Marquis of Queensberry glove contest for the championship of the world" were presented. Billy Tate of Toledo, Ohio, was the referee. Sullivan was the winner but "ascribed his failure to knock the youngster out to the latter's get-away tactics and to the restrictions of the Marquis of Queensberry Rules" (*Commercial Gazette—Cincinnati, Ohio—August, 30, 1885*)

Prize fight to gross a million dollars was held July 2, 1921, at Jersey City, N.J., when approximately 75,000 persons paid \$1,626,580

THE FIRST**PRIZE FIGHT—Continued**

in gate receipts to see "Jack" William Harrison Dempsey fight Georges Carpentier. Dempsey won "the battle of the century" by a knock-out in the 57th second of the fourth round. He received \$300,000 and Carpentier \$200,000 as their purses. (*Jack Dempsey—Round by Round*)

Pugilist to hold three titles simultaneously was Henry Jackson Armstrong who became featherweight champion October 29, 1937, by defeating Petey Sarron, at Madison Square Garden, New York City; welterweight champion by defeating Barney Ross on May 31, 1938, at Madison Square Garden Bowl, Long Island City, N.Y.; and lightweight champion by defeating Lou Ambers at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on August 17, 1938.

Pugilist to win three world championships was Robert Prometheus (Bob) Fitzsimmons who became middleweight champion by defeating Jack Dempsey (The Nonpareil) in thirteen rounds at New Orleans, La., on January 14, 1891; by knocking out James John (Gentleman Jack) Corbett in fourteen rounds at Carson City, Nev., March 17, 1897, for the heavyweight championship; and by out-pointing George Gardner in a twenty-round decision at San Francisco, Calif., November 25, 1903, for the light heavyweight championship. Prior to this fight, Fitzsimmons had lost the heavyweight championship to James J. (Jim) Jeffries who knocked him out in the eighth round at San Francisco, Calif., on July 25, 1902.

Pugilistic heavyweight championship broadcast. See Radio broadcast

Pugilistic telecast. See Television

State legalization on prize fighting was Louisiana's Act No. 25, Laws of 1890, passed May 12, 1890, "An act defining the crime of prize fighting, and to provide for the punishment thereof in and out of the State of Louisiana." Although prize fighting was prohibited, the act did not "apply to exhibitions and glove contests between human beings, which may take place within the rooms of regularly chartered athletic clubs."

Woman licensed fight referee. See Woman

PRIZE MONEY AWARDED BY NAVY. See Navy

PROBATION legislation for juvenile delinquents was enacted by the state of Massachusetts on June 23, 1869. The law required the governor to appoint a visiting agent at \$2,500 a year to work for the welfare and redemption of the delinquent, rather than for his punishment. The visiting agent, or his deputies, was directed to visit all children maintained wholly or in part by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts once every three months.

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Probation system, without restrictions as to age, in any country in the world, was legally established as a judicial policy by Boston, Mass., in 1878 and by the state of Massachusetts in 1880.

PROCEDURE CODE. See Law book

PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL LEAGUE. See Baseball league

PROFESSIONAL CLUB (WOMAN'S). See Woman's club

PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITY. See Fraternity

PROFESSIONAL GOLF TOURNAMENT. See Golf tournament

PROFESSOR. See specific subjects, such as: Agriculture professor; Chemistry professor, etc.

PROFESSOR (woman). See College

PROGRAM THEME SONG. See Radio broadcast

PROGRESSIVE PARTY was organized June 19, 1912, by seceding members of the Republican Party. The first national convention, held August 6, 1912, at the Coliseum, Chicago, Ill., was attended by eighteen hundred delegates who on August 7, 1912, nominated Theodore Roosevelt of New York for President and Hiram Warren Johnson of California for Vice President. Roosevelt received 4,126,000 popular votes (88 electoral votes); William Howard Taft, the Republican candidate received 3,487,922 (8 electoral votes); and Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic candidate, received 6,297,099 (435 electoral votes). (*George Edwin Mowry—Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive Movement*)

PROHIBITION

Prohibition amendment to the Constitution was the eighteenth amendment which prohibited the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within the United States submitted to the legislatures of the states on December 18, 1917. Mississippi was the first state to ratify it (January 8, 1918) and the thirty-sixth state to do so was Nebraska (January 16, 1919). On January 29, 1919, the Secretary of State proclaimed the amendment to become effective on January 16, 1920.

Prohibition bureau (Federal) was authorized by act of Congress of March 3, 1927 (44 Stat L. 1381) "to create a Bureau of Customs and a Bureau of Prohibition in the Department of the Treasury." The prohibition amendment became part of the Constitution January 29, 1919, but did not become effective until January 16, 1920. The first commissioner was John Franklin Kramer, of Mansfield, Ohio, appointed November 17, 1919, by Secretary of the Treasury, Carter Glass.

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Prohibition enforcement officers were authorized by proclamation of Sir Francis Wyatt, Governor of Virginia, on June 21, 1622. "We do ordaine an officer for that purpose to be sworne in every plantacion, to give informacion of all such, as shalbe so disordered: the moiety of the forfeitures to be given the sd officer so informing, or for default in him to any other that shall informe, and the other to the publike Treasury." (*William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*—Vol. 7, series 2, 1927)

Prohibition law (national) forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors, except for export, was the Wartime Prohibition Act passed November 21, 1918 (40 Stat.L.1050). The prohibition of the sale of liquor containing more than one half of one per cent was enacted by act of Congress passed October 28, 1919 (41 Stat.L. 305), the [Andrew John] Volstead Prohibition Act.

Prohibition state was Tennessee which passed an "act to repeal all laws licensing tippling houses" on January 26, 1838. It provided that "all persons convicted of the offense of retailing spirituous liquors shall be fined at the discretion of the court" and that the fines and forfeitures be used for the support of common schools.

Prohibition vote which showed the House of Representatives with a dry majority was on December 22, 1914. The congressmen voted 197 to 189 in favor of a resolution to amend the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. The resolution which failed to win the necessary two-thirds majority was offered by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson of Alabama.

Repeal of prohibition amendment. *See* Constitutional amendment (U.S.) submitted to the states for repeal.

PROHIBITION PARTY (national) was organized on September 12, 1869, at a convention in Chicago, Ill, attended by one hundred and ninety-four delegates from nine states, because neither of the great political parties put a prohibition plank in their platforms. The first national convention met in Columbus, Ohio, February 22, 1872, and nominated James Black of Pennsylvania and John Russell of Michigan as the prohibition candidates for president and vice president respectively. The platform advocated prohibition, declared for woman suffrage, a direct popular vote for president and vice president, a sound currency, the encouragement of immigration and a reduction of transportation rates. Black, the first presidential candidate of the Prohibition party received 5,608 votes in the 1872 election as compared with Grant who received 3,597,132 votes. The organ of the party was *The Voice*, a magazine published in Chicago, the first issue of which appeared September 25, 1884.

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PROJECTION OF PICTURES ON SCREEN. *See* Moving picture

PROJECTOR (moving picture portable). *See* Moving picture projector

PRONGHORN ANTELOPE. *See* Animals

PROPAGANDA COURSE (college) was given by Professor Harold Dwight Lasswell in the Department of Political Science, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. in 1927 and was entitled "Political Opinion and Propaganda."

PROPELLER (TWIN-SCREW). *See* Ship—steamboat with a twin-screw propeller

PROPELLER BLADE (hollow steel). *See* Aviation

PROPELLER RESEARCH TUNNEL. *See* Wind tunnel

PROPERTY DAMAGE INSURANCE. *See* Insurance

PROPERTY TAX. *See* Tax

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION ELECTION. *See* Election law

PROSTITUTE is recorded as "this goodly creature of incontinency" in Thomas Morton's *New English Canaan* published in 1637. Morton was "the lord of misrule." In 1627, the Pilgrims incensed at the licentiousness of his group cut down a Maypole he erected "upon the festival day of Philip and Jacob" when he regaled the natives with a "barrel of excellent beer." (*Thomas Morton—New English Canaan—Third Book—Chapter IX and XIII*)

PROTESTANT CHILD BORN IN AMERICA. *See* Births

PROTESTANT CHURCH

Protestant Church for lepers was the Community Church dedicated at Carville, La., June 14, 1915. The sermon was "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine." The church was served by ministers who came in turn from Baton Rouge and New Orleans, La., a different minister coming each week for several years. There was no settled pastor until the summer of 1922 when the Reverend Henry Thomas Cousins was called.

Protestant church, west of Pennsylvania, was built in 1772-1773 at Schoenbrunn, Ohio. The first communion service was held June 9, 1772, but the church was not finished until September 19, 1772. A larger church was built which was dedicated on October 24, 1773. Rev. David Zeisberger was the first preacher. (*Joseph E. Weinland—The Romantic Story of Schoenbrunn*)

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BISHOP

Negro suffragan in the Episcopal church was the Reverend Edward Thomas Demby who was appointed suffragan among the Negroes in

THE FIRST**PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BISHOP—***Continued*

Arkansas and the southwest on September 29, 1918. Suffragans or assistants, unlike diocesans, are not in full charge of a diocese.

Protestant Episcopal bishop was Samuel Seabury consecrated November 14, 1784, at Aberdeen, Scotland, by the Scotch bishops, Robert Kilgour, Arthur Petrie and John Skinner. He was rector of St. James Church, New London, Conn., and Bishop of Rhode Island and Connecticut from his consecration until his death on February 25, 1796.

Protestant Episcopal bishop consecrated in the United States was the Reverend Thomas John Claggett, founder of the Trinity Episcopal Church, Upper Marlboro, Md. He was consecrated September 17, 1792 at Trinity Church, New York City, by the Bishops Seabury, White, Provost and Madison. (*George Burwell Utley—The Life and Times of Thomas John Claggett*)

Protestant Episcopal bishop (Negro) of the American church was Rev. Samuel David Ferguson who was elected to the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1884. He was consecrated June 24, 1885, at Grace Church, New York City, as the successor of the Missionary Bishop of Liberia.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Protestant Episcopal church was established in 1607. The Rev. Robert Hunt celebrated the Eucharist for the first time in America at Jamestown, Va., on May 9, 1607. "We did hang an awning (which is an old saile) to three or four trees, to shadow us from the sunne, our walles were railes of wood, our seats unhewed trees till we cut planks; our Pulpit a bar of wood nailed to two neighboring trees." The first parish was started June 21, 1607, at Jamestown, Virginia. (*Rev. Edward Lewis Goodwin—The Colonial Church in Virginia*)

PROTESTANT INDIAN CONVERT.

See Indians

PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

See School

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL (Catholic).

See Catholic provincial council

PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE.

See Medical instruction

PSYCHIATRIC WARD.

See Hospital

PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Psychological society national organization was the American Psychological Association organized July 8, 1892 at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., and incorporated January 2, 1925 at Washington, D.C. Professor Granville Stanley Hall was the first president and Dr. Joseph Jastrow the first secretary and treasurer. The first scientific meeting was held December 27, 1892 at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. The official

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statement of purpose in the certificate of incorporation stated, "The object of this society shall be to advance psychology as a science." (*Psychological Review*. Vol. 1)

PSYCHOLOGY LABORATORY was established at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., in 1881 by Granville Stanley Hall. It was discontinued in 1888 when Dr. Hall was appointed President of Clark University. A larger laboratory was established in 1904 by Prof. George Malcolm Stratton also at the Johns Hopkins University.

PTARMIGAN (Eskimo chicken).

See Birds

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.

See Accountant

PUBLIC AFFAIRS SCHOOL.

See Citizenship and Public affairs school

PUBLIC ART COMMISSION.

See Art commission (public)

PUBLIC BATH AND WASHHOUSE.

See Bathhouse

PUBLIC BATHS LEGISLATION.

See Bathhouse

PUBLIC BUILDING (Federal).

See Building

PUBLIC DEBT.

See Debt

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS CATALOG.

See Index of government publications

PUBLIC GARAGE.

See Garage (public)

PUBLIC HEALTH

Medical system of inspection of school children was established by the Board of Health, Boston, Mass., in 1894. Eighty inspectors examined pupils sent to them by teachers, and advised with regard to medical and surgical treatment. They also provided for exclusion and isolation in cases of contagious diseases and imposed the conditions of readmission to school. In June 1915, this work was transferred to the School Committee which commenced to function November 22, 1915. (*Dr. Burke—Hygiene in the Boston Public School*. National Education Association. 1909)

Pellagra experiment of note was made by Dr. Joseph Goldberger of the United States Public Health Service at the Mississippi State Penitentiary, eight miles east of Jackson, Miss., when twelve convicts agreed to submit to a restricted diet test in exchange for an offer of pardon made by Governor Brewer. The test was held from February 4, 1915, to April 19, 1915. Six of the eleven convicts (one was excused) developed pellagra, confirming conclusions that a deficiency of vitamin B "P-P" (pellagra preventative) in the diet caused the disease. (*Joseph Goldberger—Experimental Pellagra in the Human Subject Brought About by a Restricted Diet*)

Public health school. *See* Hygiene instruction

THE FIRST**PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE**

Public health service (U.S.) was established by the act of July 16, 1798 (1 Stat.L. 605-6), and provided that after September 1, 1798, the master of every American ship arriving from a foreign port should pay to the Collector of Customs the sum of twenty cents a month for each seaman, which amount he was authorized to deduct from the seaman's wage. This act referred only to merchant seamen. The money collected was spent for health service only in the district in which it was collected. The Public Health Service was reorganized under the act of June 29, 1870 (16 Stat.L.169). Dr. John Maynard Woodworth was appointed supervising surgeon in April 1871. The department was placed under the Secretary of the Treasury.

Public health service (U.S.) woman assistant surgeon-general was Lucile Petry of Lewisburg, Ohio, who received her commission on June 8, 1949, from the Public Health Service.

PUBLIC HYGIENE PROFESSOR. *See* Medical instruction

PUBLIC LIBRARY. *See* Library

PUBLIC MUSEUM. *See* Museum

PUBLIC SCHOOL

See also School

Public school classes for epileptic children were organized January 1935 in a small school building in Detroit, Mich. In 1936, the courses were transferred to the White School designated the White Special School. It is one of the divisions of Special Education of the Detroit Public Schools. The first teachers were Alice Mortimore and Edith Sargent.

Public school for Chinese supported by a municipality was established September 1859 in the basement of the Chinese Chapel, San Francisco, Calif. James Denman was the superintendent of schools. The school had an enrollment of 67 boys and 8 girls, but it only had an average attendance of 12. The school was suspended in June 1860, but later opened as an evening school. (*William Warren Ferrier—Ninety Years of Education in California*)

Public school for cripples. *See* Cripples

Public school kindergarten. *See* Kindergarten

Public school music instruction. *See* Music instruction

Public school opera studio for stage, radio and screen was at the Los Angeles Junior College, part of the school system of Los Angeles, Calif., which offered courses in October 1937 under the direction of Dr. Hugh Strelitzer. Instruction was not individual, but in groups.

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Public school supported by direct taxation or by assessment on the inhabitants of the town was established by vote of Dorchester, Mass., on May 20, 1639. "It is ordered the 20th of May 1639, that there shall be a rent of twenty pounds a year for ever imposed upon Tomsons Island to be paid by every person that hath property in the said island according to the proportion that any such person shall from time to time enjoy and possess there." (*Committee of the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society—History of the Town of Dorchester, Mass.*)

Public school with a continuous existence was the Boston Public Latin School for boys, established February 13, 1635. The first schoolmaster was Philemon Pormort. Originally its purpose was training for the ministry and its objective was to "obtain a knowledge of the Scriptures and by acquaintance with the Ancient Tongues qualify them to discern the true sense and meaning of the original, however corrupted by false glosses." The school was originally supported by voluntary contributions. (*Henry Fitch Jenks—The Boston Public Latin School*)

PUBLIC SPEAKING DEPARTMENT in a university was established December 1892 at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, with Thomas Clarkson Trueblood, as professor of elocution and oratory from 1892 to 1908. Similar courses had been given in 1887 but without a departmental status.

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION (U.S.) was authorized June 16, 1933 by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Full organization was not effective until July 8, when Harold Loy Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, was appointed Administrator of the Public Works Administration. The Special Board of Public Works was composed of nine members and the first chairman of the board was Harold Loy Ickes.

PUBLICITY MAN. *See* Theatrical advance publicity man

PUBLISHER (denominational). *See* Book publisher

PUBLISHER (newspaper). *See* Newspaper

PUBLISHING SOCIETY was the Seventy-Six Society organized September 5, 1854 at Philadelphia, Pa. Its *Collections* dealt solely with subjects pertaining to the American Revolution. Henry J. Williams was president; Henry Penington, secretary; and William Duane, treasurer. Other societies published tracts, religious papers, etc., but in conjunction with other activities and interests.

PUGILIST. *See* Prize fight

PULL-CHAIN ELECTRIC SOCKET. *See* Electric light socket

PULLMAN CAR. *See* Sleeping car

THE FIRST**PULP NEWSPAPER.** *See* Newspaper**PULP PAPER.** *See* Paper**PUMP**

Computer pump was marketed by the Wayne Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., on November 1, 1932. The pump was invented by Robert Joseph Jauch, Ivan Richard Farnham and Ross Harper Arnold who received patent No. 1,888,533 on November 22, 1932, on a "liquid dispensing apparatus." The pump accurately computes and indicates exact quantity delivered in gallons and the price in dollars and cents as delivery is made. Total gallons dispensed and cash received are recorded by two totalizers.

Gasoline pump was manufactured in a barn by Sylvanus F. Bowser of Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1885. The first pump and tank were delivered September 5, 1885, to Jake D. Gumper of Fort Wayne. The tank had marble valves and wooden plungers and had a capacity of one barrel. Bowser's invention for which patent No. 372,250 was issued on October 25, 1887, to Sylvanus F. Bowser and Augustus Bowser, Fort Wayne, Ind., became popular and he organized S. F. Bowser and Co. Inc., of Fort Wayne.

Independent single direct-acting steam power pump was invented in 1840 by Henry Rossiter Worthington of New York City who obtained patent No. 3,677, July 24, 1844, on a steam engine auxilliary for the purpose of supplying a steam boiler with water. The following year, with William H. Baker as partner, he started the firm of Worthington and Baker at Brooklyn, N.Y., now the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, Harrison, N.J.

PUMPING PLANT. *See* Water—water pumping plant

PUNCHBOARDS were manufactured by Charles A. Brewer & Sons, Chicago, Ill. They were patented January 17, 1905, No. 780,086 as "vending devices" by Charles A. Brewer and Clinton G. Scannell of Chicago, Ill.

PUPPET SHOW TELECAST. *See* Television

PURE FOOD LAW

Pure food and drug legislation (national) to prevent the importation of adulterated drugs was passed June 26, 1848 (9 Stat.L.237), an "act to prevent the importation of adulterated and spurious drugs and medicines." It was enforced by the Treasury Department through the Customs Service. While it has never been repealed, it has been superseded by the Federal Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat.L.768) effective January 1, 1907. (*U.S. Compiled Statutes—1901. Vol. 2*)

Pure food and drug legislation (state) was "an act to prevent the adulteration of food or drugs," passed May 28, 1881, by New York to take effect August 27, 1881. Violators were guilty of a misdemeanor, subject to a fine up to \$50 for the first offense and not exceeding \$100

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for each subsequent offense. Laws prohibiting the adulteration of specific products had been passed earlier however.

PURPLE HEART. *See* Medal

PUSHBALL, played with the huge six-foot ball, was invented by M. G. Crane of Newport, Mass., in 1894. It found favor the following year at Harvard, but never became a major sport.

PUZZLE (crossword). *See* Crossword puzzle

QUACKS. *See* Medical rogues gallery

QUADRANT that was practical was invented in 1730 by Thomas Godfrey who called it a "reflecting quadrant." It was used on vessels plying between the West Indies and the Colonies in 1731-1732. The invention was credited to John Hadley of England but the Royal Society sent £200 to Godfrey to make amends. (*Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. Vol. LI. 1927*)

QUADRUPLE NEWSPAPER PRESS. *See* Printing press

QUADRUPLETS DELIVERED BY CAESARIAN OPERATION. *See* Births

QUADRUPLETS TO COMPLETE A COLLEGE COURSE were the Keys sisters, Leota, Mary, Mona and Roberta, who received B.A. degrees from Baylor University, Waco, Tex., on May 31, 1937. They were born June 4, 1914.

QUAKERS

Quakers' annual meeting was held in Scituate, Mass., in 1660. The first monthly meeting is believed to have been held at Sandwich, Mass., on June 25, 1672. It is possible that earlier meetings were held but no records of them have been preserved. (*Allen Clapp Thomas—History of Friends in America*)

Quakers to arrive in America were two women, Ann Austin and Mary Fisher, who landed in Massachusetts, July 1656, from Barbados. They were subject to rigid examination and five weeks imprisonment to ascertain if they were witches before admittance to the colony. The examining "officers searched their trunks" and their "books, were by an order of council burned in the market place by the hangman." (*Allen Clapp Thomas—History of Friends of America*)

QUARANTINE

Plant quarantine legislation (national) was the act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat.L.315), directed against dangerous plant diseases and injurious insect pests "new to or not theretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States." The quarantine provisions of Section 7 of the act became immediately effective as to the white-pine blister rust, potato wart, and Mediterranean fruit fly. Except as noted, the act did not become effective until October 1, 1912. The first quaran-

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tine issued under the authority of this act was on account of white-pine blister rust, effective September 16, 1912. (*Leland Ossian Howard—A History of Applied Entomology*)

Plant quarantine legislation (state) was passed by California, March 4, 1881. Quarantine rules and regulations for the protection of fruit and fruit trees covering both intrastate and interstate shipments were issued November 12, 1881. The quarantine was particularly designed against an insect known as *Phylloxera vastatrix*, which in 1873 attacked the cultivated grapevines in the Sonoma Valley and against the San Jose scale and codling moth which in 1875 had caused serious damage to tree fruits. (*Records in California Department of Agriculture—Sacramento, Calif.*)

Quarantine legislation (colonial) was passed by the General Court of Massachusetts March 1647. An epidemic, which raged in Barbados and the other West Indies and took over 6,000 lives, caused the Court to publish an order that all ships which came from the West Indies should stay at the Castle at the entrance to the harbor and not land any passengers or goods without a licence from three of the council, under a penalty of \$500. A like penalty was imposed upon any person visiting such quarantined vessel without permission. The act was repealed May 2, 1649. The first Quarantine Act passed by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania was "An act to prevent sickly vessels coming into this government" passed November 27, 1700. (*Pennsylvania Statutes at Large. Vol. 2, p. 80*)

Quarantine legislation (national) was passed by Congress on February 25, 1799 (1 Stat.L.619) "an act respecting quarantines and health laws" and required Federal officers to aid and assist the enforcement of state and municipal regulations.

Ship permitted to enter port without stopping for quarantine. *See* Ships

QUARRY. *See* Marble quarry

QUARTER DOLLAR. *See* Money—silver coins

QUARTERLY MAGAZINE. *See* Periodical

QUARTERMASTER (U.S. Army). *See* Army officer

QUARTZ MERCURY ARC LAMP. *See* Electric lighting

QUEEN TO VISIT THE U.S. *See* Visiting celebrities

QUETZAL BIRD. *See* Birds

QUIDS were organized during President Thomas Jefferson's administration and were led from 1804 to 1808 by John Randolph of Roanoke, Va. They believed in states rights

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and were dissatisfied with Jefferson who advocated national rights and were against his policy towards West Florida. They ran James Monroe against James Madison in 1808. The name is derived from "tertium quid" (a third thing) indicating separation from both existing political parties, or belonging neither to administration or opposition forces. (*James Albert Woodburn—Political Parties and Party Problems in the U.S.*)

QUININE was manufactured in 1822 by John Farr and Abraham Kunzi at Philadelphia, Pa.

Quinine sulphate was manufactured commercially in 1823 by Powers and Weightman of New York City. (*Samuel Hassard Cross—Quinine-Production and Marketing*)

QUINTUPLETS. *See* Births

QUONSET HUT. *See* Building

QUOTA ACT (immigration). *See* Immigration

RABBINATE SCHOOL. *See* Jewish college

RABBINICAL CONFERENCE (JEWISH). *See* Jews

RACE. *See* under specific subjects:

Automobile	Lifeboat
Aviation	Locomotive
Bicycle	Motorboat
Boat	Motorcycle
Camel	Ship
Dog	Yacht
Horse	

RACETRACK ELECTRIC STARTING GATE. *See* Electric starting gate

RACING SHELL. *See* Ship

RACK-RAIL DIESEL-ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE. *See* Locomotive

RADAR

Battleship equipped with radar was the U.S.S. "New York" which was tested during battle maneuvers at sea in the months of January, February and March of 1939. This radar set operated on a wave length of a meter and a half, detecting destroyers for a distance of an average of approximately eight miles. The first set installed on the "New York" was built at the Naval Research Laboratory at Washington, D.C.; the first contract was awarded in October 1939 to the Radio Corporation of America for the manufacture of six sets of aircraft detection equipment.

Radar for commercial and private planes was developed by Howard Hughes and the electronic engineers of the Hughes Aircraft Corporation, Culver City, Calif., and demonstrated May 1, 1947 at Culver City on a (TWA) Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.

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RADAR—*Continued*
plane. A brilliant red light on the instrument panel and a horn in the cockpit warned the pilot whenever he came too close to an obstacle.

Radar detection of airplanes was accomplished June 24, 1930, by Dr. Albert Hoyt Taylor and Leo C. Young of the Naval Aircraft Radio Laboratory, Anacostia, D.C., who noted that airplanes, even though above the transmitter and receiver, rather than between them, reflected radio waves.

Radar installation (commercial) aboard a commercial carrier. *See Ship*

Radar observations were made September 27, 1922, by Dr. Albert Hoyt Taylor and Leo C. Young of the Naval Aircraft Radio Laboratory, Anacostia, D.C., who reported to the U.S. Navy that radio detection equipment placed on any two ships could detect the passage of any vessel between them irrespective of fog, darkness or smoke screen, and that tall buildings reflected radio signals.

Radar (radio detection and ranging) used to detect enemy airplanes was employed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. At 7:20 A.M., December 7, 1941, private Joseph L. Lockard of Williamsport, Pa., reported to his superiors that he heard the approach of planes. The planes were assumed to be friendly and proper precautions were not taken, resulting in a great disaster. On February 8, 1942, Lockard received the Distinguished Service Medal and was sent to Officer Training School, Fort Monmouth, N.J.

RADIO ACTIVE SUBSTANCE PRODUCED SYNTHETICALLY. *See Physics*

RADIO ADVERTISING contract for frequency modulation broadcasts was signed December 9, 1940, by the Longine Watch Company and provided for the broadcasting of Longine time signals by W2XOR, New York, for twenty-six weeks commencing January 1, 1941. On April 1, 1941, the experimental license was replaced with commercial license W71NY, and the station was operated from 8:30 A.M. to 11:30 P.M. on a frequency of 47,100 kilocycles.

Radio advertising course. *See Radio college course*

RADIO BEACONS were originally known as radio fog signals. The first successful radio beacons, which sent out signals by radio in all directions around the horizon, as do light-houses by means of light beams, were established by the United States Lighthouse Service at three stations in the approaches to New York Harbor, on the Ambrose Channel Lightship, Fire Island Lightship, and at Sea Girt Lighthouse, New Jersey. They were placed in regular operation May 1, 1921. Tests of radio fog signal transmitting sets leading to the installation of these stations were begun in 1916-

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1917 at Navesink Light Station, Atlantic Highlands, N.J., by the Lighthouse Service and the Bureau of Standards, and were interrupted by the war but resumed in the fall of 1919, the tests lasting to September 1920. (*George Rockwell Putnam—Radio Beacons*)

RADIO BROADCAST

Advertising or commercial radio broadcast was sponsored by the Queensboro Realty Corporation, Jackson Heights, New York City, on August 28, 1922 over station WEAJ, the experimental station of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York City. The commercial rate was ten minutes for one hundred dollars.

Baseball (world series) broadcast was effected by WJZ of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Newark, N.J., which broadcast the National League New York Giants-American League New York Yankees series October 5, 1921 to October 13, 1921. The pennant was won by the Giants who won five of the scheduled nine games. The Yankees won three games.

Chain broadcast was accomplished October 7, 1922 by WJZ and WGY of the 1922 World Series baseball game from the field. Ordinary telegraph lines from Newark, N.J., and Schenectady, N.Y., were connected with the Polo Grounds, New York City, where a single microphone connected to these lines completed the requirements. It was not possible to transmit highest and lowest frequencies. Graham McNamee was the announcer. On January 4, 1923, WEAJ of New York City and WNAC of Boston, Mass., had repeater points, and amplifiers were provided for faithful reproduction and transmission of both music and speech.

Debate over the radio was held May 23, 1922, over station WJH of the White and Boyer Company, Washington, D.C. The affirmative "Resolved That daylight saving is an advantage" was taken by Calvin Ira Kephart representing the Miller Debating Society and the negative by Thomas E. Rhodes representing the Alvey Debating Society, both of the National University Law School, Washington, D.C. The audience was requested to act as the judge.

Degree conferred by radio. *See Degrees*

Drama broadcast from a regular stage with full scenery and a cast in costume was "Roses and Drums," a dramatic story of the unsuccessful Union raid in 1864 to capture Jefferson Davis and free the northern prisoners from Libby Prison. It was presented by Station WABC of New York City, September 24, 1933.

Drama broadcast from a ship at sea was heard over the WABC Columbia network, July 1, 1933, when an air version of a new motion picture was presented from the main salon of the Furness-Bermuda liner "Queen of Bermuda" on a week-end cruise to the mid-Atlantic.

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The picture from which the radio version was prepared was "A Lady for a Night" adapted from the short story by Damon Runyon.

Election returns broadcast was on August 31, 1920, when WWJ of Detroit, Mich., broadcast the result on congressional and county primaries. On November 2, 1920, Leo H. Rosenberg of KDKA of Pittsburgh, Pa., broadcast the results of the Harding-Cox presidential election.

Fireboat with two-way radio equipment. See Fireboat

Football (collegiate) game broadcast was presented November 25, 1920 by radio station WTAW of College Station, Texas. The game was played on Thanksgiving Day between Texas University and the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas at College Station, Texas. At that time, the station was operating under an experimental license and had the call letters 5XB. A spark transmitter was used and the transmission was in code. This was the first play by play broadcast of a football game.

Football game played in the U.S. to be broadcast in England. See Football game

Foreign language course broadcast was March 21, 1924, when WJZ, New York City, operating on a 455 wave length, offered French lessons in cooperation with the Berlitz School of Languages.

Hotel to install radio reception. See Hotel

Musical comedy broadcast with especially composed music, was "The Gibson Family," sponsored by Procter and Gamble Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, and introduced over the National Broadcasting Company network, September 15, 1934. The comedy was composed by Arthur Schwartz and the lyrics were written by Howard Dietz. The musical comedy was booked for a thirty-nine week period and was broadcast from WEA, New York City.

Opera broadcast. See Opera

Police broadcast was made by Station WIL, St. Louis, Mo., September 4, 1921.

Political convention broadcast was June 10, 1924 when the Republican convention assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, nominated Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts and Charles Gates Dawes of Illinois for President and Vice President respectively. Graham McNamee was the announcer for the program which was carried by fifteen stations of the National Broadcasting Company from Boston, Mass., to Kansas City, Mo.

President to broadcast. See President

Presidential message broadcast was on December 6, 1923, when President Calvin Coolidge delivered his message to a joint session of Congress held in the House of Representatives,

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Washington, D.C. It was broadcast by KSD, St. Louis, Mo., WCAP, Washington, D.C., WDAF, Kansas City, Mo., WEA, New York City, WFAA, Dallas, Texas and WJAR, Providence, R.I., which received his voice over telephone wires. On March 4, 1925, he broadcast his inaugural address.

Program theme song was broadcast October 21, 1921, by Billy Jones and Ernie Hare. It was the theme song introducing "The Happiness Boys" program.

Pugilistic heavyweight championship broadcast was the Jack Dempsey-Georges Carpentier fight on July 2, 1921 at Boyle's Thirty Acres, Jersey City, N.J., in which Carpentier was knocked down in the fourth round. The fight was broadcast by Major J. Andrew White through WJY, Hoboken, N.J.

Radio broadcast demonstration was made by Nathan B. Stubblefield in 1892. He was the first person to transmit the voice by air without the aid of wires. He gave a public exhibition of his invention on January 1, 1902; and on May 30, 1902, in Fairmont Park, Philadelphia, Pa., his voice was heard a mile away from the transmitter. He obtained patent No. 887,357 on May 12, 1908, but due to his peculiar idiosyncracies did not permit knowledge of his invention to be spread abroad. Inability to obtain a fabulous sum for his invention, as well as fear of imparting its secret before the patent was granted, deprived him of the fame which by right of priority should have been his. (*Kentucky Progress Magazine*. Vol. II. No. 7)

Radio broadcast from a moving train, of a regular program on a national network, was made by Station WABC, 9 P.M., March 24, 1932, from a Baltimore and Ohio train. Pick-up points were at Beltsville, Md., and Laurel, Md. The transmitter was operated on a frequency of 1542 kilocycles, employing high percentage modulation and operating on fifty watts power. Belle Baker and Jack Denny's orchestra were featured on the program.

Radio broadcast from a tape recording was made by Station WQXR, Interstate Broadcasting Company, New York City from 6:30 P.M. to 7 P.M. August 26, 1938 using Millertape, the invention of James Arthur Miller of the Miller Broadcasting System, New York City. A sapphire stylus engraved a fifteen minute program on 1000 feet of tape. Editing and cutting were possible on this sound tape transmission.

Radio broadcast (two-way) from an airplane was accomplished August 14, 1924, at New York City by WJZ when a conservation was broadcast between Major William Nicholas Hensley, Commandant of Mitchell Field, in a plane, with Major Lester Durand Gardner on the ground at Central Park, New York City. (*Aviation*—Sept. 8, 1924)

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RADIO BROADCAST—Continued

Radio broadcast heard in both the Arctic and the Antarctic regions was effected September 23, 1934, by W2XAF, the short-wave station of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y. Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd with his second expedition at Little America heard the program sent to Rockwell Kent who was near Labrador, broadcast by the New York Coffee House.

Radio coast to coast broadcast was made May 6, 1937 by Herbert Morrison about the dirigible Hindenburg explosion at Lakehurst, N.J. It was broadcast over both the Red and Blue networks of the National Broadcasting Company, from New York City.

Radio in an airplane. *See* Aviation

Radio message sent from an airplane was dispatched August 27, 1910, by James A. Macready from an airplane above the racetrack, Sheepshead Bay, N.Y. The message was "Another chapter in aerial achievement is hereby written in the receiving of this first message ever recorded from an airplane in flight." (*United States Air Services—March 1926*)

Radio program (all-Chinese, commercial) was broadcast April 22, 1940, by KSAN, San Francisco, Calif. Thomas Tong, of the Golden Star Radio Company, San Francisco, was the director and the sponsor.

Radio program broadcast was sent by Professor Reginald Aubrey Fessenden on December 24, 1906, from Brant Rock, Mass., when the general call "CQ" was heard followed by a song, the reading of a verse, a violin solo, a speech and an invitation to report on the kind of reception. A 40-horsepower steam engine driving a 35 kilowatt, 125 cycle alternator, with rotary spark at a frequency of 250 per second was used. The antenna consisted of a single straight tube, 36 inches outside diameter, 429 feet high in eight-foot sections bolted together. (*Gleason Leonard Archer—History of Radio to 1926*)

Radio program simultaneously broadcast over AM and FM (24) stations, and telecast (5), was on March 20, 1948, when the sustaining feature, the NBC Symphony, was presented. The first commercial program similarly aired was "The Voice of Firestone" on March 22, 1948. The New York City outlet was WNBC.

Religious service broadcast was made January 2, 1921 when the Calvary Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh, Pa., broadcast its services through KDKA. The preacher was the Reverend Edwin Jan Van Etten.

Radio (two-way three-way police) system from headquarters to the cars, cars to headquarters, and from car to car, was installed by the Radio Engineering Laboratories, Inc., Long Island City, N.Y., which contracted with Eastchester Township, N.Y., on May 8, 1933

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to install one transmitter and receiver for police headquarters (20 watts) (W2XCT) and two for police cars (4.5 volts) (W2XCS & W2XEL). The cars were placed in operation July 10, 1933 and were in charge of Sergeant William E. Robinson. (Bayonne, N.J. made formal application for a construction permit October 7, 1932 which was granted December 22, 1932, but the installation was not completed until July 31, 1933.)

Radio telephone. *See* Radio telephone

Round the world broadcast was accomplished in one-eighth of a second on June 30, 1930 by a series of radio relays. Clyde Decker Wagoner spoke into the shortwave microphone from W2XAD, Schenectady, N.Y. His voice was relayed from Holland, to Java, to Australia, across the Pacific Ocean to North America, and back to Schenectady.

Ship at sea broadcast to listeners on shore was on March 27, 1930, from a ship off Ambrose Light. It was picked up at Rockaway and carried by land wire to a New York studio for rebroadcast.

Ship launching broadcast was April 7, 1925 when several stations broadcast the launching of the airplane carrier, U.S.S. "Saratoga," christened by Mrs. Curtis Dwight Wilbur, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, at the New York Ship-building Corporation Yard, Camden, N.J.

Speaker to address an organization by radio was Dr. Weir Carlyle Ketter, president of Grove City College, Grove City, Pa., who addressed the Rotary Club of New Castle, Pa., twenty-five miles away, on April 20, 1920. The talk was received by Station 8 HA which amplified it to the audience. Rex Patch of New Castle, Pa., was in charge of the radio reception and amplification. (*Radio News—May 1920*)

Transatlantic broadcast (not experimental) was sent in code January 19, 1903, between Cape Cod, Mass., and Cornwall, England, when greetings were exchanged between King Edward VII and President Theodore Roosevelt.

Transatlantic broadcast of a voice was that of Dr. Harry Philips Davis, vice president of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., broadcast December 31, 1923 by KDKA, Pittsburgh, via short wave. It was received by 2AZ, a station operated by the Metropolitan Vickers Company, Manchester, England, and rebroadcast to London.

Transatlantic radio signal was sent from Poldhu, Cornwall, by Guglielmo Marconi and was received at St. Johns, Newfoundland. The letter "S" was repeatedly sent by Morse code at stated time intervals and was faintly received by Percy Wright Paget, and by G. S. Kempton, December 11, 1901, and again on December 12, 1901.

Weather broadcasts for the U.S. government were made April 26, 1921 by Station WEW, St. Louis, Mo.

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Yacht race broadcast was made in code October 16, 17 and 20, 1899 off Sandy Hook, N.J., when the "Columbia" under Commander John Pierpont Morgan of the New York Yacht Club defeated the "Shamrock" under Sir Thomas Lipton of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, in three races held for the International Yacht Race trophy (eleventh contest). The news was transmitted to coast stations and relayed by land wires to the Associated Press. (*Oliver Gramling—AP. The Story of News*)

RADIO CAR (military) was designed in 1911 by Colonel Royal Page Davidson at Lake Geneva, Wis., and was equipped with telescopic masts for radio broadcasting. Current for the operation of the radio was generated by the automobile motor. The radio car was also equipped with rapid fire machine guns, and two powerful electric searchlights with helix shutters for flashlight signaling.

RADIO CHURCH was established April 18, 1926, when the Reverend Howard Oliver Hough was inaugurated as pastor of the Radio Parish Church of America in the studio of Station WCSH, Congress Square Hotel, Portland, Maine. Nine different denominations were represented in this church, the purpose of which was to conduct religious services of a non-sectarian character by means of radio, and to carry on pastoral work as is customary with the ordinary church.

RADIO COLLEGE COURSE

Radio-advertising course in a college was instituted by the School of Business and Civic Administration, College of the City of New York September 29, 1930 under the direction of Frank Atkinson Arnold, director of development of the National Broadcasting Company. Lectures on the technique of broadcasting as applied to the preparation of programs, both sponsored and sustaining, were given. The class consisted of 62 students.

Radio college course was a four-year combined program in liberal arts and radio with full college credit leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts offered by New York University in September 1939 in the Washington Square College of Arts and Science. The course consisted of writing for radio, speaking on the radio, the use of music on the radio, announcing, the planning of radio programs, production, news broadcasting and broadcasting of special events, etc.

RADIO COMMISSION (U.S.) was created on February 23, 1927 (44 Stat L.1162) and consisted of five members, Henry Adams Belkows, Admiral William Hannum Grubb Bullard, U.S.N. Ret., Orestes Hampton Caldwell, John Forrest Dillon and Eugene Octave Sykes who were granted authority to license broadcasting stations for one year, to determine to whom licenses should be granted and to fix wave lengths and hours of operation. The organization meeting was held March 15, 1927. On

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March 15, 1928 this authority was placed under the Secretary of Commerce, the commission becoming an appellate body. (*Laurence Frederick Schmeckebier—The Federal Radio Commission*)

RADIO COMPASS on a naval airplane was used July 7, 1920, when a Curtiss F-5-L naval seaplane flew from Norfolk, Va., to the battleship "Ohio," ninety-five miles at sea, and returned, guided entirely by radio signals.

RADIO CONTEST was held by the United Wireless Telegraph Company at Philadelphia, Pa., February 23, 1910. The American Morse telegraphic code was used. The winner was Robert F. Miller of the United Wireless Company; Harvey Williams of the Western Union was the runner-up.

RADIO DISTRESS SIGNAL was the CQD signal which was established January 7, 1904, by General Order Circular #57 of the Marconi Company to become effective February 1, 1904. The CQ really meant "Stop sending and listen" while the D was later interpreted as "Danger." The popular interpretation of the call was "Come quick—danger." The SOS distress signal was adopted November 22, 1906, at the International Radio Telegraphic Convention at Berlin, Germany, and superseded the CQD call in July 1908.

Radio SOS from an American ship was transmitted by Theodore D. Haubner, operator of the Clyde liner "Arapahoe" a single screw freight and passenger steamer of some 3,000 tons bound for Charleston and Jacksonville, from New York City, whose engines were disabled twenty-one miles southeast of Diamond Shoals, off Cape Hatteras at 3:45 P.M. August 11, 1909. Both the SOS and the CQD signals were sent. The SOS was first heard and acknowledged by R. J. Vosburg, wireless operator at station HA, at Cape Hatteras. Foreign registry ships had used SOS signals prior to this.

RADIO FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

Check sent by radio across the Atlantic Ocean was on April 20, 1926. It was drawn by General James Guthrie Harbord in London, England against the Bankers Trust Company of New York City to the amount of \$1,000 payable to the Radio Corporation of America.

Color photoradio news photograph transmitted by radio for publication was a photograph of President Harry S. Truman, Generalissimo Josef Stalin and Prime Minister Clement Richard Attlee taken at the Potsdam Conference and transmitted and announced on August 3, 1945, by radiotelephoto to Washington, D.C. A one-shot camera exposed three negatives simultaneously. From the negatives, three black and white prints were made and each placed on a cylinder representing one of the three basic colors, red, blue and yellow.

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RADIO FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

—Continued

Drawing sent by radio across the Atlantic was a sketch of Ambassador Alanson Bigelow Houghton, drawn April 30, 1926 by Augustus John, which was transmitted from London, England, to the New York *Times*, New York City, on May 2, 1926 in fifty-eight minutes.

Facsimile broadcast in ultra high frequencies was made December 19, 1933 by Station W9XAF, Milwaukee, Wis., on frequencies 42,000-56,000 kc. and 60,000-86,000 kc.

Facsimile transmitted to a moving train as a public demonstration was sent June 4, 1946, by Robert Emmet Hannegan, Postmaster General of the United States, from the law library in the Capitol, Washington, D.C., and received on a test car moving from Baltimore, Md., to Washington, D.C., on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The message "What hath God wrought," written and signed by Margaret Truman daughter of President Harry S. Truman, was the same as the telegraph message inaugurating commercial service over the same route. It was sent over WCBM, Baltimore, Md.

Photograph sent by radio across the Atlantic was a picture of Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, transmitted on July 6, 1924 from the R.C.A. Laboratories, New York City, by phototelegraphy to New Brunswick, N.J., then by radio to Brentwood, England, by wire to London, England, from whence it was relayed back by wire to Carnarvon, Wales, then by radio to Riverhead, Long Island, N.Y., and by wire to New York City where it was recorded in the same room from which it was originally transmitted. It had not been recorded in England as there were no recording sets there at that time.

Photograph sent by radio across the Atlantic as a public demonstration was transmitted November 30, 1924 from the Marconi offices in the Strand, London, England, and were received at 66 Broad Street, New York City. Pictures were sent of President Calvin Coolidge; Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin; Secretary of Foreign Affairs Austen Chamberlain; Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes; the Prince of Wales; Owen D. Young; the Oxford team winning a relay race at Cambridge; the steamship "Reclamation" aground in the Thames River; and a photograph of the Chinese proverb "One picture is worth ten thousand words." They were published December 1, 1924 in the New York *Herald Tribune*. Other pictures were sent of Queen Alexandra; Frank Billings Kellogg, ambassador; and of Donald Gordon Ward sending the pictures from London.

Photograph sent by radio across the Atlantic inaugurating commercial service was transmitted from London, England, on April 30, 1926, at 7 P.M. New York Daylight Saving Time. A photograph of the Pilgrims' So-

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ciety dinner addressed to the New York *Times* was transmitted in 1 hour and 25 minutes and reproduced in the May 1, 1926 issue. The operation was in charge of Richard Howland Ranger. Three other photographs were transmitted. The following day, ten pictures were transmitted from London, among them four fashion plates. Transmission from New York to London commenced at midnight April 30, 1926. On May 1, 1926, nine pictures were sent.

Photograph sent by radio across the continent (commercial) was sent April 18, 1925, from San Francisco, Calif., and received at New York City by the American Telegraph and Telephone Company. The photograph, taken at Culver City, Calif., showed Marion Davies receiving a gift of a make-up box from Louis Burt Mayer of the Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Pictures.

Photographs sent over a city telephone were transmitted on October 3, 1922 by Charles Francis Jenkins from 1519 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., to the United States Navy Radio Station NOF at Anacostia, D.C., in the presence of Commander Albert Hoyt Taylor, U.S.N., and James Clark Edgerton of the Post Office Department. The signals were recorded on a photographic plate at 5502 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (*Charles Francis Jenkins—Vision by Radio, Radio Photographs*)

Press syndicate facsimile transmission direct to newspaper offices was an eight by ten inch air view of an airplane crash in the Adonirack mountains sent to newspapers in twenty-four cities by the Wirephoto service of the Associated Press on January 1, 1935. The picture was transmitted simultaneously to the newspapers over a leased wire in eight minutes.

Radio facsimile long distance transmission of a medical subject was made on May 28, 1925 when the American Telegraph and Telephone Company transmitted pictures or graphs of the stethogram and electrocardiogram showing heart beats from its New York office to Chicago, Ill. Dr. James Richard Greer of Chicago, Ill., diagnosed the charts, his report being heard by the American Medical Association in convention at the Steel Pier, Atlantic City, N.J. (*Journal—American Medical Association—June 13, 1925—Vol. 84. No. 24*)

Radio facsimile newspaper. See Newspaper

RADIO FOG SIGNAL. See Radio Beacons

RADIO IMPULSE TRANSMISSION (wireless) was accomplished by Joseph Henry at Princeton, N.J., in December, 1840. Current obtained from a group of Leyden jars was passed through a wire which by means of a magnetized needle produced a vibration on another line about

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one hundred feet away. The lines were not connected with each other; the transmission was the result of induction.

RADIO LEGISLATION (national) was the Wireless Ship Act of June 24, 1910 (36 Stat.L.629), effective July 1, 1911, which required wireless equipment on all passenger vessels carrying fifty or more persons as passengers or crew.

RADIO LICENSE

Experimental radio license issued by the Department of Commerce following the International Radio Convention and Radio Act of 1912 (37 Stat.L.302), August 13, 1912, was serial No. 1 granted St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa. (3 X J) to use 2 kw. power.

Frequency modulation (F.M.) construction permit was granted August 18, 1937 to WIXOJ, the Yankee Network, Inc., Paxton, Mass. It went on the air with scheduled programs in May 1939 and subsequently operated with 50kw. output power, the highest power granted previous to World War II. Call letters were changed to W43B, now WGTR. The programs are fed from the studios in Boston, Mass., by a FM circuit.

Frequency modulation transmitter to receive a commercial license was W47NV, Nashville, Tenn., which operated on a frequency of 44,700 kilocycles with a power of 20,000 watts, licensed to cover a 16,000 square mile radius. It began operations March 1, 1941 with full commercial status and presented the commercial of Standard Candy Company, Nashville, Tenn.

International broadcasting license issued by the Federal Communications Commission was granted October 15, 1927 to the Experimenter Publishing Company, New York City. The frequency was 9700 kilocycles and the power 500 watts. The station was taken over in 1929 and subsequently moved to Boston, Mass., where it was operated as W1XAL by the World Wide Broadcasting Corporation.

Radio license issued in the United States was granted George Hill Lewis of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1911.

RADIO MAGAZINE was *Modern Electrics* published April 1908 by Hugo Gernsback, Modern Electrics Publication, New York City. The first issue contained 36 pages and cover. Subscription was one dollar a year.

RADIO MICROPHONE (carbon) for radio broadcasting was employed by Dr. Lee de Forest in 1907 in his laboratory at the Parker Building, 19th Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City. It was of the ordinary telephone variety. (*Georgette Carneal—A Conqueror of Space, An Authorized Biography of the Life and Works of Lee De Forest*)

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RADIO PATENT of importance was patent No. 465,971 granted December 29, 1891 to Thomas Alva Edison of Menlo Park, N.J., on a "means for transmitting signals electrically." In the patent, he claimed that "signalling between distant points can be carried on by induction without the use of wires connecting such distant points." His application was filed May 23, 1885.

RADIO SET advertised for sale was the Telimco, (a contraction of The Electro Importing Company) a \$7.50 outfit announced in a one inch advertisement in the January 13, 1906 issue of the *Scientific American* inserted by Hugo Gernsback of the Electro Importing Company of New York. It offered a "complete outfit comprising one inch spark coil, balls, key, coherer with auto coherer and sounder, 50 ohm relay, 4 cell dry battery, send and catch wires and connections with instructions and drawings. Will work up to one mile. Unprecedented introduction prices. Agents wanted. Illustrated pamphlet."

RADIO SOCIETY was the Wireless Association of America formed at New York City, November 1908 with Dr. Lee de Forest as president, Dr. John Stone Stone, vice president, William Mauver, Jr., secretary, and Hugo Gernsback, chairman and business manager. There were no dues and no obligations. Within a few months, more than three thousand members were enrolled.

RADIO STATION

Commercial radio station was 8MK (now WWJ, Detroit, Mich.) which instituted a daily service on August 20, 1920, with the program "Tonight's Dinner." Local election returns were broadcast August 31, 1920. KDKA offered a semi-weekly broadcast from November 2, 1920 to December 1, 1920. KDKA was licensed October 27, 1920.

Municipal school-owned ultra-high frequency radio station to receive a license from the Federal Communications Commission was station WBOE, Cleveland, Ohio, granted license No. 1, November 21, 1938 to operate (500 watts, 41,500 kc frequency). Regular classroom lessons and music were broadcast Monday through Friday from 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Naval radio station was established in 1903 at the Highlands of Navesink, N.J. It was in charge of Chief Radioman Jack Scanlin.

Radio station operating a fifty-kilowatt transmitter was 2XAG, Schenectady, N.Y. using the 379.5 meter wave band, the same length as WGY, Schenectady, N.Y. It was tested July 25, 1925, and placed in operation July 29, 1925.

Radio station operating a hundred-kilowatt transmitter was 2XAG, Schenectady, N.Y., which was granted a thirty-day permit to operate between the hours of 1 and 2 A.M. It went on the air August 4, 1927. Harry Hadenwater was in charge of broadcasting.

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RADIO TELEGRAPH

Transatlantic radio message of the regular westward service was sent by Privy Counsellor Lord Avebury, formerly Sir John Lubbock, to the *New York Times* from Clifden, Ireland, via Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, October 17, 1907 on regular Marconi transatlantic service. The message sent in code was:

IB Lr Sn Dh & 53 Collect D, PR, Land Lines

London Via Marconi Wireless Glace Bay N. S., Oct. 17.
Times, New York

"This message marks opening transatlantic wireless handed Marconi Company for transmission Ireland Breton limited 50 words only send one many messages received Times signalize event quote Trust introduction wireless more closely unite people states Great Britain who seem form one Nation though under two Governments and whose interests are really identical. Avebury Marshall 12:10 A.M. Oct. 17."

RADIO TELEPHONE

See also Telephone

Military portable super-regenerative receiver and transmitter, known as the "Walkie-Talkie", was built in 1933 at the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories, Fort Monmouth, N.J. The personnel principally concerned with this project were John Hessel, radio mechanic; C. W. Hayhurst, mechanical design engineer and John Reid, shop mechanic. Commercial production was undertaken in 1934 by the Allen D. Cardwell Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Radio telephone communication (one way) was established April 4, 1915, by Bell System engineers from Montauk Point, Long Island, N.Y., to Wilmington, Del., a distance of 250 miles.

Radio telephone communication between the ground and an airplane took place July 2, 1917, at Langley Field, Va., when speech of good volume and quality was received from a transmitting plane two miles away. On July 4, 1917, speech from the ground was received by L. M. Clement of the Western Electric Company in a plane several miles away. On August 18, the first two-way communication was established between a plane and the ground, and on August 20, 1917, between two planes, all at Langley Field.

Radio telephone marine demonstration of wireless telephony was held on board the steamer "Bartholdi" on the Potomac River, March 20, 1902. The apparatus and equipment used were the inventions of Nathan B. Stubblefield of Murray, Ky.

Radio telephone service (commercial) was inaugurated July 16, 1920, between Los Angeles and Santa Catalina Island, Calif. The radio link to telephone land lines was between Long Beach, Calif., and the town of Avalon on the

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island. The service was maintained by the Bell Telephone System for three years when it was replaced by cable because "speechscrambling" devices were not developed and the messages could be picked up by anyone capable of tuning a receiving set.

Radio telephone ship-to-shore commercial service was inaugurated December 8, 1929 when Walter Sherman Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, lifted the receiver at New York City and spoke to Commodore Harold A. Cunningham of the S.S. "Leviathan." The first personal call was made by William Hector Rankin, New York advertising man, to Sir Thomas Lipton, aboard the liner. The rate varied from \$7 to \$11 a minute, depending upon the zone. (*The Magic of Communication. American Telephone and Telegraph Co.*)

Radio telephone ship-to-shore conversation took place May 6, 1916, over the regular telephone network to demonstrate the way of mobilizing the telephone and telegraph in case of war. Captain Lloyd Horwitz Chandler of the battleship "New Hampshire" while at sea off Hampton Roads, Va., reported and received orders from Secretary of Navy Josephus Daniels and Admiral William Shepherd Benson at Washington, D.C.

Transatlantic radio telephone message was transmitted October 21, 1915 from Arlington, Va., to Paris, France. The voice of B. B. Webb was heard by Herbert E. Shreeve and Austen M. Curtis of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Lieutenant Colonel Ferrie of the French Government at the receiving station installed in the Eiffel Tower, by Bell System engineers.

Transcontinental radio telephone demonstration was given September 29, 1915 when speech was transmitted from New York City to Arlington, Va., and thence by radio telephone to Mare Island at San Francisco, Calif., 2500 miles, also to Honolulu that night.

Two-way conversation between a glider and the land was effected August 12, 1932 at 2:40 P.M. over WEA network by J. K. (Jack) O'Meara, gliding champion in the "Chanute" at more than 5,000 feet altitude while circling the Empire State Building, New York City, and Edward Thorgeson, radio announcer. A test flight was made August 9, 1932 over Coney Island and Manhattan, New York City.

Two-way radio conversation between a brakeman in a caboose of a moving freight train and an engineer in the cab of a locomotive, a mile and a quarter away, was demonstrated June 15, 1927 by engineers of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y. Caboose and engine carried identical apparatus, a transmitter and a receiver. Communication was established at either end of the train by the simple act of removing a receiver and pressing a button.

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Two-way radio conversation between a submerged submarine and another vessel was held October 5, 1919, between the U.S. submarine H-2, commanded by Lieutenant Commander Clark Withers, and the destroyer "Blakely." The submarine was submerged in the Hudson River off 96th Street, New York City.

Two-way radio equipped bus was placed in service by the Arnold Lines (the Washington, Virginia and Maryland Coach Company, Inc.) on September 8, 1945. Tests were made July 8, 1945 and a permanent Federal Communication Commission license to operate was granted November 13, 1945.

Two-way radio in an automobile was installed by the Chalmers-Detroit Company in an automobile of their manufacture in March 1910 at New York City. The sending set contained two storage cells, a ten inch spark coil, two Leyden jars and a high and low voltage battery, a seven foot aerial, etc. Successful demonstrations were made from the moving automobile in Central Park, N.Y., to the Terminal Building, 42nd Street and Park Avenue, New York City, at distances varying from one to three miles. (*Scientific American* May 14, 1910)

RADIO TELEVISION. See Television

RADIO TUBE made of metal was announced April 1, 1935, by the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y. The tubes were smaller than the conventional less sturdy glass tubes and provided their own shielding. They are particularly advantageous in the field of shortwave reception as the metal shell is a better heat conductor and radiator than glass.

Three-element vacuum tube was announced to the public by Dr. Lee de Forest at the October 20, 1906, meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers held at New York City. The first three-element tube (filament and two plate electrodes), described as an amplifier of feeble electrical currents, was patented by Dr. de Forest, January 15, 1907, No. 841,387. The first public description of the grid electrode tube was contained in his patent, No. 879,532, February 18, 1908. The name "audion" was given to the tube by Clifford D. Babcock. (*Georgette Carneal—A Conqueror of Space, An Authorized Biography of the Life and Work of Lee de Forest*)

RADIOGRAPH. See X-ray

RADIOPHOTOGRAPHY. See Radio facsimile transmission

RADIUM E. See Physics—radioactive substance produced synthetically

RAG PAPER. See Paper

RAGTIME INSTRUCTION BOOK. See Music book

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RAILROAD

Air-conditioned train was installed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company which began this service on the "Columbian" Sunday, May 24, 1931, in both directions between Washington and New York. The westbound train left New York City at 3:57 P.M. and the eastbound train left Washington at 4 P.M. Each train was made up of the following cars, all of which were air-conditioned and air-cooled: individual-seat smoking car, individual-seat coach, lounge car, colonial dining car, one Pullman parlor car, and one observation sunroom parlor car. The train was drawn by one of the "President" series of twenty locomotives. (*The First Air Conditioned Train in History—B. & O. Railroad*)

Air-rail passenger service. See Aviation

Cog railroad in the world was the Mount Washington Cog Railway which ran to the summit of Mount Washington, N.H. The railway was invented by Sylvester Marsh of Littleton, N.H. Work was begun in May 1866 and the first public demonstration was made at the base on August 29, 1866 on a half-mile section. The railway was completed in July 1869 at a cost of \$139,500. (*Rev. Guy Roberts and Frank Hunt Burt—Mt. Washington; Its Past and Present*)

Daily railroad service to the Pacific Coast was established in 1887 with a change at Omaha. On November 17, 1889 through service without a change was inaugurated between Chicago and Portland, Ore., and between Chicago and San Francisco, Calif., by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. This train was the "Overland Limited," which now runs between Chicago and San Francisco.

Dirigible transfer of mail to a train. See Aviation—Airships

Electrically lighted train was the Pennsylvania Limited of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company placed in service June 1887, between Chicago and New York. Steam from the engine was carried to a turbine in the forward compartment of the baggage car where it drove an electric generator supplying current to the entire train. (*Pennsylvania Railroad Information Bulletin. June, 1928*)

Gasoline-driven stainless steel, air-conditioned, pneumatic-tired, two-car train was built by the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1933 and was delivered to the Texas and Pacific Railway Company at Dallas, Tex., November 4, 1933. The over-all weight was 104,000 pounds. The car was equipped with two 240 horsepower engines. It was placed in service between Fort Worth and Texarkana, Tex., making one round trip a day, a total distance of 490 miles.

Government operation of railroads began January 1, 1918. A proclamation was made by President Woodrow Wilson, December 26, 1917, and William Gibbs McAdoo, Secretary of the

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RAILROAD—Continued

Treasury, was appointed director general. The railroads were returned to private ownership March 1, 1920.

Inclined railway was erected in 1764 at Lewiston, N.Y., by British soldiers under the command of Captain John Montresor, for transporting supplies between the Niagara portage and the lower Niagara River, three hundred feet below. The road consisted of two sets of parallel logs laid up the banks on stone piers from the ship wharf below to the portage above. The logs were deeply grooved to receive the wheels of two cradle cars. The cars were joined by heavy ropes passed around a revolving drum to balance when one car was at the bottom, and the other at the top. Originally, it was used solely by the troops, but later for transporting merchandise.

International railroad was the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, construction of which began July 4, 1846. The first trains ran from Portland, Me., to Montreal, Canada on July 18, 1853, covering 292 miles in less than 12 hours. On August 5, 1853, the line was leased to the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada for 999 years. (*Edward Everett Chase—Maine Railroads*)

Loop the loop railway. See Loop the loop centrifugal railway

Municipal railroad was the Cincinnati Southern Railway whose regular passenger service commenced July 23, 1877 between Cincinnati, Ohio and Ludlow and Somerset, Ky. Freight service commenced August 13, 1877. Construction was authorized by the Ohio legislature, May 4, 1869, "act to authorize cities of the first class to build railroads and to lease or operate the same." Freight service between Cincinnati and Chatanooga, Tenn., was inaugurated February 21, 1880, and through passenger trains on March 5, 1880. The railroad was leased on October 12, 1881 to the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company for five five-year periods. (*Henry Paine Boyden—The Beginnings of the Cincinnati Southern Railway*)

Newspaper delivery train. See Newspaper

Pullman sleeping car. See Sleeping car

Railroad bridge. See Bridge

Railroad for commercial transportation of passenger and freight was the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. It was incorporated in the State of Maryland February 28, 1827. The incorporation was confirmed by the State of Virginia, March 8, 1827. Stock was subscribed to provide funds for its execution April 1, 1827. The first board of directors was elected April 23, 1827, with Philip E. Thomas as president. The company was organized April 24, 1827. The construction of the road was commenced July 4, 1828. The first passenger revenue was obtained January 7, 1830.

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Tickets were nine cents each or three tickets for twenty-five cents for a ride from Pratt Street to the Carrollton Viaduct. Passengers rode at first primarily for the novelty and experience. (*The Fair of the Iron Horse—B. & O. Railroad*)

Railroad for freight transportation was a tramroad built in 1809 by John Thomson for Thomas Leiper to carry stone from his quarries on Crum Creek to Ridley Creek, Pa., a distance of about three fourths of a mile. Wood was used for the rails.

Railroad for freight transportation to celebrate its centenary was the Granite Railway Company of Massachusetts which was incorporated by Massachusetts on March 4, 1826, for the "conveyance of stone and other property" with a capital of \$1,000,000. The first president was Thomas Handasyd Perkins. Work on the road commenced April 1, 1826, and was completed October 7, 1826. The tracks were five-foot gauge and the rails were pine, a foot deep covered with an oak plate, and then with flat bars of iron. The cost was about \$50,000. It was constructed by Gridley Bryant and was used to carry heavy blocks of granite for the building of the Bunker Hill Monument from the quarries at Quincy, Mass., to the docks about three miles away at Milton, Mass. It was also the first American railroad to cover the wooden rails with iron plates.

Railroad merger of importance was the agreement of May 17, 1853, in which ten companies consolidated under the title of New York Central Railroad Company with an aggregate capital of \$23,085,000. On April 2, 1853, an act was passed by the New York legislature "to authorize the consolidation of certain railroad companies." Thirteen directors were selected on July 6, 1853, and on August 1, 1853, the company began to operate under its own officers. The equipment consisted of 187 first class passenger coaches, 55 second class, 65 baggage, mail and express cars, and 1,702 freight cars; 298 miles of main line, 236 miles of branch line and 29 miles of leased road.

Railroad operated by an electric third rail system was the Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company (Laurel Company) which commenced operations in Scranton, Pa., May 25, 1903. After it had been tried out successfully in Scranton, the elevated railway in New York City was electrified with a third rail system.

Railroad shipments of dressed beef (year-round long-distance) were made in 1877 by Gustavus Franklin Swift of Swift & Company who shipped meats from Chicago in ten refrigerated cars built to his own specifications. The beef was hung from racks, while the floor was covered with boxes and cases.

Railroad to be completely equipped with diesel-electric engines was the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad. The first

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diesel unit was placed in service December 27, 1941, and on May 25, 1945, the last of a fleet of 16, completely dispensing with other types of engine, was put in operation. The diesels were built by the American Locomotive Company, New York City, and the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.

Railroad to carry troops was the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which on June 30, 1831 transported Brigadier General George H. Steuart, First Division Maryland Guards, and about a hundred volunteer troops to Skyes Mills (now Sykesville) Md., where they quelled a riot of railroad workmen by arresting about fifty of them who were striking for back pay due.

Railroad to install gasoline-mechanical cars in regular service was the Pennsylvania Railroad Company which placed them in operation in February 1923 on the Berwick, Flemington and Bustleton branches in the Philadelphia district. These cars superseded local passenger trains whose operation was unprofitable. They were replaced in 1926 by gasoline-electric cars.

Railroad to install track water tanks for trains to take water on the run was the Pennsylvania. A track tank was placed in the northbound track at Sang Hollow on the Pittsburgh division during the early months of 1870. In the same year a 1200-foot tank was put down in the southbound track at the same location. In the same year, the New York Central installed track tanks between Montrose and Albany.

Railroad to run trains to Washington, D.C., was the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. On July 1, 1835, the president, directors and other officers of the road made a trial round-trip from Baltimore to Washington. (*The Story of the Centenary Pageant of the B & O Railroad Co.*)

Railroad to run west of the Mississippi River was the Pacific Railroad (construction chartered March 12, 1849 from St. Louis, Mo., to the Pacific Ocean). The track was laid December 1852 from St. Louis, Mo., to Cheltenham, Mo. Both freight and passengers were carried.

Railroad to run west, out of Chicago, was the Chicago and North Western Railway which began operations in 1848. The North Western rails reached the Missouri River at Council Bluffs in 1867 and when the last spike was driven by Senator Leland Stanford for the Union Pacific at Promontory, Utah, May 10, 1869, service between the East and the West Coasts was completed for the first time. The western roads interested were the Chicago & North Western, the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific, now a part of the Southern Pacific. The first train left Chicago, Ill., on October 25, 1848. It was hauled by "The Pioneer," a ten ton, 120 h.p. wood-burning locomotive on

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the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad to Maywood, ten miles away, a constituent company.

Railroad to use an electric engine for a short distance in place of steam engines was the Baltimore and Ohio which ran its first train with an electric engine through the Baltimore tunnel for a distance of 3.6 miles, supplanting the steam engine for that distance. The regular use of electric engines for freight trains for this distance was begun on August 4, 1894, and for passenger trains on May 1, 1895. (*Baltimore and Ohio 69th Annual Report for Year Ending June 30, 1893.*)

Railroad tunnel. See Tunnel

State aid to railroads was granted by Illinois which was empowered by Congress on March 2, 1833 (2 Stat. L. 662) to sell land it had acquired from the Federal government for canal land, on March 2, 1827 (2 Stat. L. 234), and to use the proceeds to aid in the construction of railroads.

State owned railroad was the Philadelphia and Columbia Railway constructed under the act of March 24, 1828, P.L. 221 Section 5, Pennsylvania, which authorized and required the canal commissioners to build a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia by way of Lancaster, Pa., and extending to the west end of York, Pa. The first locomotive trip was April 2, 1834 from Lancaster to Columbia, Pa. This line was completed in 1834 from Philadelphia, Pa., to Pittsburgh, Pa., in four divisions, the first of which was the Columbia Railroad. The construction and regulation of this road was imposed upon the Pennsylvania Board of Canal Commissioners who built and operated it until August 1, 1857 when the Pennsylvania Railroad purchased it from the state, from which time the road came under private management and control. (*Slason Thompson—Short History of American Railroads*)

Streamlined all-steel diesel motor train was the "Zephyr," 196 feet long, weight 208,061 pounds, built by the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, Pa., for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for service between Kansas City, Mo., and Lincoln, Neb. It was driven by a Winton 600 horsepower high-compression two-cycle, 8 inch by 10 inch, eight-in-line diesel-electric motor. The first trip was from Lincoln, Neb., November 11, 1934 to Kansas City, Mo., via Omaha, and back the same day.

Streamlined light weight high-speed three car passenger train was operated by the Union Pacific System, March 2, 1934, west from Omaha, Neb. It was designed by E. E. Adams, vice president, who conducted the research and development work under the direction of Carl Raymond Gray and William Martin Jeffers, president and executive vice president, respectively, of the Union Pacific System. The train was constructed of aluminum alloys having

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RAILROAD—Continued

three times the strength of steel and therefore requiring one third of the material to obtain equivalent strength. The new train is tubular in shape. The equipment was designed for a maximum speed of 110 miles an hour, with a sustained speed on straight and level track of 90 miles an hour. The train of three cars weighed 80 tons, the weight of one old-style Pullman sleeping car. The train was fully air-conditioned; windows were sealed and forced ventilation used to heat the train in winter, to cool it in summer and to filter all dirt and dust from the air as it was brought into the train.

Streamlined Pullman train (six cars) was the Union Pacific "Streamliner—M-10001" which left Los Angeles, Calif., October 22, 1934, at 10 p. m. and drew into Grand Central Terminal, New York City, at 9:55 a. m. October 25, 1934, covering 2,298 miles in 56 hours and 55 minutes. The average speed was a trifle under 60 miles an hour. The train was composed of aluminum alloy for strength and light weight, and stream-lined into a smooth, low-slung tube. It was powered by a 900-horsepower V-type Diesel of 12 cylinders which provided energy for the four electrical traction motors. The train was made up of the power car, a combination mail-baggage car, 3 Pullman sleeping cars and a coach-buffet.

Streamlined railroad train was invented by the Reverend Samuel R. Calthorp who obtained patent No. 49,227, on August 8, 1865 on an "air resistor train." His patent covered the "giving to the exterior surface of a railway train a form tapering from the center of the train toward either end, for the purpose of diminishing the atmosphere resistance." The front and rear ends of the train were pointed, and the wheels were enclosed in casing, the only projection being the smokestack. The tender was attached to the locomotive by an accordion hood.

Switchback railway was invented by La Marcus Adna Thompson and put in operation in June 1884 by the L.A. Thompson Scenic Railway Company at Coney Island, N.Y. It was 450 feet long. The cars started from a peak and ran down grade, the momentum carrying the cars up an incline. The passengers got out, the attendants pushed the train over a switch to a higher point on a second track, and the passengers returned. The highest drop was only thirty feet. Thompson obtained patent No. 310,966 on January 20, 1885 on a roller coasting structure and patent No. 332,762 on December 22, 1885 on a gravity switch-back railway. (*Oliver Pilat and Jo Ranson—Sodom by the Sea, History of Coney Island*)

Telegraph in railroading. See Telegraph

Telephone used by a railroad company. See Telephone

Transcontinental through sleeping car service. See Sleeping car

THE FIRST

RAILROAD ACCIDENT occurred July 25, 1832 on the Granite Railway, Quincy, Mass. Four visitors, after seeing the process of transporting large and weighty loads of stone, were invited to ascend the inclined plane in one of the vacant returning cars. The cable chain snapped and they were precipitated over a cliff, a distance of 30 to 40 feet. One man was killed and the others seriously injured. (*Granite Railway Company—The First Railroad in America*)

RAILROAD APPRENTICE SCHOOL for railway mechanics was established by the New York Central Railroad at Elkhart, Ind., in 1872.

RAILROAD AUTO TRUCKING SERVICE. See Automobile trucking service

RAILROAD BRAKE PATENT. See Brake

RAILROAD BRIDGE. See Bridge

RAILROAD "BUS." See Automobile "bus"

RAILROAD CAR. See Car; Sleeping car

RAILROAD CHARTER was granted on February 6, 1815 by New Jersey when "an act to incorporate a company to erect a rail-road from the river Delaware, near Trenton, to the river Raritan, at or near New Brunswick" was passed at Trenton, N.J. The railroad was advocated by John Stevens of Hoboken, N.J., but was not completed. James Ewing, Pearson Hunt and Alner Reeder were appointed to receive subscriptions (not more than 5,000 shares at \$100).

RAILROAD COACH. See Car

RAILROAD COMMISSION (state) was established July 1, 1869, under chapter 408 of the Acts of 1869 by the State of Massachusetts. It is now the Department of Public Works. The first three commissioners appointed were James C. Converse, Edward Appleton and Charles Francis Adams, Jr.

RAILROAD COUPLER with which every railroad car in the United States, Canada, and Mexico is equipped was invented by Eli Hamilton Janney of Alexandria, Va., who obtained patent No. 138,405 on an "improvement in car-couplings" on April 29, 1873. (*Carl Weaver Mitman—The Beginning of the Mechanical Transport Era in America*)

RAILROAD CROSSING GATE PATENT was No. 68,306 which was awarded August 27, 1867 to J. Nason and J. F. Wilson of Boston, Mass.

RAILROAD (ELEVATED). See Elevated railroad

RAILROAD EXCURSION

Railroad excursion (mystery) was run by the Missouri Pacific Railroad May 21, 1932. The trip was from St. Louis to Arcadia, Mo., a distance of ninety-two miles but the passengers were not told in advance where they were going. The round trip fare was \$2.50 which included a barbecue at Arcadia.

THE FIRST

Railroad excursion (transcontinental) of an organization was made by the Boston Board of Trade leaving Boston May 24, and arriving at San Francisco May 31, 1870.

Railroad excursion rates originated in 1849 when Josiah Perham of Boston, Mass., persuaded railroads to grant a one-day excursion rate to Boston to parties desirous of viewing the panorama of the Saguenay, St. Lawrence and Niagara Falls exhibited there. The low rates stimulated travel. (*Charles Frederick Carter—When Railroads Were New*)

RAILROAD GUIDE that printed the time schedule of the arrival and departure time of trains at the various stops along the route and the terminal points was Doggett's *United States Railroad and Ocean Steam Navigation Guide, illustrated with a map of the United States, showing the working lines of Railroad*, published September 1847 by John Doggett, Jr., of New York City. It contained 132 pages, and a folding map. It sold for 12½c.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION

Railroad legislation (federal) was the Safety Appliance Act passed March 2, 1893 (27 Stat.L.531) "an act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes and their locomotives with driving-wheel brakes, and for other purposes."

Railroad legislation (state) was passed by the State of Georgia, March 5, 1856 (General Law 103). State law making railroad companies liable for injuries caused by negligence to employees as well as strangers was "an act to define the liability of the several railroad companies of this state for injuries to persons or property, to prescribe in what counties they may be sued, and how served with process." (*John W. Duncan—Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia passed in Milledgeville at Bi-ennial Session in November, December, January, February and March 1855-1856*)

RAILROAD LOCOMOTIVE. See Locomotive

RAILROAD MAGAZINE. See Periodical—Trade journal

RAILROAD MOTOR-COACH TRUCKING. See Automobile trucking service

RAILROAD PASSENGER

Railroad honeymoon trip was made by Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Pierson of Ramapo, N.Y., who on January 15, 1831, while in Charleston, S.C., on their wedding trip took a ride on the South Carolina Railroad from Charleston, S.C., to Hamburg, S.C., six miles away. The locomotive was "The Best Friend of Charleston" and Nicholas W. Darrell was the engineer. (*Charles Frederick Carter—When Railroads Were New*)

THE FIRST

RAILROAD POST OFFICE. See Postal service

RAILROAD SIGNAL SYSTEM

Railroad interlocking machine was placed in service at Spuyten Duyvil, N.Y., in 1874 by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. Levers, operated from a central location, controlled an arrangement of switch and signal appliances, providing a safe path for the movement of trains through switches, junctions, grade crossings, terminal stations and over drawbridges.

Railroad signal system (automatic electric block) was invented by Thomas S. Hall of Stamford, Conn., in 1867 and was installed on the New York and Harlem Railroad. Hall obtained patent No. 103,875 on June 7, 1870 for his electro-magnetic railway signal apparatus. The wheels of the locomotive struck a lever fastened to the rail and this in turn set the signal at danger until the train was out of the block.

Railroad signal system (manual block) was installed in 1863 between (Kensington) Philadelphia, Pa., and Trenton, N.J., on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, a division of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, now a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad System. Installation was made by Robert Stewart, Superintendent of Telegraph and Train Dispatcher of the Camden and Amboy Railroad under instructions of Ashbel Welch, President of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The system was extended to New Brunswick, N.J. in 1864.

Railroad signal system of continuous cab signals was used by the Pennsylvania Railroad. On July 11, 1923 cab signals were installed experimentally in locomotives hauling trains between Lewiston Junction and Sunbury, Pa. These cab signals, located on the locomotives where the engineer and fireman can readily see them, are actuated by electric currents in track circuits of the track on which the locomotive is located. This is accomplished by coding the electric circuits to reflect the conditions on the track ahead of the locomotive.

Railroad signal system of interlocking signal apparatus operated by compressed air was installed by the Union Switch and Signal Company in 1883 at Bound Brook, N.J., at the crossing of the Central Railroad of New Jersey with the Pennsylvania railroad.

RAILROAD STATION

Railroad station (passenger and freight) was the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot on Poppleton Street, south of Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md. The original two-story building, erected in 1830, still stands, part of it being used by the freight agent as an auxiliary office and the remainder as an adjunct to the company's printing plant. (*First Passenger and Freight Station—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.*)

Railroad station (union passenger) was the Union Station at Indianapolis, Ind., opened September 20, 1853, for the trains of five rail-

THE FIRST

RAILROAD STATION—*Continued*

road companies. The depot was 100 feet wide and 420 feet long, and contained five tracks inside and through the depot, two tracks outside and north of the depot. The building contract was let in May 1852. The constructing engineer was Colonel T. A. Morris. Edwards and Copeland were the general contractors. The depot was owned and operated by the Indianapolis Union Railway Company, operating the union station, the union tracks and the Indianapolis Belt Railroad.

RAILROAD TECHNICAL REPORT was William Strickland's *Reports on Canals, Railways, Roads and Other Subjects made to the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Internal Improvement*; a 51-page pamphlet containing 72 engraved plates published in 1826 by H. C. Carey and I. Lea, Philadelphia, Pa.

RAILROAD TIMETABLE. See *Timetable*

RAILROAD TRACK

Manganese steel for railroad tracks. See *Steel*

Railroad rails of Bessemer steel were rolled at the North Chicago rolling mill May 24, 1865 from ingots made at the experimental steel works at Wyandotte, Mich. The rails were rolled in Chicago, Ill., and their manufacture witnessed by members of the American Iron and Steel Association who were assembled in conference at Chicago.

Railroad rails of iron were rolled in 1844 at the Mount Savage Rolling Mill, Allegany County, Md., and weighed 42 pounds a yard. Five hundred tons were rolled in 1844 of the inverted "U" type rails which were laid between Mount Savage and Cumberland, Md., a distance of approximately nine miles. This rolling mill also produced the first "T" rails which weighed 50 pounds a yard. (James Walter Thomas and Thomas John Chew Williams—*History of Alleghany, County, Md.*)

Railroad rails of steel were used by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The rails weighed 56 pounds to the yard and were placed in service in 1864 between Altoona and Pittsburgh, Pa.

Railroad rails of "T" shape were invented in 1830 by Robert Livingston Stevens, president and engineer of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. They were made of malleable iron, weighed 36 pounds to the yard, and were used by his railroad. Their adoption was very slow as the type of rail then preferred was the flat rail which was nailed to the ties. (Robert Henry Thurston—*History of the Growth of the Steam Engine*)

Railroad track (practical) was made of wood laid on a steep grade of one and a half inches to the yard, in Philadelphia, Pa., and was 180 feet in length. On July 31, 1809, a carriage with four grooved wheels was placed on the track at the lower end and a single horse walking on the loose dirt between the tracks pulled 10,696 pounds up the slope. (*Du Pont Magazine*, June 1925)

Railway track scale. See *Scale*

THE FIRST

RAILROAD TRAIN ROBBERY

Railroad train robbery was on October 6, 1866 when Frank Sparks, John Reno and Simeon Reno boarded an Ohio and Mississippi Railroad train and threw off two safes containing approximately \$15,000 and \$30,000. The latter was recovered intact. The bandits were arrested, freed on bail, and never tried, although later convicted of other crimes and punished. (Robert W. Shields—*The Story of the Reno Gang and the History of Seymour*)

RAILROAD TREATISE was John Stevens' *Documents Tending to Prove the Superior Advantages of Railways and Steam-Carriages Over Canal Navigation* printed in 1812 by T. and J. Swords, 160 Pearl Street, New York City. Stevens proposed to build a railroad from Albany to Buffalo, N.Y., laying the track on wooden stringers, capped with wrought iron plate. (*Magazine of History—Extra No. 54*)

RAILROAD TUNNEL. See *Tunnel*

RAIN (MAN-MADE) to drench a forest fire. See *Forest fire*

RANGE (ARMY FIELD). See *Army field range*

RANSOM KIDNAPPING. See *Kidnapping*

RAT extermination (city wide) to eliminate bubonic plague was accomplished in San Francisco, Calif., in 1907-1908 by the Public Health Service which saved the city and perhaps the nation by destroying the rats and ground squirrels which carry plague-bearing fleas. (*San Francisco—Citizen's Health Committee Report—March 31, 1909*)

RATE STANDARDIZATION (INSURANCE). See *Insurance*

RATING AGENCY (commercial). See *Business—Commercial rating agency*

RATTLESNAKE MEAT in cans was packed in March 1931 by George Kenneth End of Arcadia, Fla. On April 9, 1931, canned rattlesnake meat was served at a dinner to Legionnaires at the Hillsboro Hotel, Tampa, Fla. Mr. End founded and became president of the Floridian Products Corporation which made its first sale of canned rattlesnake May 22, 1931.

RAY (COSMIC). See *Cosmic ray*

RAYON

Rayon was commercially produced by the American Viscose Company at Marcus Hook, Pa., on December 19, 1910. Production in 1911, amounted to 362,000 pounds. Patents, etc. were acquired from the General Artificial Silk Company, Lansdowne, Pa., which started in 1901. The term "rayon" was adopted in 1924 to replace "artificial silk" and similar names. (Mois Herban Avram—*The Rayon Industry*)

THE FIRST

Rayon patent on spinning of artificial silk from cellulose acetate was granted William H. Walker, Newton, Mass.; Dr. Arthur D. Little, Brookline, Mass., and Harry S. Mork, Boston, Mass., who obtained joint patent No. 709,922, September 30, 1902, "on making cellulose esters." They also received patent No. 712,200, October 28, 1902, on artificial silk which they assigned to the Chemical Products Company, Boston, Mass.

RAZOR

Electric dry shaver was manufactured by Schick, Inc., Stamford, Conn., and delivered March 18, 1931. Colonel Jacob Schick obtained patents on a "shaving implement" on November 6, 1928 (No. 1,721,530).

Safety razor was the Star Safety Razor made by Kampfe Brothers, New York City in 1880. It consisted of a short portion of a hand-forged blade of a barber's straight razor inserted into a frame with full safety features.

Safety razor, which used throw-away blades, was invented by King Camp Gillette. In 1895 he invented a razor equipped with a flexible and movable blade. The blades were punched out of thin steel instead of being forged. The original Gillette Company was incorporated September 28, 1901. Twenty people paid in \$250 each for 500 shares of stock. In 1903 only fifty-one razors were sold. In 1906 the first dividend was paid, amounting to \$130,000. (*Gillette's Decade of Development—Gillette Safety Razor Co.*)

REAPER

Reaper patent was granted to Richard French and John F. Hawkins of New Jersey on May 17, 1803. (*R. L. Ardrey—American Agricultural Implements*)

Reaper that actually worked was invented by Henry Ogle in 1826. It consisted of a straight scythe blade which moved against a series of triangular fingers, and cut the grain, which fell upon a collecting board. (*Merritt Finley Miller—The Evolution of Reaping Machines*)

Reaper that was practical was built by Cyrus Hall McCormick in 1831 in an old log cabin blacksmith shop on his father's farm near Walnut Grove, Va. The father, Robert McCormick, invented the machine which the son patented June 21, 1834. He started to demonstrate it in a neighboring field of wheat, but the owner of the farm, Ruff, feared that the machine would rattle the heads off his wheat and stopped the demonstration. Another neighbor whose ground was more level, invited McCormick to his field where the machine worked splendidly, cutting six acres of wheat in a half day—as much as six men would have done. The reaper was very difficult to popularize and it was not until 1841 that he was able to sell two machines. (*Herbert Newton Casson—The Romance of the Reaper*)

THE FIRST

REAR ADMIRAL TO BECOME A GENERAL. See Army officer

REBELLION

See also

Civil War
Revolutionary War
War

Insurrection of Negro slaves. See Slavery

Rebellion against the Federal Government.
See War

Rebellion (colonial) was attempted in 1607 at the Jamestown colony, Va. George Kendall, one of the original first council appointed in England, "was put off from being of the Council, and committed to prison; for that it did manifestly appear he did practice to sow discord between the President and Council." He was shot to death for mutiny. (*Edward Maria Wingfield—A Discourse of Virginia.*)

Rebellion of colonists against the English was led by Marcus Jacobson, "The Long Finne," who claimed to be the son of the Swedish general, Konigsmark. He advocated an uprising against the English and was trapped and turned over to the English commandant. On December 20, 1669, he was condemned for insurrection in the first trial by jury in Delaware. He was lashed in public, branded with the letter "R," and sold in chains as a slave among the Barbados for having opposed the governmental authority of Governor Francis Lovelace.

RECLAMATION SERVICE (FEDERAL)

was the United States Reclamation Service, a bureau of the Department of Interior, created by act of Congress of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat.L.389) for reclamation of arid and semiarid lands. It was an outgrowth of the U.S. Geological Survey authorized on March 30, 1888 (25 Stat.L.63). (*Institute for Government Research—U.S. Reclamation Service—Its History, Activities and Organization*)

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

was created by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, approved January 22, 1932 (47 Stat.L.5) "to provide emergency financial facilities for financial institutions, to aid in financing agriculture, commerce and industry, and other purposes." The act authorized the corporation to create, in any of the twelve Federal Land Bank Districts, intermediate credit corporations to assist farm stockmen. Interest at 7 per cent was charged for the loans which included all costs of inspection. The original capital of the corporation was set at \$500,000,000. It was authorized to have up to three times its subscribed capital outstanding. The corporation was organized February 2, 1932 and managed by the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury and six directors.

RECORDED RADIO PROGRAM. See Radio broadcast

THE FIRST

RECREATIONAL RANCHING COURSE in a college, often referred to unofficially as a dude ranching course, was offered by the College of Agriculture of the University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo. The first Bachelor of Science degree awarded by the College of Agriculture for the completion of the optional program known as "recreational ranching" was conferred June 6, 1938 on Donald Ellsworth Smith who completed the four year course.

RED CROSS SOCIETY. *See* American Red Cross

REFEREE (WOMAN). *See* Woman

REFERENDUM. *See* Initiative and referendum

REFINERY. *See* Copper refinery; Oil refinery; Sugar refinery

REFLECTING TELESCOPE. *See* Telescope

REFORM CONGREGATION (JEWISH). *See* Jews

REFORMATORY. *See* Prison

REFORMED CHURCH (Dutch) was established in 1628 in New Amsterdam, N.Y., under the West India Company and the Church of Holland. (*Edward Tanjore Corwin—Manual of the Reformed Church in America*)

REFRIGERATING CAR PATENT. *See* Car

REFRIGERATION (mechanical). *See* Cold storage plant

REFRIGERATOR

See also Ice cream freezer

Gas refrigerator (household) to be successfully introduced into the American market was the "Electrolux" which was sponsored in 1926 by the Electrolux Refrigerator Sales Company of Evansville, Ind. A tiny gas flame and a tiny flow of water take the place of all moving parts. They circulate a liquid refrigerant that is hermetically sealed in rigid steel. The first patent to the Electrolux Servel Corporation on an absorption refrigerating apparatus was No. 1,609,334, granted December 7, 1926, to Baltzar Carl von Platen and Georg Munters of Stockholm, Sweden.

Household refrigerating machine patent was No. 630,617 granted to Albert T. Marshall of Brockton, Mass., on August 8, 1899 for "an automatic expansion-valve for refrigerating apparatus." (*E. H. Parfitt—Home Refrigerator*)

Ice-making machine of the vapor compression type to be made in commercial quantities was invented in 1834 by Jacob Perkins, an American living in London, England, who obtained an English patent in 1834. He showed that vapors or gases which do not ordinarily exist in liquid state may be liquified upon being

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subjected to high pressure. (*James Ambrose Moyer & Raymond Underwood Fittz—Refrigeration*)

Mechanical refrigerator patent was No. 8,080 granted Dr. John Gorrie of Apalachicola, Fla., May 6, 1851, on an "improvement in the process for the artificial production of ice." At a dinner on July 14, 1850, at the Mansion House, Apalachicola, he produced ice the size of bricks. He installed his system in the United States Marine Hospital in Apalachicola.

Refrigerator was invented in 1803 by Thomas Moore of Baltimore, Md. It consisted of two boxes, one inside the other, separated by insulating material. Ice and food were stored in the center box. Licenses were granted to manufacture, but permission was extended without charge to the poor. The invention was described in a 28-page pamphlet, "An essay on the most eligible construction of ice houses, also, a description of the newly invented machine, called the Refrigerator."

REFRIGERATOR CAR. *See* Railroad

REFUELING IN AIR. *See* Aviation

REFUGE (bird). *See* Bird refuge

REFUNDING ACT (Federal) was approved August 4, 1790 (1 Stat. L. 138) "an act making provision for the [payment of the] debt of the United States" which provided that state, domestic and foreign debts be consolidated and refinanced by three classes of bonds.

REFUSE DISPOSAL. *See* Incinerator

REGATTA. *See* Boat race; Yacht race

REGIMENT TO RESPOND TO CIVIL WAR CALL. *See* Civil war

REGIMENTAL JEWISH CHAPLAIN. *See* Army officer

REGISTRATION LAW (state). *See* Election law

REGISTRATION OF ALIENS. *See* Immigration

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS. *See* Postal service

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC (printed). *See* Traffic regulation pamphlet

REINDEER. *See* Animals

RELIEF MAP. *See* Map

RELIGIOUS HILLSIDE SHRINE similar to those in European Catholic countries was "The Way of the Cross," built in New Ulm, Minn., in 1884. In connection with the shrine is the Loretto Hospital and the St. Alexander Home for the Aged.

THE FIRST

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY ACT (Colonial) passed by an established legislature was the Tolerance Act of Maryland in April 1649. It ordered toleration for all who professed faith in Jesus Christ and subscribed to the orthodox interpretation of the Trinity but prescribed the death penalty for Aryan heretics, atheists and Jews. It stated that "Whatsoever person or persons within this province and the islands thereunto belonging shall from henceforth blaspheme God or deny our Saviour Jesus Christ to be the Son of God, or shall deny the Holy Trinity, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, or the Godhead of any of these said persons of the Trinity, or the unity of the Godhead, shall be punished with death and forfeiture of all his or her lands and goods to the Lord Proprietary."

RELIGIOUS PUBLICATION

Religious journal was *The Christian History*, published weekly at Boston, Mass., by Samuel Kneeland and Timothy Green for Thomas Prince, Jr., editor, from March 5, 1743, to February 23, 1745.

Religious review was *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* which was issued September 1, 1808, by Rev. Elias Smith. In the beginning it was issued "every other Thursday" and in 1816 it was issued only "the first of every other month." It was published at Portsmouth, N.H.

Religious weekly newspaper in the world with a continuous publication record is *The Religious Remembrancer*. It was first issued in Philadelphia, Pa., on September 4, 1813, by John Welwood Scott. In 1840 the name was changed to *The Christian Observer*. In 1869 the offices were moved to Louisville, Ky., where it is still published. (*Christian Observer—Converse and Co.*)

RELIGIOUS ROTOGRAVURE MAGAZINE. See Periodical

RELIGIOUS SERVICE BROADCAST. See Radio broadcast

RELIGIOUS SERVICE TELECAST. See Television

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY. See Tract society

REPORTER (woman). See News correspondent

REPUBLICAN CARTOON. See Cartoon

REPUBLICAN PARTY

Republican Party meeting (local) was held on February 22, 1854, when the anti-slavery factions of the Whig and Free Democratic parties of Michigan held a preliminary organization meeting. The name "Republican" was suggested by Alvan Earle Bovay at a meeting in Ripon, Wis., on March 20, 1854; at a previous meeting in Ripon on February 28th the new party had been organized in protest against the Nebraska swindle. The first convention formally organized under the new name of "Republican Party" met at Strong, Me., on August 7, 1854.

THE FIRST

Republican Party meeting (national) was held in Pittsburgh, Pa., February 22, 1856, in response to a call issued on January 17, 1856, by David Wilmot of Pennsylvania, Lawrence Bainard of Vermont, William W. White of Wisconsin, A. P. Stone of Ohio, and J. Z. Goodrich of Massachusetts. The purpose of the meeting was to perfect the national organization and to arrange for a national convention of the new party to nominate candidates for president and vice president for the coming election. (*Frank C. Harper—Pittsburgh of Today*)

Republican Party national convention was held at Music Fund Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., on June 17, 1856, at which the first Republican National Platform was adopted. The first presidential candidate was John Charles Fremont and the first vice presidential candidate William Lewis Dayton.

RESALE PRICE MAINTENANCE LAW. See Price regulation law

RESEARCH COUNCIL. See Science association

RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Anatomy research institute was the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology which was established in Philadelphia, Pa., on July 20, 1891, by General Isaac Jones Wistar through a \$20,000 fund in memory of Caspar Wistar. It was incorporated April 22, 1892. The first building was dedicated on May 21, 1894. (*Methods and Problems of Medical Education. Seventeenth series—Rockefeller Foundation*)

Institute for research in nervous diseases was the Neurological Institute of New York, incorporated April 5, 1909, which opened its hospital October 1, 1909, in New York City. The first superintendent was Alexander H. Candlish

RESERVATION. See Bird reservation; Indian reservation

RESERVE (forest). See Forest reserve

RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS. See Army

RESIDENT FELLOWSHIP. See Fellowship

RESPIRATOR (iron lung) was invented by Professor Philip Drinker and Louis Agassiz Shaw who made the original model in April 1927, adapted only for laboratory use. It consisted of a cheap galvanized iron box with a bed made from "garage creepers" and two household vacuum cleaners with hand-operated valves as the source of alternate positive and negative pressure. The Consolidated Gas Company of New York donated \$7,000 to Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and a second model was manufactured which was first used October 12, 1928, at the Children's Hospital, Boston, Mass., on a little girl suffering from respiratory failure caused by infantile paralysis.

THE FIRST**RESPIRATOR**—*Continued*

The machine was manufactured by Warren E. Collins, Inc., Boston, Mass. (*Journal of the American Medical Association*. May 18, 1929)

RESTAURANT

Cafeteria. *See* Cafeteria

Penny restaurant where most items were sold for one cent was opened by Bernarr Macfadden at 487 Pearl Street, New York City, in the winter of 1900. In 1901, he opened a larger one and continued opening branches until thirty were in operation in 1906. They were known as the Macfadden Physical Culture Restaurants.

Restaurant with an automatic arrangement for vending food was the Automat Restaurant which was opened by the Horn & Hardart Baking Company at 818 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., in June 1902. The mechanism was imported from Germany, the patents having been acquired there from their Swedish originators. These original mechanisms differed materially from those used in the Automat restaurants of today, which are of the company's own patent and manufacture.

Self-service restaurant was opened September 4, 1885, at 7 New Street, New York City, opposite the New York Stock Exchange. It was called the Exchange Buffet.

RESTAURANT CHINA. *See* China ware

RETAIL PRICE (state) LAW. *See* Price regulation law

REVENUE BUREAU. *See* Internal revenue bureau

REVENUE COLLECTOR (woman). *See* Woman

REVENUE CUTTER. *See* Ship

REVENUE STAMP printed by the Post Office Department was the "Federal duck stamp," a one-dollar stamp required of all waterfowl hunters over sixteen years of age, to be attached to game licenses as required by the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of March 16, 1934 (48 Stat. L. 451). The stamp went on sale August 14, 1934, and was the same size as the special delivery postage stamps. It depicted a male and female mallard coming to rest on a marshland and was drawn by Jay Norwood ("Ding") Darling, chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture. Stamps of this class, as well as all other revenue stamps, had heretofore been issued by the Treasury Department. Although sold through the Post Office Department, the proceeds went to the Department of Agriculture where 10 per cent was used for the expense of printing and selling the stamps and the balance to lease or purchase marsh areas for waterfowl sanctuaries.

REVIVAL MEETING of importance was known as "The Great Awakening" and was inspired by Reverend Jonathan Edwards, noted

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theologian and metaphysician, pastor of the Congregational Church, Northampton, Mass. He was instrumental in bringing about the wave of religious hysteria which swept the country from 1735 to 1740.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Armed conflict in the Revolutionary War was a skirmish at Lexington, Mass., April 19, 1775, between the Minutemen under Captain John Parker and the British Regulars under Major John Pitcairn.

Incident in the Revolutionary War occurred December 13, 1774, when Major John Sullivan of the Granite State Volunteers and later a Major General in the Continental Army, and 400 patriots attacked Fort William and Mary at New Castle, N.H., in Portsmouth Harbor. They bound the commander of the fort and frightened the soldiers away, capturing one hundred casks of powder and small arms. This attack took place some four months before the battle of Lexington. (*Thomas Coffin Amory—The Military Services and Public Life of Major General John Sullivan*)

Martyr in the Revolutionary War was Christopher Snider, an eleven year old boy, who was killed February 22, 1770, at Boston, Mass., when Ebenezer Richardson fired upon a mob who attacked his house because he removed the marks set against the house of Theophilus Lille, who violated the merchants agreement against importing. Sammy Gore was also shot by Richardson but did not die. On the day of the funeral, shops and schools closed. Richardson was convicted of murder and sentenced to two years in prison. (*Boston Evening Post*. February 26, 1770)

Naval battle of the Revolution took place June 12, 1775, when Captain James Moore of British schooner "Margaretta" arrived in the harbor of Machias, Me., and ordered the citizens to take down a liberty pole which they had erected. The citizens led by Jeremiah and John O'Brien set out in a confiscated sloop "Unity" and in a hand-to-hand encounter captured the "Margaretta," confiscated her cannons, captured the crew and marched them overland to Cambridge, Mass., where they were turned over to General Washington. The American loss was four killed and eight wounded. (*Rev. Andrew Magoun Sherman—Life of Captain Jeremiah O'Brien.*)

REVOLVER. *See* Pistol

REVOLVER SHOOTING TOURNAMENT (international) was held June 16, 1900, between teams representing America and France. Each contestant had 30 shots at targets placed at 150 feet and 52½ feet. The American team won by 61 points. Out of a possible score of 6,000 points, the Americans received 4,889 and the Frenchmen 4,828 points. The contest was held at the home ranges in Armbruster Park, Greenville, N.J., and Gastinne-Renett's pistol range, Paris, France. The scores were cabled to the opposing teams.

THE FIRST**REVOLVING DOOR.** *See* Door**REVOLVING GUN.** *See* Ordnance**REVOLVING GUN TURRET.** *See* Ordnance**RHINOCEROS.** *See* Animals**RHODES SCHOLAR**

Negro to win a Rhodes scholarship was Alain Le Roy Locke of Pennsylvania who "attended Hertford 1907-1910, read Philosophy." (*Rhodes Scholarships-Records of Past Scholars.*)

Rhodes Scholars took up their residence in Oxford University, England, in 1904. Under the will of Cecil Rhodes each year two American students from each of the forty-eight states were entitled to three-year scholarships at Oxford. Up to the First World War one man was appointed from each state each year for two years, and all appointments were omitted the third year. During World War I the awards were suspended, after which the plan was changed so that now the United States is divided into eight districts of six states each, from which thirty-two scholars are chosen each year, four from each district. The total number of scholars in residence at one time (ninety-six) is the same under the two plans. (*Laurence Alden Crosby—Oxford of Today: A Manual for Prospective Rhodes Scholars.*)

RHYMING DICTIONARY. *See* Dictionary

RICE was imported by Sir William Berkeley, governor of Virginia, in 1647. He directed that a half bushel of seeds be planted, which yielded sixteen bushels. (*Amory Austin—Rice, Its Cultivation, Production and Distribution in the United States and Foreign Countries.*)

RIFLE

Muskets were made in 1795 at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., under the direction of David Ames, the first superintendent, and Robert Orr, a master armorer. The first gun lock was filed by Alexander Crawford, after a struggle of three days. Richard Beebe stocked it by hand. Two hundred and forty-five muskets were produced the first year.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION

Rifle association (national) was the National Rifle Association, organized and chartered, November 24, 1871, in New York City with thirty-five members. The first shooting meet was held April 25, 1873, at Creedmoor, Long Island, N.Y., at which nine regiments of the New York National Guard, one regiment of the New Jersey National Guard, the U.E. Engineers and a squad of regular service men from Governors Island competed. The first officers were president, General Ambrose Everett Burnside; vice president, Colonel William Conant Church; secretary, Captain George Wood Wingate; corresponding secretary, Frederick M. Peck; and treasurer, General John Blackburne Woodward.

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Rifle tournament (international) of consequence was held September 26, 1874, at Creedmoor, Long Island, N.Y., between an American team commanded by Colonel George Wood Wingate, and an Irish team, commanded by Captain Arthur Blennerhassett Leech, which was the challenger. Each team was composed of six men who fired fifteen shots each at targets at a distance of 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The targets had square bull's eyes and scores were rated at 4, 3, and 2 according to position. The maximum possible score was 1080 points. The Americans represented by the Amateur Rifle Club of New York used American breech-loaders. They had a three point majority and won the contest, 934 to 931 points. Captain Arthur Blennerhassett Leech of the Irish team presented a cup to the National Rifle Association which was first competed for in 1875. In 1875 Princess Louise on behalf of Queen Victoria presented the association with the Wimbledon Cup which has been competed for since that date. (*A. H. Weston—The Rifle Club and Range*)

RIM (automobile). *See* Automobile rim

RIVET commercial production was attempted by Josiah Gilbert Pierson who invented a "cold-header machine" on which he obtained a patent on March 23, 1794. His heading machine was a massive affair, with a heavy framework anchored to the floor. A large flywheel was provided and operated on the tozzle principle. The site of his factory was on the present site of the New York Produce Exchange.

RIVETLESS CARGO VESSEL. *See* Ship**ROAD**

Brick pavement was laid at Charleston, W.Va., in 1870 by a private citizen at his own expense. In 1873 the city increased the paving to include several streets.

Brick pavement on a rural road was the 7.93-mile project begun in 1893 on the Wooster Pike, now U.S. Route 42, leading out of Cleveland, Ohio. An eight-foot brick pavement was laid on a six-inch broken stone base and edged with stone curbs. Completed in 1895, it extended from the York Road to the Lunn Road then in the countryside outside the city.

Coast to coast paved road was the Lincoln Highway. Carl G. Fisher proposed a 3,300-mile highway and on July 1, 1913, the Lincoln Highway Association was formed with Henry Bourne Joy as president. The proclamation of the opening of the road from New York City to San Francisco, Calif., was made September 10, 1913. The highway traversed thirteen states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and California and cost about \$10,000,000. The first complete coast to coast run over the official route was made by Neil Patterson. The association disbanded December 31, 1927.

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ROAD—Continued

Concrete road was built in Bellefontaine, Ohio, in 1892 on the west side of Main Street. A strip 10 feet wide and 220 feet long was put down. In 1893-1894 the remainder of Main Street as well as Columbus, Opera, and Court Streets were paved on the four sides of the public square.

Concrete rural road was laid in Wayne County, Mich., in the spring of 1909. One mile of concrete pavement 18 feet wide and 6½ inches deep was laid on Woodward Road between Six Mile and Seven Mile Roads near Detroit.

Cotton fabric used on a road was placed on a short stretch of experimental bituminous double surface pavement on Route 2 between Chapin and Prosperity, Newberry County, S.C. in 1926. The fabric, classed as Cider Duck, was laid on the road in longitudinal strips overlapping each other two or three inches, after a coat of tar prime had been applied. Hot asphalt was then applied and covered with coarse sand and crushed rock.

Federal grant-in-aid to states for roads was the Federal Aid Road Act, "to provide that the United States shall aid the states in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," passed July 11, 1916 (39 Stat.L. 355). For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, five million dollars was appropriated which amount was increased five million dollars every year until the appropriation in 1921 was twenty-five million dollars. The first project was in Contra Costa County, Calif., between the Alameda-Contra Costa boundary and the city limits of Richmond, Calif. Bids were opened June 26, 1916, and the contract awarded July 10, 1916, for the 2.55 miles. The work cost \$53,938.85 of which \$24,246.56 was the federal appropriation. The project statement was submitted September 1, 1916 and approved October 18, 1916, by David Franklin Houston, Secretary of Agriculture.

Federal highway built by funds from the national treasury was the Great National Pike, also known as the Cumberland Road, built in sections from 1806 to 1840 between Cumberland, Md., and Vandalia, Ill. A Congressional act of March 29, 1806 (2 Stat.L.357) "to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio" appropriated \$30,000. The first construction contracts were let April 16 and May 8, 1811. The last appropriation was made May 25, 1838 (5 Stat.L.228), the total appropriation being \$6,821,246. In 1856, the road was turned over to the states through which it passed. Some of the money obtained from the sale of public lands, however, was appropriated for state road work. (Thomas B. Searight—*The Old Pike*)

Federal road agency was known as the Office of Road Inquiry, established in the Department of Agriculture by statute approved

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March 3, 1893 (27 Stat.L.737) "to make inquiries in regard to the systems of road management throughout the United States to make investigations in regard to the best method of road making, to prepare publications on this subject suitable for distribution." General Roy Stone was appointed head of the new organization as "Special Agent and Engineer for Road Inquiry."

Highway planning surveys (nation-wide) were authorized by Congress in the Hayden-Cartwright Act (48 Stat.L.993) approved June 18, 1934. The surveys were designed to obtain traffic volume and load-weight and other information needed for the rational planning of a nation-wide system of interstate highways. The surveys were to be made by the Bureau of Public Roads, the United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the several state highway departments.

Inter-American highway appropriation was made by Congress March 26, 1930 (46 Stat. L.115) when \$50,000 was authorized for extending a route through the Central American republics connecting Panama City, Panama, with the United States.

Law regarding construction of highways was passed in 1632 by Virginia. It provided that "Highways shall be layd out in such convenient places as are requisite accordings as the Governor and Counsell or the Commissioners for the monthlie corts shall appoynt, or accordings as the parishoners of every parish shall agree" (Thomas Harris MacDonald—*American Society of Civil Engineers. Proc. 1927*)

Law regarding state aid for roads was "an act to provide for the more permanent improvement of the public roads of this state," passed April 14, 1891, by New Jersey and signed by Governor Leon Abbett. It placed the administration of state aid in charge of the president of the State Board of Agriculture who served without fee or reward for two and a half years. On March 29, 1892, the act was amended and provided for the appointment of a Commissioner of Public Roads. The first commissioner was Edward Burrough appointed May 17, 1894, by Governor George T. Werts. (*First Annual Report of the Commissioner of Public Roads for the year ending December 31, 1894*)

Macadam road was the Lancaster Turnpike, sixty-two miles long, connecting Philadelphia and Lancaster, Pa. Work was begun in February 1793 by the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Railroad Company, chartered April 9, 1792, of which William Bingham was the first president. It was completed December 1795 at an approximate cost of \$7,500 a mile, a total of \$465,000 which was provided by individual investors. The first two miles of the road were surfaced with coarse gravel. The remainder was surfaced with "pounded" or broken stone, 24 feet in width, laid 18 inches deep in the center and 12 inches deep at the

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edge Paralleling the main stone-surfaced road was a summer or side road 13 feet in width which was used in good weather as it was easier on the horses' feet than the angular crushed stone.

Mosaic pavement similar to the old mosaics was Canal Street, New Orleans, La. The mosaic effect was secured by mixing chipped metronite, crown point spar and mica with the cement, then pouring it into diamond-shaped brass-stripped forms, sanding it down, and polishing it. The work was completed on February 4, 1930, and was part of the project referred to as the "Beautification of Canal Street."

Overland wagon road across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast was the Oregon Trail. It followed Indian and buffalo trails, and was blazed by many, but it may be considered to date from 1842 when John Charles Fremont made a survey of it for the government prior to the great covered wagon expeditions. The Oregon Trail began at Westport Landing or Independence Landing on the Missouri River, followed the Sante Fe trail for a short distance then extended for some 2,000 miles across the states of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Idaho and Oregon to Vancouver on the north side of the Columbia River, in what is now the state of Washington.

Plank road was completed July 18, 1846 by the Salina and Central Square Plank Road Company between Syracuse and Central Square, N.Y. Trenches were dug slightly below the level of the road and a single track of hemlock planks about four inches thick and eight feet long were placed at right angles to the road. The tracks were covered with dirt as protection against horses' hoofs.

Road pavement was laid at Pemaquid, Me., in 1625. It consisted of stones, rocks and cobblestones. (*John Henry Cartland—Twenty Years at Pemaquid*)

Road with a depressed trough was constructed on the Meridian Highway No. 2 between Temple and Belton, Tex., at a cost of approximately \$50,000 a mile. It was opened to traffic on December 15, 1925 but has not proven satisfactory. (*Records in State Highway Department. Austin, Tex.*)

Route numbering system (nation wide) was adopted March 2, 1925, by the Joint Board of State and Federal Highway officials appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. To eliminate confusion caused by the motley array of signs in various localities, the board adopted the familiar U.S. shield numbered marker.

Sheet asphalt pavement was laid on William Street, Newark, N.J., on July 29, 1870, by Professor Edward Joseph De Smedt of the American Asphalt Pavement Company, New York City. It was known as French asphalt pavement. De Smedt obtained patents Nos. 103,581 and 103,582 on May 31, 1870 which he

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assigned to the New York Improved Anthracite Coal Company. (*Scientific American—March 5, 1870*)

State road appropriation of a specific sum was made by Kentucky on December 19, 1795, when \$2,000 was appropriated for the purpose of opening a wagon road from Crab Orchard to Cumberland Gap. (*Lewis Collins—History of Kentucky*)

State road authorization was made December 14, 1793, by Kentucky when Daniel Weisiger, Bennett Pemberton and Nathaniel Sanders appointed "commissioners to receive subscriptions in money, labor or property, to raise a fund for clearing a wagon road from Frankfort, Ky., to Cincinnati, Ohio."

Stone pavement was laid in New York City in 1657 on the street now known as Stone Street.

Toll road was the Little River Turnpike in Virginia which led from Alexandria to Snicker's (Snigger's) Gap, a pass through the Blue Ridge mountains, leading into the Shenandoah Valley in the northwest part of the state. The General Assembly in October 1785, appointed nine commissioners to erect a chain of toll gates to collect tolls to "keep in repair the said roads." The receipts were to be applied to clearing and repairing this road and the road between Alexandria and Georgetown. The road was not surfaced and by 1795 was so completely worn out that complainants charged that the road needed "an artificial bed of pounded or broken stone." (*Joseph Austin Durrenberger—Turnpikes*)

Walk of fame. See Walk of fame

ROAD MAP. See Map

ROBBERY (bank). See Bank robbery

ROBOT PILOTLESS AIRPLANE. See Aviation—Airplane

ROCK DRILL. See Drill

ROCK-FILLED DAM. See Dam

ROCK WOOL FACTORY was the Crystal Chemical Works, Alexandria, Ind., opened June 1, 1897, by Charles Corydon Hall who melted limestone rock in a specially designed water jacketed cupola which blew it into fine wool-like threads by steam pressure, for use as insulating material. The Johns Manville Corporation acquired the works in 1929.

ROCKET

Liquid fuel rocket flight was made March 16, 1926, at Auburn, Mass., under the direction of Professor Robert Hutchins Goddard. Pressure was produced internally by an outside pressure tank, and after launching by an alcohol heater on the rocket. It traversed 184 feet in 2.5 seconds making speed along the trajectory about 60 miles an hour. The flight was reported to the Smithsonian Institution, May 5,

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RUSSIAN SETTLEMENT—*Continued*
registered at Yerba Buena the next day. The Russians evacuated the fort in December and sailed from San Francisco on January 1, 1842. The Spaniards called the settlement Fuerto de los Rusos, the Americans, Fort Ross. (*California Historical Society Quarterly*—Sept. 1933. Vol. 12, No. 3)

SOS. *See* Radio distress signal

SACRED THEOLOGY DEGREE. *See* Degrees

SAENGERFEST. *See* Music

SAFE (Fire-proof) worthy of the name was the "Salamander Safe" invented by Charles A. Gayler of New York City who obtained a patent April 12, 1833 on a "fire-proof iron chest." It consisted of two chests, one within the other with a space between to "inclose air or any non-conductors of heat."

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT was opened June 5, 1865, by the Safe Deposit Company of New York, 140-146 Broadway, New York City. Four vaults were located on the ground floor of the building and were constantly guarded. One of the vaults was devoted exclusively to the reception of deposits of valuable articles for which the rates ranged from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per year for every \$1,000 represented. The three other vaults contained individual safe deposit vaults the rate on which varied from \$30 to \$40 annually. Each subscriber was provided with an individual key to open his vault box.

SAFETY CONGRESS, together with a public exhibition of safety appliances, was held January 28, 1907, under the auspices of the American Institute of Social Science at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Safety Congress (national) was the Co-operative Safety Congress held September 30-October 5, 1912 at Milwaukee, Wis. At the second congress, September 23-25, 1913, in New York City the name was changed to the National Council for Industrial Safety and, on October 13-15, 1914, in Chicago, Ill. at the third congress, to the National Safety Council.

SAFETY FUSE. *See* Fuse

SAFETY PIN. *See* Pin

SAFETY RAZOR. *See* Razor

SAIL CLOTH FACTORY. *See* Cloth

SAILING VESSEL. *See* Ship

SAILOR'S LIBRARY. *See* Library

SAINT (Catholic) who was an American citizen was Frances Xavier Cabrini born July 15, 1850 in Italy. She came to the United States and became a citizen. She died December 22, 1917. She was made a venerable in November 1937 and was beatified November 13, 1938. On

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June 13, 1946 she was voted upon favorably and on July 7, 1946 Pope Pius XII participated in the formal rites held at St. Peter's Cathedral, Rome, Italy, at which she was sainted. (*Lucille Papin Borden—Francesca Cabrini*)

SALES MACHINE. *See* Vending machine

SALES TAX. *See* Tax

SALMON CANNERY. *See* Canning

SALMON HATCHERY. *See* Fish hatchery

SALT

Salt well, drilled west of the Alleghenies, was bored, tubed, rigged and operated by David Ruffner and his brother Joseph in 1808 at the Great Buffalo Lick, six miles above Charlestown, W.Va., on the Big Kanawha. They started drilling on November 1, 1807, and on January 15, 1808, had an ample flow of brine. With the most primitive instruments they bored through forty feet of rock before they were successful.

Salt works was established in America in 1630 by Governor John Harvey of Virginia who designed and established a factory for obtaining salt by evaporation of sea water. The factory was erected at Accomac on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay. (*Geoffrey Martin—Salt and Alkali Industry*)

SALT TRUST. *See* Trust

SALT WATER AQUARIUM. *See* Aquarium

SALUTE (complimentary) fired by Great Britain in honor of an officer of the United States and virtually the first salute to the United States, was fired May 8, 1783. General George Washington and Governor George Clinton boarded the British ship "Ceres" in New York Harbor commanded by Sir Guy Carleton to arrange for the British evacuation and were saluted on their arrival. When they departed, seventeen guns were fired in honor of Washington's rank. New York was evacuated by the British, November 25, 1783. (*Magazine of American History—August 1880—Vol. 5. p. 108*)

SALVATION ARMY, which had been founded by William Booth in London, England, in 1865 under the name of the East London Mission and later had changed its name to the Christian Mission, started in the United States in March 1880. Commissioner George Scott Railton and seven black-coated women arrived on the "Australia," landed at the Battery, New York City, March 10, 1880 and proceeded to Castle Garden, New York City, where the first services were held. Services were held also between performances of Uncle Tom's Cabin at Harry Hill's Gentleman's Sporting Theatre, as well as at street meetings. (*George Scott Railton—Twenty-one Years' Salvation Army*)

SANCTUARY (bird). *See* Bird sanctuary

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SAND BLASTING, the process of cleaning, engraving, cutting and boring glass, stone, metal and other hard substances, was invented by General Benjamin Chew Tilghman who received patent No. 108,408 on October 18, 1870, for "cutting and engraving stone, metal, glass, etc." with "sand used as a projectile."

SANDPAPER PATENT was granted to Isaac Fischer, Jr. of Springfield, Vt., on June 14, 1834. His invention was covered by four different patents all issued on the same date.

SANITARY DISTRICT was the Sanitary District of Chicago, Ill., authorized November 5, 1889, by referendum vote to construct and operate the sewage system for the protection of the public water supply. A special election of trustees was held December 12, 1889, at which Murray Nelson was chosen president; Lyman Edgar Cooley, chief engineer; and Charles Bary, secretary. The first business meeting was January 18, 1890.

SANITARY FAIR STAMPS. *See* Seal

SANITARY WARE. *See* Pottery

SANITORIUM (NARCOTIC). *See* Narcotic

SANTA CLAUS SCHOOL was opened September 27, 1937, at Albion, N.Y., with an enrollment of six students for the one-week course. It was conducted by Charles Willis Howard to train men to play the part of Santa Claus.

SARDINE CANNERY. *See* Canning

SARRUSOPHONE was manufactured in 1921 by C. G. [Charles Gerard] Conn Company, Ltd., Elkhart, Ind. It is an instrument of the oboe class with the tube of metal.

SASH

Wrought iron window sash installation of importance was made in 1929 by the Mesker Brothers Iron Company of St. Louis, Mo., who placed 70,000 square feet of sash in the new plant of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company at Crystal City, Mo.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY. *See* Holiday

SAVINGS BANK. *See* Bank

SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE. *See* Insurance

SAVINGS GROUP. *See* Bank

SAVINGS STAMP (postal). *See* Postal savings stamp

SAW (circular) is supposed to have been produced by Benjamin Cummins at Bentonsville, N.Y., about 1814. The saws were originally used for cutting the teeth of clock wheels, and were later used for cutting wood. (*Edward Henry Knight—Mechanical Dictionary*)

THE FIRST**SAWMILL**

Band sawmill was operated in 1867 by Hoffman Brothers, Fort Wayne, Ind., who employed a band saw forty feet in length, the ends of which were joined so as to revolve continuously. The saw blades, from four to five inches wide, were obtained from Sweden. Jacob Rosecrans Hoffman of Fort Wayne, Ind., obtained patent No. 92,191, July 6, 1869 on a "sawmill."

Electrically driven sawmill to operate successfully was designed and operated in 1896 by the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company for the American River Land and Lumber Company, Folsom, Calif.

Sawmill engine that was portable was built in 1858 by Francis Wedge, designer for the H. & F. Blandy Company of Zanesville, Ohio. It was horizontal and mounted on a horizontal boiler.

SAXOPHONE production was undertaken in 1888 by Charles Gerard Conn, Elkhart, Ind. They were made of brass, had two octave keys and descended only to B flat. Originally they were used only by military bands.

SCALE

Automatic computing pendulum-type scales were invented by Allen De Vilbiss, Jr. of Toledo, Ohio, who applied for a patent on the fan-type automatic computing scale on January 24, 1899 which was granted May 22, 1900, No. 649,915. In 1899 he organized the De Vilbiss Scale Company which later developed into the Toledo Scale Company of Toledo, Ohio. This company was first to produce an adjustable automatic indicator controller for bringing the hand to a quick stop. It was also first to produce a commercially successful computing scale of the gravity type; first to invent and patent a cylinder-type platform scale, replacing the hanging cylinder type scale; first to produce a commercially successful automatic dial portable scale; first to produce auto truck scales having the lever pivots all on the same plane permitting the use of a shallow pit; first to produce a double-pendulum counterbalance with a floating fulcrum; first to produce a built-in, automatic, electric lighting system with a ribbon switch which does not hold the scale off zero; and first to produce a device for locking the pendulum and tare beam lever for safety in loading the scale.

Computing scales were manufactured by Edward Canby in a small shop in the rear of the Callahan Building on Main Street, Dayton, Ohio. On March 20, 1891, the Computing Scale Company was incorporated, the first computing scale company in the world. In 1895 they brought out the first successful computing scale.

Platform scale was built at St. Johnsbury, Vt., in 1830 by Thaddeus Fairbanks. It was patented June 30, 1831 by Erastus and Thaddeus Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, Vt. Previously, the even balance and steelyard types of scales were used.

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SCALE—*Continued*

Railway track scale was introduced by E. and T. Fairbanks and Company of St. Johnsbury, Vt., who operated under patent No. 16,381, granted January 13, 1857 to Thaddeus Fairbanks.

SCALPING (Indian). See Indians

SCANDINAVIAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. See Methodist Episcopal church

SCHOLASTIC FRATERNITY. See Fraternity

SCHOOL

See also Academy; Education; also type of school or subject taught, e.g. Agricultural school, Army War College, Art course, Commercial high school, Jewish college, and the like

Endowed school was the "Free Schoole in Roxburie," which was established at Roxbury, Mass., in 1645. It was incorporated in 1789 as the "Grammar School in the Easterly Part of the Town of Roxbury." The school is still in existence and is known as the Roxbury Latin School. (*Charles Knapp Dillaway—A History of the Grammar School, or the Free Schoole of 1645 in Roxburie*)

Evening school was established in New York City (New Amsterdam) in 1661. Fees and regulations for instructions are contained in a report *Instructions and Rules for School-master, Evert Pietersen* which was drawn up by the Burgomasters on November 4, 1661. (*Minutes of the Orphan Masters of New Amsterdam*)

Evening school (free, public) developed in New York City directly and naturally from the evening school controlled by philanthropic agencies and partly supported by public funds. The schools opened in 1833 in New York City were free, and in a sense public, for they were supported in part from public funds. (*Paul Monroe—Cyclopedia of Education. Vol. II*)

Model school or laboratory school of practice for teachers was opened October 31, 1838, by Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. Known as West College its cost of \$2,230.22 was defrayed by president George Junkin of Lafayette College. (*David Bishop Skillman—Biography of a College*)

Negro school for freedmen was established by the American Missionary Association at Fortress Monroe, Va., on September 17, 1861. The teacher was Mary S. Peake, a colored woman.

Negro school (state) was the Snowden School of Alexandria, Va. It was authorized by act of legislature July 11, 1870, and was under the guidance of William Frank Powell. Its existence was of short duration.

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Public school. See Public school

School completely irradiated with germicidal lamps was the Cato-Meridian Central School, Cato, N.Y. The lamps, made of special glass to permit ultraviolet bactericidal wave lengths to pass through, were made by the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., and were installed January 3, 1945. (*American School and University—1946*)

School for Protestant girls was a boarding school established by Countess Benigna von Zinzendorf at Germantown, Pa., in 1742, exclusively for girls of the Moravian Church. By 1800 this had become a noted seminary and is now the Moravian College for Women. The Ursulines had opened a convent for girls at New Orleans, La., earlier.

School in America was established by the Dutch West India Company in 1633 on Manhattan Island, at Nieuw Amsterdam (New York City) with Adam Roelantsen as its first master. Instruction was given in Dutch prior to 1775. In 1783 the school became known as the Collegiate School. It is possible that instruction was given by the Pilgrim settlers, and that a group of pupils may have constituted a school. The Collegiate School is the oldest school still in existence in the United States. (*Henry Webb Dunshee—History of the School of the Collegiate Reform Dutch Church in the City of New York*)

School to fly an American flag. See Flag

School to have all classroom lights controlled by electric eyes was the Glenn H. Curtiss Memorial and Central Rural School, Hammondsport, N.Y., which placed them in operation on January 4, 1936. Paul William Seagers was the principal. (*American School and University—1946*)

School to install a Teletypesetter. See Teletypesetter

School to operate on the one-class-to-a-room basis was established in 1846 at Quincy, Mass. (*Massachusetts Board of Education—Reports. Vol. 10*)

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAW. See Education

SCHOOL COMMITTEE in America was elected in Dorchester, Mass., in 1645. The members were elected for life although the town reserved the right to remove any of them for "weighty reasons." They had charge of everything which pertained to the betterment of the school.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF HYGIENE. See Hygiene instruction

SCHOOL LAND GRANT. See Land grant

SCHOOL LAW (compulsory) was passed November 11, 1647, by Massachusetts. It "ordered that every township in this jurisdiction,

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after the Lord hath increased them to the number of fifty householders, shall then forthwith appoint one within their town to teach all such children as shall resort to him to write and read, whose wages shall be paid either by the parents or masters of such children, or by the inhabitants in general." Towns of one hundred families were required to "set up a grammar school, the master thereof being able to instruct youths so far as they may be fitted for the university." (*Records of Massachusetts Bay Colony—Vol. II*)

See also Education—Compulsory attendance

SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES.
See Language instruction

SCHOOL STADIUM. See Stadium

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT (city) was Roswell Willson Haskins who was appointed "city superintendent of common schools" in 1836 by Buffalo, N.Y. He resigned before the end of the year as the law was imperfect and restrictions hampered operation. In 1837, Louisville, Ky., appointed Samuel Dickinson superintendent with the title "agent of the board."

School superintendent (state) was Gideon Hawley who was appointed state Superintendent of Common Schools by New York state in 1812. He served from January 14, 1813, until February 22, 1821. An act was passed April 15, 1814, and he was made secretary of the New York State Board of Regents at a salary of \$400 a year. He was removed in 1821 due to political influence (Chapter 249 of 1821) and the Secretary of State was made to act ex officio as superintendent. In 1854, New York again created a Superintendent of Public Instruction. (*Proceedings of University Convocation, Albany, N.Y.—August 2, 1870*)

SCHOOLBOOK was the *New England Primer* of 1689-90. It was "printed by R. Pierce for, and sold by Benjamin Harris, at the London Coffee-House," Boston, Mass. It was reprinted in 1691 and was used mostly by the Dissenters and the Lutherans.

See also Educational book

SCHOOLHOUSE west of the Allegheny mountains was started at Schoenbrunn, Ohio, December 22, 1772, and completed July 29, 1773, by Moravian missionaries. The first teacher was the Rev. David Zeisberger. (*Joseph E. Weinland—The Romantic Story of Schoenbrunn*)

SCHOONER. See Ship

SCHWENKFELDER to immigrate to America was George Schultz who arrived at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1731. The Schwenkfelders were a religious sect, followers of the Silesian nobleman Kaspar von Schwenkfeld (*Samuel Kriebel Brecht—General Records of the Schwenkfelders*)

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SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD was authorized July 31, 1933, under Executive Order No.6238, to appoint committees to deal with specific problems in the various departments of the Federal Government. It held its first meeting August 21, 1933 and was composed of nine members. The first president was Dr. Karl Taylor Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

History of science society was organized at Boston, Mass., January 12, 1924, and incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, January 30, 1925, "to encourage and maintain active interest in the history of science and the various sciences in particular." The first president was Lawrence Joseph Henderson.

National Academy of Sciences was incorporated by act of Congress approved by President Abraham Lincoln, March 3, 1863 (12 Stat. L.806) with the stipulation that "the Academy shall, whenever called upon by any department of the Government, investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art, the actual expense of such investigations, examinations, experiments, and reports to be paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose, but the Academy shall receive no compensation whatever for any services to the Government of the United States." The first president of the National Academy of Sciences was Alexander Dallas Bache, who held that position from 1863 to 1867. (*National Academy of Sciences—Report 1864*)

National Research Council was established in 1916 by the National Academy of Sciences at the request of President Woodrow Wilson "to bring into co-operation existing governmental, educational, industrial and other research organizations, with the object of encouraging the investigation of natural phenomena, the increased use of scientific research in the development of American industries, the employment of scientific methods in strengthening the national defense, and such other applications of science as will promote the national security and welfare." The original membership numbered forty-four, including ten officers of the United States Government assigned by President Wilson. The council held its first meeting September 20, 1916 in New York City. (*Annual Report of the National Academy of Sciences for the Year July 1, 1931-June 30, 1932*)

Science society of importance was the Metropolitan Society organized June 15, 1816 by 89 persons at Keowin's Hotel, Washington, D.C., "to collect, cultivate and distribute the various vegetable productions of this and other countries." On August 8, 1816, a constitution was adopted and the name changed to the Columbian Institute for the Promotion of Arts and Sciences. Dr. Edward Cutbush was the first president. On April 20, 1818, it was chartered by act of Congress.

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SCIENCE ASSOCIATION—Continued

Scientific society was the American Philosophical Society organized in 1743 at Philadelphia, Pa., by Benjamin Franklin. On May 14, 1743, he issued a broadside "A Proposal for Promoting Useful Knowledge Among the British Plantations in America" as a prospectus. It was an outgrowth of the Junto, a Philadelphia society which he organized in 1727. (*American Philosophical Society—Proceedings Vol. 22*)

Scientific society national organization was the American Association for the Advancement of Science organized September 20, 1848, at Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of advancing science in every way. The first president was William Charles Redfield. (*American Association for the Advancement of Science—A Brief History of the Association from its Founding in 1848 to 1940*)

Woman elected to the National Academy of Sciences was Dr. Florence Rena Sabin on April 29, 1925. At the time she was Professor of Histology at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

SCIENCE MAGAZINE was the *American Journal of Science and Art* printed at New York City, and issued in July 1818. It was edited by Benjamin Silliman. The first volume of four numbers contained 448 pages. (*American Journal of Science—July 1918—Series 4, Vol. 46*)

SCIENCE SCHOOL

Natural science summer school was opened in 1873 on the island of Penikese, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., when Professor Louis Agassiz and Professor Nathaniel Southgate Shaler established the Anderson School. Forty-three students attended the first session. (*Jules Marcou—Life, Letters and Works of Louis Agassiz*)

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION. See Botanic scientific expedition; Expedition

SCOUTS. See Boy Scouts—Girl Scouts

SCREW

Screw factory was established in 1810 by Aborn and Jackson at Bellefonte, R.I. Originally, screw manufacturing was a complicated matter. A blank was forged and the head of the screw was pinched between dies while hot, after which the threads were made by filing.

Screw machine to make the manufacture of pointed screws practical was devised by Cullen Whipple of Providence, R.I., who obtained patent No. 15,052 on June 3, 1856. Prior to this invention, the threaded end of the screw being blunt, it was necessary to bore a hole for its insertion. (*Wood Screws—American Screw Co.*)

Screw patent in connection with a machine for making screws was granted December 14, 1798, to David Wilkinson of Rhode Island.

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SCREW AUGER. See Auger

SCREW CALIPER. See Caliper (screw)

SCREW CAP BOTTLE WITH A POUR LIP. See Bottle

SCREW WRENCH. See Wrench

SCRIP MONEY. See Money

SCULPTOR

Sculptor (American), worthy of the name, was Hiram Powers, whose chief works were undertaken from 1835 to 1873. In addition to his statues of Eve, the Greek Slave, Proserpine, Il Penseroso, A Californian, An American, he made busts of Washington for Louisiana, of Calhoun for South Carolina, of Daniel Webster for Boston, as well as of John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Chief Justice Marshall, Van Buren and other distinguished Americans. (*Lorado Taft—History of American Sculpture*)

Sculptor (American) to obtain a federal commission was John Frazee. A federal appropriation for \$400 was granted March 2, 1831 (4 Stat.L.474) for a bust of John Jay for the Supreme Court, Washington, D.C. (*Charles Edwin Fairman—Art and Artists of the Capitol of the U.S. of A.*)

Woman sculptor. See Woman

SEA BATTLE. See Revolutionary war; Spanish-American war; War (1812); World War I; World War II

SEACOAST GUN CARRIAGE. See Ord-

SEAL

Christmas seals of the modern variety were designed in 1907 by Emily P. Bissell of Wilmington, Del., who proposed the idea, drew the design and had them printed. They were first placed on sale December 9, 1907 in the post office, Wilmington, Del. About \$3,000 was realized. (*Leigh Mitchell Hodges—The People Against Tuberculosis*)

Great Seal of the United States Government was designed by William Barton and adopted June 20, 1782. The seal is composed of a spread eagle, the emblem of strength, bearing on its breast an escutcheon with thirteen stripes, alternate red and white. In its right talon is an olive branch, the emblem of peace, and in its left thirteen arrows, emblematic of the thirteen states, ready for war should it be necessary. In its beak is a ribbon bearing the legend "E Pluribus Unum" (From many, one). Over the head of the eagle is a golden light breaking through a cloud surrounding thirteen stars forming a constellation on a blue field. (*History of the Seal of the U.S.—State Dept.*)

Great Seal on bill. See Money—Bill

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Seal of the Confederate States of America was authorized April 30, 1863, at the third session of the first Congress of Confederate States when it was resolved "that the seal of the Confederate States shall consist of a device representing an equestrian portrait of Washington (after the statue which surmounts his monument in the capital square at Richmond), surrounded with a wreath composed of the principal agricultural products of the Confederacy (cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, corn, wheat and rice) and having around its margin the words 'The Confederate States of America, twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and sixty-two' with the motto 'Deo vindice.'" (*James M. Matthews [editor]—The Statutes at large of the Confederate States of America Passed at the Third Session of the First Congress, 1863*)

Seals for raising funds (forerunners of the modern Christmas seals and tuberculosis stamps) were the Sanitary Fair Stamps. Eight days after the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, a group of women in Cleveland, Ohio, formed an organization for aiding wounded soldiers. Five days later another group formed in New York City. The idea spread and fairs were held in various parts of the country to raise funds, notably in Chicago, New York, Albany, Boston, Stamford, etc., at which special offices were established to sell stamps now known as the "Sanitary Fair Stamps."

SEAMEN'S LIBRARY. *See* Library

SEAPLANE GLIDER. *See* Glider

SEAPLANE RAMP (floating). *See* Aviation

SEATRAIN. *See* Ship

SEAPLANE TENDER. *See* Ship

SECESSION

Secession act (the Ordinance of Secession) was passed by South Carolina, December 20, 1860 in the following form: "We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, that the ordinance adopted by us in convention on the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified, and also all acts and parts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed; and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved." On December 24, 1860 the South Carolina delegation in Congress offered its resignation, but it was not accepted by the speaker, and the names of its members were called regularly throughout the entire session. The new state constitution was ratified on April 3, 1861. The vote was 114 yeas and 6 nays. At the close of the Civil War a provisional government was established on May 29, 1865. (*David Franklin Houston—A Critical Study of Nullification in South Carolina*)

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Secession was first mentioned in Congress on June 4, 1811, when Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts declared, "It will be the right of all and the duty of some [of the states] definitely to prepare for a separation; amicably, if they can; violently, if they must," in a debate on the proposal to create a state from the Orleans Territory. Mr. Poindexter of Mississippi called him to order as did the Speaker of the House; but on appeal the Speaker's decision was reversed, and Mr. Quincy sustained by a vote of 53 yeas to 56 nays on the point of order. (*Edmund Quincy—Life of Josiah Quincy*)

SECOND ADVENT BELIEVERS General Conference convened October 14-15, 1840, in the Chardon Street Chapel, Boston, Mass. Henry Dana Ward was elected chairman. (*William Miller—Life of William Miller*)

SECRET SERVICE

Secret Service (Colonial) was organized by Aaron Burr and Major Benjamin Tallmadge in June 1778 for the United Colonies. It was known as the "Headquarters Secret Service" and developed into the first organized intelligence department of the "Army of the United Colonies." On July 4, 1778, General George Washington in a special order made Burr head of the "Department for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies" and ordered him "to proceed to Elizabeth Town to procure information of movements of the enemy's shipping about New York." Information about the activities of the British, however, had been secretly gathered previously by patriotic individuals and societies.

Secret Service (Federal) under the Treasury Department was created by act of June 23, 1860 (12 Stat.L.102) to suppress counterfeiting in U.S. coins. The act was extended to include counterfeiting of notes, obligations and securities of the government by act of July 11, 1862 (12 Stat.L.533), and an appropriation act approved July 2, 1864. Since the death of President Lincoln, one of the duties of the Secret Service has been to guard the President and his family. The Federal Bureau of Investigation was created in 1908 under the Department of Justice to supplement the work of the Secret Service.

Secret service (U.S. Army). *See* Army secret service bureau

SECRET SOCIETY (WOMAN'S). *See* Woman's club

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. *See* Navy

SECTARIAN MAGAZINE. *See* Periodical

SECULAR SONG. *See* Music

SECULAR SONGBOOK. *See* Music book

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (U.S.) was created pursuant to section 4 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 approved by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt June 6, 1934 (48 Stat.L.881). The

THE FIRST**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION—Continued**

first meeting was held July 2, 1934, to provide for regulation and control of transactions and practices of security exchanges and over-the-counter markets. Five members were appointed June 30, 1934. The first chairman was James McCauley Landis.

SEDAN AUTOMOBILE. *See* Automobile

SEED BUSINESS regularly established was organized January 7, 1784 by David Landreth at High Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The location is now covered by the buildings at 1210 and 1212 Market Street. Previously seeds were imported from Europe. The firm is still conducted by David Landreth's descendants and was incorporated in 1904 as the D. Landreth Seed Company.

SEED DISTRIBUTION. *See* Agricultural national seed distribution

SEEDING MACHINE (practical) was invented by Joseph Gibbons of Adrian, Mich., who received patent No.1,731 on August 25, 1840. His machine was a grain drill with cavities to deliver seed with a device for regulating the volume. (*Robert L. Ardrey—American Agricultural Implements*)

SEEDING MACHINE PATENT was granted January 25, 1799 to Eliakim Spooner of Vermont on "a machine for planting." The seeds were fed by gravity, but the machine was not practical.

SEEDLESS NAVAL ORANGE. *See* Oranges

SEISMOGRAPH was installed at the Lick Observatory, University of California, Mount Hamilton, Calif., and exhibited at the formal opening of the building, June 1, 1888. The equipment consisted of a three-component Ewing seismograph, a Gray seismograph and a Duplex seismograph. (*Proceedings Royal Society of London. Vol. 31*)

SELF-GOVERNMENT COLLEGE ORGANIZATION. *See* College

SELF-SERVICE RESTAURANT. *See* Restaurant; Cafeteria

SELF-STARTER. *See* Automobile electric self-starter

SELF-WINDING CLOCK. *See* Clock

SEMAPHORE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM was invented by Jonathan Grout of Belcher-town, Mass., in 1799, who installed a series of towers within sight of each other between Boston and Martha's Vineyard, Mass., ninety miles distant. By means of a combination of the semaphore and flag system, he was able to ask a question and receive an answer within ten minutes. This system did not involve the use of a telegraph line.

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SEMINARY (Catholic). *See* Catholic seminary

SEMINOLE WAR began November 27, 1817 when American soldiers attacked an Indian village, Fowltown, near the Georgia-Florida boundary line as punishment for depredations. This battle is also referred to as the beginning of the second Seminole war, as the Indians and Negroes in the province (then held by Spain) had been giving trouble since 1815. Percy and Nicholls, who fought on the British side during the War of 1812 built a fort on the Apalachicola River shortly after the end of that war as a refuge for run-away Negroes and for Indians. This fort, known as "The Negro Fort," was destroyed August 24, 1816 for harboring marauders. (*Edwin Luther Green—School History of Florida*)

SENATE (State)

Woman secretary of a state senate. *See* Woman

Woman state senator was Martha Hughes Cannon elected to the second session of the Utah Senate November 3, 1896. She served from January 11, 1897, through March 11, 1897, and was re-elected to serve in the third session which convened January 8, 1899 and adjourned March 9, 1899. She was a Democrat and represented the Sixth Senatorial District comprising Salt Lake County.

SENATE (United States). *See* Congress (U.S.)—Senate

SENATE JOURNAL was the *Journal of the First Session of the Senate of the United States. Begun and Held at the City of New York, March 4, 1789* published in 1789 at New York City.

SENATOR (United States)

Cabinet appointee rejected by the Senate. *See* Cabinet of the United States

Catholic senator was Daniel Carroll, a Federalist, of Maryland, who served from March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1791. His brother was John Carroll, the first Catholic Bishop in the United States. (*American Catholic Historical Society—Records. 1941. Vol. 2*)

Father and son senators at the same session were Henry Dodge (father) of Wisconsin and Augustus Caesar Dodge (son) of Iowa who sat together from December 7, 1848 to February 22, 1855 during the 30th, 31st, 32nd and 33rd Congresses. Previously, they served as delegates to the House of Representatives in the 27th and 28th Congresses from March 4, 1841 to March 3, 1845 prior to statehood of their territories. Henry Dodge served in the Senate until March 3, 1857.

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Impeachment proceedings against a senator. *See* Impeachment

Indian senator was Charles Curtis of Kansas who served from January 23, 1907, to March 3, 1913, and from March 4, 1915, to March 3, 1929, when he resigned to assume the vice presidency under President Herbert Clark Hoover.

Jewish senator was David Levy Yulee, a Democrat from Florida who served from July 1, 1845, to March 3, 1851, and from March 4, 1855 to January 21, 1861. Prior to the admission of Florida as a state he was a delegate to the 27th and 28th Congresses serving from March 4, 1841, to March 3, 1845. (*American Jewish Historical Society—Publications 1917*)

Negro senator was Hiram Rhodes Revels of Mississippi who was sworn in February 25, 1870. He served until March 4, 1871. (*Samuel Denny Smith—The Negro in Congress 1870-1901*)

Senator appointed by a governor was John Walker of Virginia who was appointed March 31, 1790 by Governor Beverley Randolph. Walker was appointed to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Grayson. He produced his credentials, took his seat April 26, 1790, and served until November 9, 1790 when James Monroe was elected to fill the unexpired term ending March 3, 1791. (*Biographical Directory of the American Congress 1774-1927*)

Senator to become a president. *See* President (President who had been a senator)

Senator to receive a mileage allowance for a trip which he did not make was George Evans of Maine who served from March 4, 1841, to March 3, 1847. It was not necessary for him to make the trip to Washington, D.C., as he served as a congressman from Maine including the session December 7, 1840, to March 3, 1841 (26th Congress, 2nd Session).

Senator to serve three states was James Shields of Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri. He was elected as a Democrat to serve Illinois in the Thirty-third Congress for the term commencing March 4, 1849. His election was declared void as he had not been a citizen the requisite number of years. He was re-elected for the same term and served October 27, 1849 to March 3, 1855. He represented Minnesota in the Thirty-fifth Congress and served from May 12, 1858 to March 3, 1859. He was elected by Missouri January 22, 1879 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lewis Vital Bogoy and served in the Forty-fourth Congress from January 27, 1879 to March 3, 1879.

Senator who had been president. *See* President

Senators "elected by the people," were chosen in 1913. Section 3, Article 1 of the Constitution provided for the election of senators

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chosen by the legislature. The seventeenth amendment providing for "election by the people" was passed in the House, April 13, 1912, and by the Senate, June 12, 1912. The thirty-sixth state to ratify the amendment was Wisconsin, May 9, 1913, and the amendment was declared in force, May 31, 1913. (*Charles Austin Beard—American Government and Politics*)

Vice President elected by the Senate. *See* Vice President of the United States

Woman elected to the Senate was Mrs. Hattie Ophelia Wyatt Caraway, a Democrat of Jonesboro, Ark., widow of the late Senator Thaddeus Horatio Caraway. Previously she received a temporary appointment from Gov. Garvey Parnell on November 13, 1931, as senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her husband. She was elected January 12, 1932 and was re-elected in 1938 serving until January 3, 1945.

Woman senator elected without previously having served an appointed time was Margaret Chase Smith, a Republican, of Maine who was elected to the 81st Congress on September 13, 1948. She was elected as a congressman to the 76th Congress on June 3, 1940 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her husband Clyde Harold Smith and was re-elected to the 77th, 78th, 79th and 80th Congresses.

Woman senator to preside over the Senate was Mrs. Hattie Wyatt Caraway, Democrat, of Arkansas, who on October 19, 1943 opened the proceedings and presided as President pro tempore in the absence of Vice President Henry Agard Wallace (78th Congress 1st Session). On May 9, 1932 (75th Congress 1st Session) while Senator Carter Glass held the floor, she occupied the president's chair for a brief period but no question of procedure arose.

Woman to occupy a seat in the Senate was Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton (Democrat) who was appointed by Governor Thomas William Hardwick of Georgia to the United States Senate on October 3, 1922 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Edward Watson. She attended two sessions of the Senate (November 21 and November 22, 1922) before a successor was elected.

SEPARATOR. *See* Cream separator

SERBIAN ORTHODOX CATHEDRAL was the Cathedral of St. Sava, New York City, elevated June 11, 1944, from a pro-cathedral. On the same day Bishop Dionisije conferred the Gold Cross and the title "Stravrophor" on Rector Doushan Jefta Shoukletovich and elevated him to dean.

SERIAL MOVING PICTURE. *See* Moving picture

SERIAL STORY. *See* Newspaper serial story

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SERIAL WRITER (woman). See Author

SERMON PRINTED (American) was "The Sin and Danger of Self-Love, a Discourse" based on the text from I Cor. X:24, "Let no man seek his own; But every man another's wealth." It was delivered December 9, 1621 by Robert Cushman at Plymouth, Mass., in "an assembly of His Majesty's faithful subjects, there inhabiting" and was printed in London, England in 1622. It was reprinted by S. Kneeland, Boston, Mass. in 1724. (*Robert Cushman—The First Sermon Ever Preached in New England*)

SEROLOGICAL BLOOD TESTS. See Medical legislation

SERVITE CHURCH

Marian Congress was held at the Sanctuary of Our Sorrowful Mother, Portland, Ore., August 12-15, 1934, under the auspices of the Servite Fathers. A Marian Congress is similar to an Eucharistic Congress, except that the Blessed Virgin is the object of devotion rather than the Holy Eucharist.

Servite Church in America was established in August 1870 at Menasha, Wis., under the direction of the Very Reverend Austin Morini, O.S.M. a Servite of the Italian Province.

SETTLEMENT COLONIAL (white). See Colonist

SETTLEMENT HOUSE was the University Settlement established by Stanton Coit in 1886 in a Forsythe Street tenement, New York City "to raise not only the standard of living but the standard of living-together." Playgrounds were provided for children, instruction was given in English to foreigners, etc. The idea was that "intellectuals" would "settle" in a slum area and by living and working with tenement neighbors would be able to help them raise "standards."

SEVEN-MASTED STEEL SCHOONER. See Ship

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH was the Adventist church in Washington Center, N.H. which began to keep the seventh day as Sabbath in the spring of 1844. The first Adventist minister to accept the seventh day as the Sabbath was Frederick Wheeler, of the Washington Center Church, in March 1844. The first general conference of Seventh Day Adventists was organized May 21, 1863.

SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST CHURCH. See Baptist church

SEWAGE

Sewage disposal by chemical precipitation was undertaken by Worcester, Mass., in 1890. Six chemical precipitation settling basins, each 66½ x 100 x 7 feet were used. The raw sewage was screened and then treated with milk of lime. It was passed through a mixing

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channel into the six settling basins in series. The detention period was approximately six hours. After being quiescent for a few hours the top water was drawn off, and the sludge run to a six-inch centrifugal pump and discharged to lagoons.

Sewage disposal separate system was started in Memphis, Tenn., under the direction of George Edwin Waring on January 21, 1880. Within four months, eighteen miles of pipe, with 152 flush-tanks and with four-inch connecting drains, was installed. The pipes were for sewage only and were kept constantly cleansed and well ventilated, always being kept half full of water. Six-inch vitrified pipes emptied into large pipes until twenty-inch pipes were used. An independent and separate set of pipes was provided for disposing of storm water. The total cost of twenty miles for the two main sewers, including labor, materials, engineering, superintending and incidentals, was about \$137,000. A similar system was also adopted by Pullman, Ill. (now a part of Chicago, Ill.). (*John Preston Young—History of Memphis, Tenn.*)

Sewage "dual system" was built at Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1857 by Colonel Julius Adams. The size and capacity were scientifically calculated to care for a rainfall intensity of one inch per hour. (*Leonard Metcalf and Harrison Prescott Eddy—Sewerage and Sewage Disposal*)

Underground comprehensive sewer system (city) was undertaken by Chicago, Ill., in 1856 on the grid pattern. The sewers were of circular cross section ranging from three to six feet in diameter and had brick walls eight and a half inches thick. Branch sewers were two feet in diameter and the house drains were four and six-inch pipes or boxes made of wood planks. Manholes were provided every hundred feet and in general the slope or gradient was one foot in five hundred. By June 30, 1860, about forty-six miles had been completed. Single uncoordinated sewers were earlier.

SEWING MACHINE

Chain-stitch single-thread sewing machine (practical) was invented by James Edward Allen Gibbs of Mill Point, Va., who received patent No. 17,427 on June 2, 1857.

Electric sewing machine was manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company in 1889 at their factory, Elizabethport, N.J.

Lock stitch sewing machine was made in 1832-34 by Walter Hunt of New York whose machine used two threads, one below the cloth and the other coming down through the cloth, thus interlocking with each other. As he made no attempt to patent his machine until June 27, 1854, his original application was refused on the ground of abandonment. Elias Howe obtained patent No. 4,750 on a lock-stitch machine on September 10, 1846.

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Sewing machine equipped with the rocking treadle or double treadle was invented by Isaac Merritt Singer of New York City who obtained patent No. 8,294, August 12, 1851. He used a treadle similar to that employed in the old spinning wheel and attached it by means of a pitman to the handle on the driving gear of the machine.

Sewing machine lamp holder was introduced by the Singer Sewing Machine Company in 1876 which "quite obviated the difficulty experienced by operators when sewing at night" because the lamp would not "jar off the table or upset" and it could "be moved without soiling the fingers." It was patented by Ludwig Martin Nicolaus Wolf of Avon, Conn., who obtained patent No. 138,831 on May 13, 1873, on a "lamp bracket for sewing."

Sewing machine manufacturer who was successful was Isaac Merritt Singer who commenced business at 19 Harvard Place, Boston, Mass., in 1851, on a capital of \$40 supplied by George B. Zieber. His first machine was made in eleven days in the machine shop owned by Orson C. Phelps.

Sewing machine motor patent was No. 13,661 which was granted on October 9, 1855, to Isaac Merritt Singer of New York City. It covered a spring and cone pulley affair.

Sewing machine patent of which there is any record was granted on February 21, 1842 (No. 2,466) to John James Greenough of Washington, D.C. It was a short-thread machine, the needle being threaded with short lengths of thread as in hand sewing.

Sewing machine to manufacture button-holes was a machine patented by Charles Miller of St. Louis, Mo., on March 7, 1854. He obtained patent No. 10,609.

Sewing machine to sew curving seams was patented (No. 12,116) by Allen Benjamin Wilson of Watertown, Conn., on December 19, 1854. It was the famous four-motion feed which made it possible to sew a curved seam on a sewing machine. Wilson received his first patent on a sewing machine on November 12, 1850 (Patent No. 7776).

SEXTUPLE PRINTING PRESS. See Printing press

SHADE. See Venetian blinds

SHAFT DRIVEN AUTOMOBILE. See Automobile

SHAKERS, a celibate religious community, was founded by Ann Lee of Manchester, England, and eight others who left Liverpool on the "Mariah" and arrived at New York City on August 6, 1774. The first Shaker "Family" was formed at Watervliet, N.Y., in 1776, and the first organized Shaker Community was established in 1788 at New Lebanon, N.Y. New Lebanon became Mount Lebanon in 1861. The

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ministers were the spiritual leaders over Society and the Elders over Families. "The head of the Shaker Order is Christ, Represented in a Dual Order of Leaders, Ministry, Elders and Trustees." (*Frederick William Evans—Compendium of the Origin, History, Principles, Rules and Regulations, Government, and Doctrines of the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing*)

SHAKESPEARIAN PLAY. See Play

SHAVER (Electric). See Razor

SHEARS. See Cutlery shears

SHEEP. See Animals

SHEET ASPHALT PAVEMENT. See Road

SHEET MILL. See Steel

SHELTER. See Air-raid shelter

SHEPHERD DOG TO GUIDE THE BLIND. See Animals

SHIP

Air-mail service to a steamer at sea. See Air-mail service

Aircraft carrier wholly designed and built as such was the "Ranger" constructed by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va. Her keel was laid September 26, 1931 and she was launched February 25, 1933. She was commissioned at Norfolk, Va., and formally delivered June 4, 1934. Her first Captain was Arthur Leroy Bristol.

Airplane flight from a ship. See Aviation—Flights

Ambulance ship was the U.S.S. "Solace," of 5,700 tons, in service April 14, 1898 and used in naval warfare in the war with Spain. She was formerly the S.S. "Creole" and was purchased April 7, 1898. She was the creation of Admiral William Knickerbocker Van Rypen. She was stricken August 6, 1930 and sold November 6, 1930. The first hospital ship, as distinguished from an ambulance ship, was the "Red Rover," converted to a hospital ship September 20, 1862.

Ambulance ship, designed and built as a hospital for the transportation of sick and wounded naval men was the U.S.S. "Relief." Congress authorized the construction of the "Relief" August 29, 1916, the contract for her construction was signed August 29, 1916; on July 4, 1917, her keel was laid and the frame was erected May 15, 1918. The vessel was launched December 23, 1919, christened by Mrs. William G. Braisted and delivered to the Navy, December 28, 1920. The "Relief's" over-all was 484 feet and she had a displacement of 9,750 tons and a speed of 16 knots. The hospital capacity was 515 beds in 14 wards, and 15 officers' rooms.

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American army troopship torpedoed by the Germans. *See* World War I

American destroyer torpedoed. *See* World War II

American flag displayed on a man-of-war. *See* Flag

American ship lost in World war I. *See* World War I

American ship sunk by a U-boat. *See* World War II

Balloon carrier was the U.S.S. "Fanny," an armed transport which John La Mountain used August 3, 1861, to transport a balloon attached to a windlass at the stern. At a height of 2,000 feet, the balloon was used to observe military positions at Fortress Monroe, Va.

Battleship of importance was the U.S.S. "Maine" authorized by act of Congress of August 3, 1886 (24 Stat.L.215). She was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. The keel was laid October 17, 1888, and she was launched November 18, 1890. She was commissioned September 17, 1895. Her length was 318 feet, beam 57 feet, mean draft 21 feet 6 inches, displacement 6,682 tons. Her engines were vertical triple expansion and had a maximum indicated horsepower of 9,000. Her main battery consisted of four 10-inch and six 6-inch B.L.R., and the secondary was composed of seven 6-pounder R.F.; eight 1-pounder R.F. and 4 Gatlings. On the night of February 15, 1898, the "Maine" was mysteriously destroyed by explosion in Havana Harbor, Cuba. Only 16 of the total crew of 354 wholly escaped injury. (*Charles Dwight Sigsbee—The Maine*)

Battleship sunk by an airplane. *See* Aviation

Battleship to be equipped with radar. *See* Radar

Battleship to visit an inland city was the U.S.S. "Mississippi" 375 feet long, 24.8 foot draft, extreme breadth 77 feet, 13,000 ton displacement which sailed three hundred miles up the Mississippi River to Natchez, Miss., on May 20, 1909, and departed for New Orleans, May 24, 1909.

Catamaran. *See* Catamaran

Child born on a vessel passing through the Panama Canal. *See* Births

Clipper ship was the "Ann McKim" built in 1833 for Isaac McKim by Kennard & Williamson of Fells Point, Baltimore, Md. She was 143 feet long, 31 feet wide and of 493 tons register. The first master was Joseph Martin. Many other claims are made since definitions vary as to what constitutes a clipper ship. (*Arthur Hamilton Clark—The Clipper Ship Era*)

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Concrete barge was the barge "Socony 200," which was also the first reinforced steel concrete barge for carrying oil in bulk. She was built to specifications for the Standard Oil Company of New York and was 98 feet long, 31 feet wide and 9 feet 6 inches deep. The vessel was launched July 27, 1918, and placed in commission August 12, 1918. She was built by the Fougner Shipbuilding Company, Flushing Bay, New York.

Concrete seagoing ship was the "Faith" built by the San Francisco Shipbuilding Company at Redwood City, Calif., and launched March 14, 1918, six weeks after the pouring of the concrete was started. She cost \$750,000 and was the first concrete ship to cross the Atlantic ocean. Her builder and owner was W. Leslie Comyn, president of the San Francisco Shipbuilding Company. The engineers were Allan MacDonald and Victor Poss.

Concrete ship built for the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation was the "Atlantus" launched December 4, 1918, and delivered November 11, 1919. The first ship delivered was the "Polias" launched May 22, 1919, and delivered October 23, 1919. These ships were launched at Brunswick, Ga., and built by the Liberty Shipbuilding Company, Brunswick, Ga.

Confederate cruiser built in England sailed from Liverpool, England, March 22, 1862, as the "Oreto" bound for the Bahamas. The boat was transferred to Captain John Newland Maffitt of the Confederate Navy who took rank as commodore. The guns and stores were sent in another ship which followed.

Confederate cruiser to raid Union commerce was the "Sumter," commanded by Captain Raphael Semmes. The "Sumter" was a merchantman which had been fitted out in 1861 at New Orleans, La., with five small guns. Semmes on the "Sumter" captured eighteen vessels of which eight were burned. (*Raphael Semmes—Memoirs of Service Afloat During the War Between States*)

Conflict between iron-clad vessels in the Civil War. *See* Civil War

Cruise ship to circumnavigate the world was the Cunard liner "Laconia" which left New York City on November 21, 1922, with 440 passengers on a 130-day cruise and returned March 30, 1923.

Decked ship built in America was completed and launched in the Hudson River in the summer of 1614 by Adrianen Blok, a native of Holland. He named it the "Onrust" (The Restless). It was 38 feet on the keel, 44½ feet over-all and 11 feet in the beam and was of sixteen tons.

Dirigible landing and taking-off from an ocean-going steamship. *See* Aviation—Airship

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Drama broadcast from a ship at sea. *See* Radio broadcast

Dredge (sea-going hopper) was the "General Moultrie," a steam dredge, built by William Colyer, New York City, in 1855. It was 150 feet long, 26 feet 8 inches wide, 10 feet 3 inches depth with 365 tonnage. It was originally a commercial steamer but was converted into a dredge by installing centrifugal dredging pumps, piping, etc., and constructing bins in the holds. The machinery was furnished by C. H. De Lamater, New York City. It was used in the Charleston, S.C., harbor.

Electrically propelled ship of the United States Navy was the U.S.S. "Jupiter" built as a collier at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif. Her keel was laid October 18, 1911, and she was launched August 24, 1912. She was commissioned April 7, 1913. Her conversion to an aircraft carrier was authorized July 11, 1919 (41 Stat.L.133), when \$2,500,000 was appropriated. Her name was changed from "Jupiter" to "Langley" on April 21, 1920.

Federal steamer named for a woman was the "Harriet Lane," named after a niece of President James Buchanan. The "Harriet Lane" was a side-wheeler of 500 tons, 8 guns, built by William Henry Webb in 1857 at New York City for the Treasury Department as a revenue cutter. During the War between the States, it fired a shot, April 12, 1861, near the bow of the steamer "Nashville" to force her to show her true colors, the first shot fired from a U.S. vessel in the war. On January 1, 1863, the "Harriet Lane" was captured in Galveston Bay after a desperate resistance with boarding parties from four rebel cotton clads. She was 180 feet in length, 30 feet in width, 12 feet 6 inches in depth and was of 670 tonnage. (*Fletcher Pratt—The Navy, A History*)

Ferryboat. *See* Ferryboat

Fireboat. *See* Fireboat

Fish hatching steamer (federal) was the "Fishhawk" authorized by Congress March 3, 1879 (20 Stat.L.383) which appropriated \$45,000. The vessel was designed by Charles W. Copeland, built by the Pusey and Jones Company of Wilmington, Del., launched December 13, 1879, and turned over to the U.S. Fish Commission on February 23, 1880. She was of 441 gross tonnage, 156 feet 6 inches long over-all with a 27-foot beam. The hull below the main deck was iron, sheathed with yellow pine. When commissioned, she was equipped with a very complete hatchery as well as a laboratory, a hoisting engine, dredges, trawls, deep-sea thermometers, etc. Lieutenant Zera Luther Tanner, U.S.N. was the first commanding officer. (*Records in Department of Interior—Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.*)

Frigate was the "United States" which was built by Joshua Humphreys at what was formerly the "Association Battery," Philadelphia,

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Pa., and launched May 10, 1797. President John Adams attended the launching. The vessel was of 1,576 tons and was first captained by Commodore John Barry. She was scuttled and sunk April 20, 1861, when the Federal forces abandoned the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Frigate (American-built steam-driven) to cross the Atlantic ocean was the U.S. Steam Frigate "Missouri" which left Norfolk, Va., August 5, 1843, with 384 persons. In command of Captain John Thomas Newton, it arrived at Gibraltar, Spain, August 25, 1843. The following day it caught fire and became a total loss. (*William Bolton—A Narrative of the Last Cruise of the U.S. Steam Frigate Missouri*)

German ship captured in World War II. *See* World War II

Great Lakes commercial vessel was "Le Griffon," a two-masted armored square rigger which was built in 1679 by René Robert, Sieur de la Salle, at Cayuga Creek, near the Niagara River. The keel was laid January 26, 1679. Her first voyage was made August 7, 1679. It was of sixty tons burden and sailed Lakes Erie and Michigan. It sank on September 18, 1679 in a gale in Mackinaw Strait and it is believed to be resting in Mississagi Strait, Menitoulin Island, Canada. (*Edward Channing & Marion Florence Lansing—Story of the Great Lakes*)

Gyro compass installed on an American naval vessel. *See* Gyro compass

Gyro-stabilized vessel to cross the Atlantic Ocean was the "Conte di Savoia" of the Italian Line which arrived in New York City on December 7, 1932. The Captain of the "Conte di Savoia" was Antonio Lena.

Gyro stabilizer installed on an American naval vessel was placed on the U.S.S. "Worden" in April 1913 by the Sperry Gyro-scope Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Hospital ship of the U.S. Navy was the U.S.S. "Red Rover" which had been captured from the Confederate forces on September 20, 1862. On December 26, 1862, it was converted into a hospital ship, and was in service until August 12, 1865. The U.S.S. "Solace" was fitted out as an ambulance ship which differs from a hospital ship in that it is used for transporting as well as caring for the sick. The "Solace" was fitted out under the terms of the Geneva Convention and was undoubtedly the first designated ambulance ship and the first to carry the Geneva Cross flag at the fore.

Ice yacht. *See* Ice yacht

Iron-clad naval vessels were the "Benton" and the "Essex" (1,000 tons each), and seven others of 512 tons each, delivered at St. Louis, Mo., where they were accepted for the government by Captain Andrew Hull Foote on January 15, 1862. They were constructed under contract with James Buchanan Eads at Mound

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City and Cairo, Ill., and added to the Western Flotilla, also known as the Gunboat Flotilla on Western Waters, or the Mississippi Squadron, which was organized October 1, 1862.

Iron-clad turreted vessel in the U.S. Navy was the U.S.S. "Monitor," designed and built by John Ericsson, the contract for which was signed October 4, 1861, by Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, to be completed within a hundred days. Her keel was laid October 22, 1861, and she was launched at Greenpoint, L.I., N.Y., on January 30, 1862. She was completed February 19, 1862, and the trial trip and delivery were made to the navy on February 20, 1862. She had two 11-inch guns in the turret which fired a solid shot weighing 180 pounds. She left New York City, March 6, 1862, with Lieutenant John Lorimer Worden in command and arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., on March 8, 1862, where she participated the next day in the engagement against the "Merrimac" ("Virginia"). (*Ebenezer Pearson Dorr—A Brief Sketch of the First Monitor and Its Inventor*)

Iron-clad warship for service at sea was the "Galena" built by Cornelius Scranton Bushnell and H. L. Bushnell of New Haven, Conn., and launched February 14, 1862, at the Maxson and Fish Yard, Mystic, Conn. The "Monitor," a single-turreted vessel was launched January 30, 1862 at New York City, but it was not a sea-going ironclad, merely a floating battery for harbor defense.

Iron sloop yacht was the "Vindex" built in 1871 at Chester, Pa., by Reany, Son and Company. She was 54 gross tons, 36 net tons, 62.5 feet long, 17.3 feet wide and had a depth of 7.9 feet and a draught of 8.9½ feet. Robert Center was the first owner. She was abandoned June 30, 1898. (*Howard Irving Chapelle—History of American Sailing Ships*)

Iron steamship built for transatlantic service was the "Bangor" constructed by Betts, Harlan and Hollingsworth at Wilmington, Del., for the Bangor Steam Navigation Company. She was launched in May 1844 and was 120 feet long with 231 tons burden. She was schooner rigged, had three wooden masts and carried eight sails. (*Francis Burke Brandt—The Majestic Delaware*)

Iron vessel was the "John Randolph" of 122 tons which was built in 1834 at Savannah, Ga., by John Caut for Gazaway Bugg Lamar. The plates were made by John Laird of Berkenhead, England, and shipped in sections to Savannah where they were riveted together. The vessel was owned and operated from Savannah. According to record the "John Randolph" was not enrolled until July 2, 1842, although she may have been enrolled previously. In 1836 John Caut also built the "Chatham," of 198 tons, which was enrolled on August 1, 1837, and in 1838 John Wade built the "Lamar," of 196 tons, which was enrolled on December 4, 1838. These

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three iron vessels were all built in Savannah of iron manufactured in England.

Iron vessel built for the United States Navy was an iron side-wheel steamer, the "Michigan" built at Erie, Pa., under authority of act of Congress of September 9, 1841 (5 Stat.L.460). She was commenced in 1842 and constructed in sections at Pittsburgh, Pa. These were transported to Erie, Pa., where she was completed and launched December 5, 1843. Her hull was designed and built by Stockhouse and Tomlinson, Pittsburgh, Pa. Her displacement was 685 tons, length 163 feet 3 inches; breadth 27 feet 1½ inches; depth of hold 13 feet 9 inches. She cost \$165,000, was renamed the "Wolverine" on June 17, 1905 and was loaned to the city of Erie on July 19, 1927 by act of Congress of December 21, 1926 (44 Stat.L.923). She was officially stricken from the Navy list on March 12, 1927.

Iron vessel built of American iron was the "De Rosset" of 186 tons which was built in 1839 at Baltimore, Md., by Langley B. Culley. The "De Rosset" was registered at Baltimore on April 4, 1839. (*Records in Bureau of Navigation. Dept. of Commerce. Wash. D.C.*)

Japanese submarine sunk by an American ship. See World war II

Liberty ship in World War II was the "Patrick Henry" launched September 27, 1941. She was built by the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipbuilding Company, Baltimore, Md., in 244 days and delivered December 30, 1941, at Baltimore, Md., to the United States Maritime Commission who transferred her to the Lykes Bros. Steamship Company, Inc., of New Orleans, La. She had an overall length of 441 feet 6 inches, a beam of 57 feet, a depth of 37 feet 4 inches, a total displacement of 14,100 tons and a general cargo capacity of 9,146 tons. She had single-screw steam reciprocating propulsion and on her first voyage [to Alexandria, Egypt] the average speed was 11.19 knots. She was sponsored by Mrs. Henry Agard Wallace, wife of the Vice President. The first captain was Richard Gailard Ellis.

Lifeboat. See Lifeboat

Lightship. See Lightship

Mail delivery by steamboat. See Postal service

Merchant ship formally blessed at a launching ceremony was the "Rio Hudson" of the Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc. on November 27, 1940 by the Right Reverend Francis Taitt, Bishop of Pennsylvania Protestant Episcopal Diocese at the yards of the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Chester, Pa. She had a 17,500 tons displacement and carried 197 passengers.

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Merchant ship of the U.S. commanded by a Negro captain was the "Booker T. Washington," a Liberty ship launched by the California Shipbuilding Corporation at Wilmington, Del., September 29, 1942. She was commanded by Captain Hugh Mulzac, the first Negro to hold an unlimited mariners license. She arrived at her first port, London, England, February 12, 1943. (*John Beecher—All Brave Soldiers; The Story of the S.S. Booker T. Washington*)

Mine layer was a 32-foot steam launch used August 1872 at the Engineer School of Application. It made eight knots and carried a dozen men. (*Col. Henry Larcom Abbot—Material of the Submarine Mining Service of the U.S.A.*)

Motorboat. See Motorboat

National ship in a federal drydock. See Drydock

Naval post office aboard a naval vessel. See Post office

Naval ship with a plural name was the destroyer "The Sullivans" launched April 4, 1943 at San Francisco, Calif. It was named for five brothers of Waterloo, Iowa, George Thomas Sullivan, Francis Henry Sullivan, Joseph Eugene Sullivan, Madison Abel Sullivan and Albert Leo Sullivan, who enlisted January 3, 1942, and were lost when the cruiser "Juneau" was sunk November 15, 1942, in a battle off Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands.

Naval vessel of the United States to display the American flag around Cape Horn was the "Essex," commanded by Captain David Porter which left the Delaware capes on October 27, 1812 with a crew of 287, and 32 marines, and arrived at Valparaiso, Chile, on March 14, 1813. (*David Porter—Journal of a Cruise Made to the Pacific Ocean by Captain David Porter in the United States Frigate "Essex" in the Years 1812, 1813 and 1814*)

Naval vessel of the United States to sail around the Cape of Good Hope to the west coast of the United States was the "Constellation" which left Boston, Mass., December 1840. Stopping first at Rio de Janeiro, she proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to China. On the return voyage, she anchored in Monterey Bay, Calif., September 15, 1843.

Naval vessels to sink an enemy submarine were the U.S.S. "Fanning" and the U.S.S. "Nicholson." On November 17, 1917, at 4:10 P.M. in Lat. 57:37 North, Long. 8:12 West, the U.S.S. "Fanning" while in convoy sighted the periscope of a submarine. The "Fanning" headed for the spot and dropped depth charges. The U.S.S. "Nicholson," one of the vessels of the convoy, speeded to the spot and also dropped depth charges. The German submarine U-58 came to the surface. The

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"Nicholson" fired three shots from her stern while the "Fanning" headed for the submarine and fired her bow gun. After three shots the crew of the submarine came on deck and surrendered. The submarine sank shortly afterwards. The commanding officer of the "Fanning" at the time was Lieutenant Commander Arthur Schuyler Carpenter and the commanding officer of the "Nicholson" was Lieutenant Commander Frank Dunn Berrien.

Navy vessel constructed as a minelayer was the U.S.S. "Terror" (CM-5) whose keel was laid September 3, 1940. She was launched June 6, 1941 at Philadelphia, Pa., and commissioned July 15, 1942. The ship displaced 5,875 tons standard, 8,640 at load speed, had an overall length of 454 feet 10 inches, beam of 60 feet 2 inches. She cruised at 20 knots, mounted four 5-inch 38-caliber dual purpose guns and two twin 40-millimeter anti-aircraft guns.

Navy vessel equipped to lay mines was the cruiser "Baltimore" which was commissioned January 7, 1890 and served during the Spanish-American war as a cruiser. After being decommissioned, she was converted into a minelayer and re-commissioned as such on March 8, 1915. During World War I she saw considerable service in this assignment.

Newspaper published at sea. See Newspaper

Ocean-going brokerage office. See Brokerage

Oil tanker was the "Charles" of Antwerp, Belgium which plied between the United States and Europe from 1869 to 1872. She contained 59 iron tanks, arranged in rows at the bottom of her hold in the 'tween decks, having a bulk capacity of 7,000 barrels (794 tons). (*Victor Ross—Evolution of the Oil Industry*)

Packet line, and the best known, was the Black Ball Line, out of New York to Liverpool. It began in 1816 with sailings on the first of each month. The original ships were the "Amity," "Courier," "Pacific" and "James Monroe" of 400 tons each. Additional sailings were added later for the sixteenth of each month. During the first nine years, ships of this line averaged twenty-three days for the transatlantic crossing (*Arthur Hamilton Clark—The Clipper Ship Era*)

Post office aboard a naval vessel. See Post office

Racing shell was "The Harvard," a six-oared forty-foot rudderless round bottom white pine boat built in 1857 by James Mackay of Brooklyn, N.Y., for the Harvard Boat Club of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. It was 26 inches wide and weighed 50 pounds. (*James Wellman—The Story of the Harvard-Yale Race 1852-1912*)

Radar commercial installation aboard a commercial carrier operated by an American

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SHIP—*Continued*
company was installed April 27, 1946 on the S.S. "African Star" of the American South African Line, Inc. and placed in operation on May 1, 1946 at which time she made her maiden voyage from New York City. The equipment, supplied by the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., was known as the "Mariner."

Radio broadcast of a drama from a ship at sea. See Radio broadcast

Radio telephone ship-to-shore conversation. See Radio telephone

Revenue cutter was the "Massachusetts," the keel of which was laid in 1791 in the yard of [William] Searle and [Joseph] Tyler at Newburyport, Mass. She had one deck and two masts and cost \$1,440. She was one of ten revenue cutters authorized August 4, 1790 (1 Stat. L.175) at a cost of \$10,000 to be paid out of the duties on goods imported. The master was John Foster Williams and the first mate Hezekiah Welch, both of whom were appointed March 21, 1791. (*Horatio Davis Smith—Early History of the U.S. Revenue Marine Service or U.S. Revenue Cutter Service*)

Revenue cutter and navy cooperation took place July 10, 1798 when the "Governor Jay," 14 tons and 70 men, and the "General Greene," 10 guns and 54 men, of the revenue cutter service were placed under the command of Commodore John Barry, of the Navy who was cruising between Nantucket, Mass., and Cape Henry, Va. (*Horatio Davis Smith—Early History of the U.S. Revenue Marine Service or U.S. Revenue Cutter Service*)

Rivetless cargo vessel was built by the Charleston Dry Dock and Machine Company, Charleston, S.C., for the Texas Oil Company and was launched February 1930. The entire hull was put together by the arc welding process under a new system of dove-tailed lock notched plates, and only 11,000 pounds of welding wire were used instead of 18,000 pounds of rivets. A 20 per cent to 25 per cent saving in hull construction cost was effected by using the welding process. The boat had a ten-foot draft and a cargo capacity of 120 x 23 feet.

Rotor ship to dock in an American port was the "Baden-Baden" which arrived in New York Harbor May 9, 1926, in command of Captain Peter Callsen. She was equipped with two 45-foot towers, 9 feet in diameter, which rotated at 120 revolutions per minute maximum speed. The ship was invented by Anton Flettner and sailed from Hamburg, Germany, via the Canary Islands. She attained a speed of 9½ knots. (*Anton Flettner—Story of the Rotor*)

SOS from a ship. See Radio distress signal

Schooner built in America was launched at Cape Ann (Gloucester), Mass., in 1714. It was built by Henry Robinson. (*John James Babson—History of Gloucester, Mass.*)

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Schooner (five masted) was the "David Dows" built at the Bailey Brothers Shipyard, Toledo, Ohio, and launched April 21, 1881. She had a keel length of 260 feet and a length overall of 275 feet. Her breadth of beam was 37½ feet with an average depth of hold of 18 feet. She had five masts with top masts, 162 feet high, a gross tonnage of 1,418 tons and a 1,347 net tonnage. She was owned by M. D. Carrington, Toledo, Ohio, and her first captain was Joseph Skeldon. She was lost off Whiting, Ind., on Thanksgiving Day 1889. (*Henry Hall—Report on the Shipbuilding Industry of the U.S.*)

Schooner (four masted) to be built was the "William J. White" which was launched at Bath, Me., in June 1880.

Schooner (seven masted steel) was the "Thomas W. Lawson" built at Quincy, Mass., by the Fore River Ship and Engine Company for the Coastwise Transportation Company of Boston, Mass. The contract was signed January 25, 1901, the keel laid November 1, 1901, and launched July 10, 1902. Her over-all length was 403 feet 4 inches, her beam 50 feet and her depth 35 feet 3 inches. Her sail area was 40,617 square feet. The masts alone weighed about 17 tons apiece, excluding the rigging of three tons for each. Her tonnage was 4,914 net tons and 5,218 gross tons, and her carrying capacity 8,100 tons.

Schooner (six masted) was the "George W. Wells" built by Holly Marshal Bean at Camden, Me., and launched July 1, 1900. She was 340 feet over-all, with a beam of 48 feet 6 inches, and a depth of 23 feet. She had a net tonnage of 2,745 and cost \$125,000. The captain was John G. Crowley. (*Reuel Robinson—History of Camden and Rockport, Maine*)

Seaplane tender designed and built for the United States Navy was the U.S.S. "Curtiss" authorized by Congress, July 30, 1937 (50 Stat.L.544). Her keel was laid April 25, 1938, and she was launched April 20, 1940, at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation Yard, Camden, N.J. She was 527 feet 4 inches over-all and had a standard displacement of 8,625 tons. Her contract price was \$9,943,000. Three other vessels had been used as seaplane tenders, U.S.S. "Wright" originally a lighter-than-air craft tender; U.S.S. "Jason" and U.S.S. "Langley," both originally fleet colliers.

Seatrain was built in 1928 by the Sun Shipbuilding Company of Chester, Pa., for the Seatrain Lines, Inc., which inaugurated a service on January 12, 1929, between New Orleans, La., and Havana, Cuba. Loaded freight cars are hoisted from the railroad rails and placed aboard the seatrain which accommodates 95 railroad cars. The seatrains have been named after the cities they serve, New York, New Orleans, Havana, etc.

Ship (American) attacked by a German submarine was the "Nantucket Chief" from Port Arthur, Tex. (christened "Gulflight" in

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1913) a 5,189-ton tanker, 3,262 net tonnage, 360 feet long, which was torpedoed May 1, 1915, off the Scilly Isles.

Ship at sea broadcast. See Radio broadcast

Ship brokerage office. See Brokerage

Ship built by the English was "The Virginia of Sagadahock" launched from the banks of the Sagadahoc River (now the Kennebec) by the Popham colonists in 1607. Moss was used for calking and shirts were used for the sails. (*Henry Ernest Dunnack—The Maine Book*)

Ship built on the Pacific coast was the "Northwest America," a schooner of forty tons, commenced June 11, 1788. It was built, launched and equipped at Friendly Cove in King George's Sound (now Nootka Sound) abreast of the village of Nootka, British Columbia. Robert Funter was master. The ship was captured June 9, 1789 by Spain. (*John Meares—Voyages Made in the Year 1788 and 1789 from China to the Northwest Coast of America*)

Ship built to cross the Atlantic ocean was a pinnace, a light sailing ship, built by the Huguenots of Jean Ribaut's expedition at Port Royal, S.C., in 1562. In the winter of 1562-1563, about thirty of them endeavored to return to France. They ran out of food and water and killed La Chere, one of their crew, whose "flesh was divided equally among his fellows." They reached the French coast but were rescued by an English ship which took them to Queen Elizabeth. (*Francis Parkman—France and England in North America*)

Ship captured by American forces in the Spanish American War. See Spanish American war

Ship constructed by the Federal Government was the "Chesapeake" built at the Navy Yard, Gosport, Va., under authority of March 27, 1794 "to provide a naval armament" (1 Stat.L.350) which authorized the President to obtain six ships by purchase or otherwise, equip and employ four ships to carry 44 guns each and two ships to carry 36 guns each, to protect our commerce from the Algerines. The marine yard was lent to the government by Virginia, and Captain Richard Dale was appointed its superintendent. Work commenced in 1794 but as peace was concluded in 1796, the work was discontinued. Work was again undertaken in 1797, after materials on hand had been sold, with Commodore Samuel Barron as superintendent of the yard. The "Chesapeake" was launched in December 1799. (*Edward Phelps Lull—History of the United States Navy Yard at Gosport, Va.*)

Ship equipped with a masthead sea anchorage for a dirigible was the U.S.S. "Patoka." While the "Patoka" rode at anchor

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on August 15, 1925, off Newport News, Va., the ZR1, "Shenandoah" "landed," after which she was towed about twenty miles.

Ship from the Atlantic coast to anchor in a Californian port was the "Otter" of Boston, commanded by Captain Ebenezer Dorr. She carried six guns and twenty-six men and arrived at Monterey October 29, 1796 where she remained until November 6, 1796. (*Hubert Howe Bancroft—History of California*)

Ship from which a long-range rocket was launched was the airplane carrier "Midway." On September 6, 1947, a captured German V-2 rocket was fired from the flight deck while the ship was several hundred miles off the east coast of the United States. The rocket traveled about six miles. Rear Admiral John Jennings Ballentine commanded the task group of which the U.S.S. "Midway" commanded by Captain Albert Kellogg Morehouse was the flagship.

Ship launching broadcast. See Radio broadcast

Ship permitted to enter port without stopping for quarantine procedure was the British S.S. "Cameronia" which arrived February 1, 1937, at the port of New York. Ships which complied with certain health requirements were permitted to enter under a system of radio pratique for passenger vessels. During the first six months, 84 vessels of 9 nationalities representing 19 lines used radio pratique 471 times. Originally the arrangement applied only to New York, later it was extended to include Boston, Mass.

Ship to capture an enemy ship after the Revolution was the U.S.S. "Constellation," a 36-gun frigate of 1,265 tons, launched September 7, 1797, at Baltimore, Md. On February 9, 1799 off the island of Nevis, West Indies, the "Constellation" in command of Commodore Thomas Truxton met the French frigate "Insurgente" inflicting seventy casualties while the "Constellation" suffered only four.

Ship to carry the United States flag around the world was the "Columbia," a 212-ton vessel which sailed from Boston, Mass., September 30, 1787 under Captain Kendrick. She was accompanied by the sloop "Washington" under Captain Robert Gray, who exchanged commands with Captain Kendrick, and completed the trip, returning to Boston on August 9, 1790. The trip took three years and covered a distance of 41,899 miles. They explored the Queen Charlotte Islands and discovered the straits of Juan de Fuca and the mouth of the Columbia River. (*Rupert Sargent Holland—Historic Ships*)

Ship to circumnavigate the world with but one in the crew was manned by Captain Joshua Slocum. He sailed from Boston, Mass., on April 24, 1895, in a little sloop called "The Spray." She was 36 feet 9 inches long, 14 feet 2 inches wide, and 4 feet 2 inches in depth with

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SHIP—Continued

9 tons net tonnage, and cost \$553.62. The complete round trip of 46,000 miles was completed on July 3, 1898 when Captain Slocum sailed into Fairhaven, Mass., harbor where the boat was built. (*Captain Joshua Slocum—Sailing Alone Around The World*)

Ship to shore air mail service. See Air mail service

Ship to shore commercial telephone service. See Radio telephone

Steam propelled frigate was the "Demologos" or "Fulton, the First" of 2,475 tons built by Robert Fulton for the United States Navy. Her keel was laid June 20, 1814, and she was launched October 29, 1814, at Brown's Ship Yard, New York City. She was made of wood five feet thick and had a center-wheel propulsion. Her length was 156 feet on deck, breadth of beam 56 feet, and depth 20 feet. She drew 8 feet of water. The hull was built by A.&N. Adam and Noah Brown. She cost \$320,000. She carried thirty 32-pound carronades and two Columbiads, the latter each carrying a 100-pound red-hot ball. The guns were mounted in a battery protected by massive wooden sides. (*Charles Beebe Stuart—The Naval and Mail Steamers of the U.S.*)

Steam whaler was the "Pioneer" whose first trip was made April 28, 1866, to November 14, 1866 under Captain Ebenezer Morgan. She had been converted in 1865 by Thomas W. Williams of New London, Conn., from a government transport. It was crushed in the ice in 1867. (*Clifford Warren Ashley—The Yankee Whaler*)

Steam whaler built as a whale boat was "The Mary and Helen" built at Bath, Me., in 1879, registered September 8, 1879, from New Bedford, Mass., in command of M. V. B. Milard. She was 420.5 tons, length 138 feet 2 inches; breadth 30 feet 3 inches; and depth 16.06 feet.

Steamboat was built by William Henry in 1763. He built an engine and model stern-wheel boat which was tested on the Conestoga Creek at Lancaster, Pa. The trials demonstrated that the invention was unsuccessful. John Fitch invented a successful steam-engine in 1787 and in 1807 Robert Fulton built the "Claremont" which made the first run from New York City to Albany. (*Alex Harris—Biographical History of Lancaster County, Pa.*)

Steamboat built in America to cross the Atlantic Ocean was the "Savannah," a 350-ton full rigged wood boat, designed by Daniel Dod of Elizabeth, N.J. She was built at Corlear's Hook, New York, at the shipyards of Crocker and (Francis) Fickett and launched August 22, 1818. She had one inclined direct-acting low-pressure engine of 90 horsepower. The trial trip from New York City to Savannah, Ga., was made March 28, 1819. The "Sa-

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vannah" sailed May 22, 1819, from Savannah, Ga., and arrived at Liverpool, England, June 20, 1819. Steam power was used for only eighty hours during the trip. Moses Rogers was the captain and Steven Rogers, the first officer. She had 32 staterooms, but no passengers dared make the trip. (*John Elfreth Watkins—The Log of the Savannah—Smithsonian Report 1890*)

Steamboat built on the Pacific Coast for the government was the 453-ton side-wheel "Saginaw" built by Peter M. Donahue in 1860 at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Calif. The "Saginaw" was wrecked at Ocean Island in the Pacific, October 29, 1870. (*George Henry Read—The Last Cruise of the Saginaw*)

Steamboat (double decked) was the "Washington" built by Captain Henry Miller Shreve at the mouth of Wheeling Creek, Wheeling, Va. (now Wheeling, W.Va.). Her keel was laid September 10, 1815, and she was launched June 4, 1816. She arrived at her first destination, New Orleans, La., on October 7, 1816. Previously, engines had been placed in the hull. Shreve placed the machinery on the deck in a horizontal position, instead of in an upright position. Since that left no room on the deck for passengers, he added another deck. He built two high-pressure engines, 24-inch cylinder, 6-foot stroke, unconnected, each one operating a side wheel, which enabled the pilot to go ahead on one wheel and reverse on the other, thus turning the boat around in its own length, 148 feet. (*Florence L. Dorsey—Master of the Mississippi*)

Steamboat engine built in America for a screw-propelled vessel was installed in the "Vandalia," launched December 1, 1841, and enrolled April 14, 1842, at the port of Oswego, N.Y. It was designed by John Ericsson and built by Captain Sylvester Doolittle. It had two vertical cylinders, 14 inches in diameter, the stroke of which was 22 inches. Ericsson had built two previous engines which were installed in English boats. The "Vandalia" was 91 feet long, her beam was 20 feet 2 inches with a depth of hold of 8 feet 3 inches. Her displacement was 138 tons. She was the first screw-propelled vessel on the Great Lakes. (*Robert Dollar—One Hundred and Thirty Years of Steam Navigation*)

Steamboat on the Great Lakes was the "Walk-in-the-Water," 135 feet long, 338 tons gross tonnage, built at Black Rock, Buffalo, N.Y., for McIntyre & Stewart and launched April 4, 1818. The first trip was on October 10, 1818, when she left Buffalo, N.Y., with 100 passengers, bound for Detroit, Mich. The "Frontenac," built by Teabout and Chapman, launched September 7, 1816, only plied on Lake Ontario.

Steamboat on the Pacific coast was the "Beaver" tested May 16, 1836 under steam at Vancouver, Washington. She entered the Willamette River, Oregon, May 31, 1836 on her

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maiden voyage, ran down the river under steam and entered the lower reaches of the Columbia River near Vancouver. She was 101.4 feet long with a depth of 11 feet, 20 feet in the beam and a tonnage of 109.12. The engines, built by Bolton & Watt of England, were not installed when the ship left Gravesend, England on August 27, 1835 shortly after it was completed. (*Robert Carlton Clark—History of the Willamette Valley, Oregon*)

Steamboat patent was issued by the state of Georgia to Isaac Briggs and William Longstreet on February 1, 1788 through the General Assembly at Augusta, Ga. This was the first and only patent issued by Georgia, authority having been vested by the Articles of Confederation which were then in vogue. The steamboat worked but was not practical. It was equipped with a boiler, two cylinders and a condenser.

Steamboat service (regular) across the Atlantic was commenced by the "Great Western" and "Sirius." Both ships arrived in New York City on April 23, 1838, the "Sirius" having completed the trip from London in nineteen days and the "Great Western" from Bristol in fifteen days. They were built by Isambard Kingdom Brunel, the celebrated English engineer. (*New York Albion—April 28, 1838*)

Steamboat service (regular) to California via Cape Horn was established by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in 1849. The S.S. "California," 1,050 tons, left New York October 6, 1848, stopped at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Valparaiso, Callao and Paita, Peru and arrived at Panama on February 1, 1849 where she took on 350 passengers. Further stops were made at Acapulco, San Blas, Mazatlan, Mexico and at San Diego, Monterey and San Francisco, Calif., where she arrived February 18, 1849, at which place most of the crew deserted to work in the gold fields. Captain Cleveland Forbes was in command. This trip started a semi-monthly mail service between New York and Panama and a monthly service between Panama and Oregon. (*Theodore Henry Hittell—History of California*)

Steamboat service round-the-world (regular passenger) was inaugurated by the S.S. "President Harrison" of the Dollar Steamship Line which sailed from San Francisco, Calif., February 1924. Cruise steamers, however, had made trips previously, usually one trip a year.

Steamboat to carry a man was built by John Fitch. On August 27, 1787, his boat plied up and down the Delaware River at the speed of three miles an hour. The boat was propelled by twelve large wooden paddles, six in tandem fashion along each side of the boat, alternately dipping into and drawing out of the water. The action of the paddles was the same as that used by the Indians in paddling a canoe. (*Carl Weaver Mitman—The Beginning of the Mechanical Transport Era*)

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Steamboat to make an ocean voyage was the "Phoenix," one hundred feet long, built at Hoboken, N.J., by Robert Livingston Stevens in conjunction with his father, John Stevens. On June 10, 1809 she went from New York City to Philadelphia, Pa., by sea, navigating the Atlantic from Sandy Hook, N.J., to Cape May, N.J. under the command of Moses Rogers. (*Richard Cornelius McKay—South Street*)

Steamboat to make regular trips was designed by Robert Fulton. Under his supervision the hull of the "Clermont" was built by Charles Brown, a shipbuilder of New York. A Boulton & Watt engine was installed, and the boat made ready for its trial trip on August 7, 1807. She made a trip to Albany, a distance of 150 miles in 32 hours and returned in 30 hours. (*Robert Henry Thurston—Robert Fulton, His Life and Its Results*)

Steamboat to pass through the Panama Canal was the craneboat "Alex. La Valley," a self-propelled steamer on January 7, 1914. Commercial traffic was inaugurated August 15, 1914. The first passage of commercial cargo was on May 18-19, 1914; the first vessel to make a direct continuous voyage from ocean to ocean through the canal was the tug "Mariner" on May 19, 1914; the first regular merchant vessel to transit the canal in commercial service was the "Ancon" on August 15, 1914; and the first merchant vessel to use the canal on a voyage between ports beyond the canal terminal was the "Arizonan" on August 15-16, 1914. The first Army transport which transited the canal was the "Buford" on September 9, 1914 en route from San Francisco, Cal., to Galveston, Texas. (*Darrell Hevenor Smith—The Panama Canal, Its History, Activities and Organizations*)

Steamboat to sail down the Mississippi was the "New Orleans," which left Pittsburgh, Pa., in September 1811 under the ownership and guidance of Nicholas J. Roosevelt. She arrived at New Orleans, La., October 1, 1811. The crew consisted of a captain, engineer, pilot, six sailors, two female servants, a waiter, cook and a Newfoundland dog. Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt were the only passengers. The "New Orleans" cost \$38,000 (*Maryland Historical Society Fund Publications—No. 4—John Hazlehurst Boneval Latrobe—The First Steamboat Voyage on the Western Waters*)

Steamboat to successfully employ electricity for light was the "Columbia" (309 feet long; 38 feet 5 inch beam; 23 feet 3 inch hold; net tonnage 1,746 tons) of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, built at Chester, Pa., which plied between San Francisco, Calif., and Portland, Ore. A four-dynamo "A" type dynamo was placed in operation on May 2, 1880, in the passenger rooms and main salons which operated successfully for fifteen years, when a larger dynamo was installed.

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SHIP—*Continued*

Steamboat to employ electric lights was the "Jeannette," owned by James Gordon Bennett, acquired by act of Congress of February 27, 1879 (20 Stat.L.323) which authorized "the Secretary of the Navy to accept for the purpose of a voyage of exploration by way of Bering Straits the ship 'Jeannette' tendered by James Gordon Bennett for that purpose" at no government expense. She sailed from San Francisco, Calif., July 8, 1879, under command of Lieutenant Commander George Washington De Long, U.S.N. Unsuccessful attempts were made to use an electric system to light the sixty 16-candlepower lamps from October 14 to 30, 1879. On January 19, 1880, the "Jeannette" sprang a leak from pressure of ice and sank June 13, 1881, having been drifting uncontrollably since September 6, 1879. (*George Washington De Long—The Voyage of the Jeannette*)

Steamboat with a twin-screw propeller was built by John Stevens at Hoboken, N.J., in 1803 who patented the engine on April 11, 1803. It successfully navigated in New York Harbor in 1804. The boat was 25 feet long and 4 feet wide and had two 5-foot screw propellers with four blades set at an angle of 35°. It was operated by a double direct-acting non-condensing engine with a 4½-inch cylinder and a 9-inch stroke. (*George Henry Preble—A Chronological History of the Origin and Development of Steam Navigation*)

Steamship passenger line between United States ports and Europe to fly the American flag was the Ocean Steam and Navigation Company, service commencing with the sailing of the "Washington" from New York City on June 1, 1847 for Bremen, Germany with 120 passengers. She had four decks, three masts and a full length effigy of George Washington as a figurehead. She was 260 feet long, had a 39 foot beam and a 31 foot depth hold. The "Hermann" was later added to the service. (*U.S. Department of Commerce—Trade Promotion Series No.129, Shipping and Shipbuilding Subsidies*)

Steel sailing vessel was the "Dirigo," built by Arthur Sewall & Co., Bath, Me., and launched February 3, 1894. George W. Goodwin was the first captain. The "Dirigo" had a gross tonnage of 3,004 tons, net 2,855 tons, length 310.0, width 45.15 and depth 25.6 feet. She had two full decks and carried 13,000 square yards of canvas. (*Mark William Hennessy—The Sewall Ships of Steel*)

Steel vessels of the United States Navy were the cruisers "Atlanta," "Boston," "Chicago" and the despatch boat "Dolphin" authorized by Congress March 3, 1883 (22 Stat.L.477). The hulls were built by John Roach and Sons, Chester, Pa., and the machinery at the New York Navy Yard. The "Atlanta" and the "Boston" were 270 feet 3 inches long and 42 feet wide, and had horizontal back-acting engines and cylindrical tubular boilers. The

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"Chicago" was 325 feet long and 48 feet 2 inches wide. (*Report of the Secretary of the Navy for 1883—Volume 1*)

Streamlined steamship to arrive in the United States was the "Arctees," of British nationality, which sailed from Nicolaieff, Russia, on April 17, 1934, and arrived at Boston, Mass., on May 14, 1934.

Submarine. *See* Submarine

Telephone conversation with a ship at sea. *See* Radio telephone

Telephone ship-to-shore commercial service. *See* Radio telephone

Torpedo boat, worthy of the name, was the "Lightning" built in 1876 at Bristol, R.I., by John Brown Herreshoff and Nathanael Greene Herreshoff. She was 58 feet long and had a speed of about twenty miles an hour. (*U.S. Navy Department—Report of the Secretary—1902*)

Trading ship sent to China was the "Empress of China," a 360-ton privateer which was commanded by Captain John Green. She left New York February 22, 1784, arrived in Canton, China, August 28, 1784, left China on the return voyage December 28, 1784, and returned to New York May 11, 1785. Her owners made a profit of \$30,727 on a \$120,000 investment which was financed by Robert Morris, Peter Whiteside and William Whiteside. (*Foster Rhea Dulles—The Old China Trade*)

Transatlantic trip by rowboat. *See* Rowing

Transoceanic newspaper published on a ship. *See* Newspaper

Troopship torpedoed. *See* World War I

Tugboat (Diesel electric) was placed in service in 1929 on the Warrior River, Ala., by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. The power plant includes two 550-horsepower Diesel engines. Each propeller was driven by a double motor rated at 400 horsepower. The length of the tow was limited to seven barges.

Tugboat (steam) was the "Rufus King" built in 1825 by Smith and Dimon for the New York Dry Dock Company to tow vessels to and fro from their railway at the foot of east Tenth Street, New York City. She was 102 feet long and 19 feet wide and had a square engine of 34" cylinder by 4' stroke. (*John Harrison Morrison—American Steam Navigation*)

Turreted frigate in the U.S. Navy was the U.S.S. "Roanoke," originally a wooden screw steam frigate built at the Norfolk Navy Yard under authorization of Act of Congress of April 6, 1854. She was launched December 13, 1855, and made her trial trip in 1857. She was

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altered to an ironclad in 1862-1863 by the Novelty Iron Works, New York, and transferred to the New York Navy Yard, April 16, 1863. She had three revolving turrets of the Ericsson type and two pilot houses, and her battery on July 9, 1863 consisted of two 15-inch; two 11-inch, and two 150-pounder rifle guns. The alteration was not found satisfactory, the hull not being strong enough to sustain the weight. She was sold in 1883.

Two-way radio between a submarine and a ship. See Radio telephone

Warship (American built) to enter European waters was the sixteen-gun brig, the "Reprisal" which, on December 4, 1776 under the command of Captain Lambert Wickes, conveyed Benjamin Franklin who was traveling incognito to Auray, France, to obtain French assistance. On the way over she captured two vessels, and two others in the Bay of Biscay, one of which was the King's packet plying between Falmouth and Lisbon. This was the first capture by the American colonists of a ship in enemy waters and the first attempt to block and destroy English commerce at the source.

Warship builder was Joshua Humphreys, "father of the American Navy," appointed June 28, 1794 by General Henry Knox as Constructor or Master Builder at an annual salary of \$2,000. On March 27, 1794, Congress passed an "act to provide a naval armament" (1 Stat. L. 350) which authorized four ships of 44 guns and two of 36 guns. In 1794, Humphreys constructed the first of the naval war vessels, the "Constitution," "Constellation," "Chesapeake," "President," "The United States," and numerous other ships. Humphreys served until October 26, 1801. (*Edward Phelps Lull—History of the United States Navy Yard at Gosport, Va.*)

Warship built on inland waters was the torpedo boat "Ericsson" which was launched on the Mississippi at Dubuque, Iowa, on May 12, 1894. She was a triple-screw steam vessel of 120 tons and carried three guns and a crew of twenty-three. She cost \$113,500.

Warship captured by a commissioned officer of the U.S. Navy was the British warship "Edward." Captain John Barry of the 16-gun brig "Lexington" met her April 17, 1776, off the Virginia coast, captured her and conveyed her to Philadelphia, Pa. (*William Bell Clark—Gallant John Barry*)

Warship docked in a government drydock. See Drydock

Warship fleet to circumnavigate the globe left Hampton Roads, Va., on December 16, 1907, in command of Rear Admiral Robley Dunglison Evans who relinquished his command on May 9, 1908 to Rear Admiral Charles Stillman Sperry. The fleet left San Francisco,

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Calif., on July 7, 1908, and returned to Hampton Roads on February 22, 1909, stopping at Honolulu, Auckland, Sydney, Melbourne, Manila, Yokohama, Amoy, Colombo, Suez and Gibraltar en route. The fleet was made up of the "Connecticut," "Vermont," "Kansas," "Minnesota," "Georgia," "Nebraska," "New Jersey," "Rhode Island," "Louisiana," "Virginia," "Missouri," "Ohio," "Wisconsin," "Illinois," "Kentucky," "Kearsarge," and several auxiliary vessels. (*U.S. Navy—Information Relative to the Voyage of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet Around The World*)

Warship named for a Negro was the U.S.S. "Harmon," a destroyer launched July 25, 1943, at the Fore River Plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, Mass. It was named for Leonard Roy Harmon of Cuero, Tex., a mess attendant, who shielded a shipmate from enemy fire at the Battle of Guadalcanal, November 12-13, 1942, and was posthumously awarded the Navy Cross.

Warship propelled by electricity was the U.S.S. "New Mexico" which was built at the Navy Yard, New York. The keel was laid on October 14, 1915. She was launched April 23, 1917, and commissioned May 20, 1918. The "New Mexico" is 624 feet in length, displaces 30,000 tons and carries twelve 14"-guns and twelve 5"-guns. (*Records in Office of Naval Intelligence. Navy Dept. Wash, D.C.*)

Warship regularly commissioned, by authority derived from the United Colonies with definite orders to attack the enemy, was the schooner "Hannah" commanded by Captain Nicholson Broughton of Marblehead, Mass. His order was dated September 2, 1775. The crew consisted of a detachment of soldiers from the Essex County Regiment of Marblehead, Mass.

Warship to circumnavigate the globe was the U.S.S. "Vincennes" which left New York, August 31, 1826 for the Pacific by way of Cape Horn, under the command of Commander William Bolton Finch (afterwards known as William Compton Bolton). She returned in 1829 by way of the Cape of Good Hope, arriving at New York on June 8, 1830. (*Early Voyages of American Vessels to the Orient. Vol. 36. U.S. Naval Institute. Proceedings*)

Warship with propelling machinery below the waterline and out of reach of hostile shot was the screw-warship, "Princeton" which was designed by John Ericsson in 1841. Her length on deck was 164 feet, beam 30½ feet; displacement, 954 tons. The wood hull was built at the U.S. Navy Yard under supervision of Captain Robert Field Stockton and the machinery by Merrick and Towne, Philadelphia, Pa. She was launched December 10, 1843 at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., and cost \$212,615.00. She carried two long 225-pound wrought iron guns and twelve 42-pound cannonades. On February 28, 1844, while on a demonstration run, one of the guns exploded

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SHIP—*Continued*
killing several of the distinguished visitors. (*Samuel John Bayard—A Sketch of the Life of Commodore Robert F. Stockton*)

Whaleback steamer to cross the Atlantic was the S.S. "Charles W. Wetmore" which sailed from Duluth, Minn., on June 11, 1891, with a cargo of grain for Liverpool, England. She was 265 feet long, 38 feet in the beam with a 24-foot hold, net tonnage 1,075 with a dead capacity of 3,000 tons.

Yacht was the "Jefferson," a 22-ton sloop. She was constructed in Salem, Mass., in 1801 by Christopher Turner for Captain George Crowninshield. She was 35 feet 10 inches long, 12 feet 4 inches wide and had a 6-foot depth. She was first rigged as a schooner, afterward as a sloop. (*Arthur Hamilton Clark—History of Yachting*)

SHIPPING

Automatic steering gear for ships, or Gyro-Pilot, called "Metalmike" was installed on the "John D. Archibold" of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and tested April 7, 1922.

Coastal shipping service was established in 1831 by Thomas Lowery Servoss. He outfitted five packet ships that ran regularly between New York and New Orleans.

Embargo. *See* Embargo act

Ship subsidy was "to provide for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries, and for other purposes." The act (5 Stat.L.739), approved March 3, 1845, authorized the Postmaster General to make contracts with citizens of the United States for the carrying of mail in American vessels, by American citizens. The rate paid per letter for mail to Mexico and the West Indies was 10 cents a half ounce, 20 cents an ounce and 5 cents for each additional half ounce; for ports not less than three thousand miles away the rate was 24 cents a half ounce, 48 cents an ounce and 15 cents for each additional half ounce. (*Royal Meeker—History of Shipping Subsidies*)

United States Shipping Board was established by the Shipping Act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat.L.728) "to regulate carriers by water in the foreign and interstate commerce of the U.S." On December 22, 1916, five commissioners were nominated, Bernard Nadel Baker, William Denman, John A. Donald, John Barber White and Theodore Brent, all of whom were confirmed by January 23, 1917. (*Dorrel Hevenor Smith and Paul Vernon Betters—The United States Shipping Board*)

SHIRT FACTORY of importance was established at Boston, Mass., in 1848 by Oliver Fisher Winchester.

SHOE

Shoe was manufactured in 1628 by Thomas Beard who came over on the "Mayflower."

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Shoes were imported prior to that date from England. The colonists learned how to make moccasins from the Indians which were so well liked that as early as 1650 they were exported to England.

Rubber shoe manufacturer. *See* Rubber

SHOE MANUFACTURING MACHINE was the McKay stitching machine which revolutionized shoe manufacturing methods. It was invented by Lyman Reed Blake of Abington, Mass., who obtained patents No. 29,561 and 29,775, July 6, 1858. The upper was lasted upon the insole by means of tacks driven through the insole and clinched against the steel bottom of the last. The outsole was then attached to the insole and upper by the McKay sewing machine which made a chain-stitch through and through to the inside of the shoe. The surface of the insole was then covered by a lining. It was introduced in the factory of William Porter & Sons, Lynn, Mass., in 1861. It was probably operated by foot power. (*Frederic Augustus Gannon—Short History of American Shoemaking*)

SHOE MEASURING STICK was introduced as early as 1657. A dispute arose in court with regard to sizes and the court was informed that William Newman of Stamford, Conn., "hath an instrument in his hand which he brought out of England, which is thought to be right to determine the question between the buyer and the seller." The court "did ordain that the said instrument should be procured and sent to New Haven."

SHOE PEG was invented by Joseph Walker of Hopkinton, Mass., in 1818. Prior to his invention, all shoe soles were sewn.

SHOE PEGGING MACHINE was operated by Charles D. Bigelow at his shop in Jacob Street, New York City, in the "Swamp" district, in 1852.

SHOOT-THE-CHUTES was built by Captain Paul Boyton in 1894 at Coney Island, N.Y.

SHOOTING GALLERY (MECHANIZED) that was fully automatic was invented in 1890 by Charles Wallace Parker of Abilene, Kan., whose first sale was made to Leon Brownie of Houston, Texas.

SHOOTING STAR. *See* Astronomy

SHORTHAND BOOK was printed in 1728 by S. Keimer in Philadelphia, Pa., and was offered as a premium to anyone purchasing three shillings worth of useful books. (*Charles Evans—American Bibliography*)

SHORTHAND REPORT of a trial was made by John Llywellin, Clerk of the Council, who was instructed by Lord Baltimore to record the proceedings held in the Provincial Court, St. Johns, Md., on November 15, 1681. The Justices Tailoor, Stevens and Diggins found Josias Fendall guilty of mutiny on

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March 26, 1681, and sentenced him to pay "40,000 pounds of Tobacco for a fine, Be kept in safe custody at your own proper costes and charges untill you shall have paid the same and after the same is paid to be for ever banished out of this Province." (*Maryland Archives—Vol. 5*)

SHORTHORN CATTLE AUCTION SALE. *See* Animals

SHOT TO LAND ON AMERICAN SOIL. *See* World War I

SHOT TOWER. *See* Ordnance

SHOULDER PATCH. *See* Army insignia

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA. *See* Army insignia

SHOVEL

See also Steam shovel

Shovel (steel) was manufactured in 1774 by Captain John Ames at West Bridgewater, Mass.

SHOW. *See* Automobile show

Baby show	Horse show
Dog show	Magic lantern show
Exposition	Milch goat show
Fair	Poultry show

SHOWBOAT. *See* Theater

SHOWERS AND PUBLIC BATHS. *See* Bathhouse

SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT. *See* Breakfast food

SHRINERS. *See* Freemasons

SIAMESE TWINS were first brought to Boston, Mass., by Robert Hunter on August 16, 1829. They were known as Chang and Eng [Bunker]. They were born April 15, 1811, at Bangesau, Siam, of a Chinese father and a Sino-Siamese mother. They were joined at the waist by a cartilaginous band about four inches long and eight inches in circumference. They grew to be about five feet two inches in height, and, since they faced in the same direction, could walk, run and swim. They were exhibited throughout the United States and later in Europe. They were married in April 1843 to the Misses Sarah and Adelaide Yates. Chang had ten children and Eng nine children. They died within three hours of each other on January 17, 1874.

SIDEWALK (traveling) was installed at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 to convey passengers from one part of the fairgrounds to the other. It traveled at two speeds, three and six miles an hour, and accommodated 5,610 persons.

THE FIRST**SIEVE**

Sieve was produced in 1768 at Philadelphia, Pa., by John Sellers. They were used principally by millers.

Wire sieves were manufactured commercially in 1834 by Edwin Gilbert of Gilbert, Bennett & Company at Georgetown, Conn. (*One Hundred Years of Progress—Gilbert and Bennett Manufacturing Co.*)

SIGN FLASHER. *See* Electric sign

SIGNAL CORPS U.S. ARMY. *See* Army

SILK

Silk culture was started about 1623 in Virginia. The Colonial Assembly directed the planting of mulberry trees; and in 1656 another act was passed in which the culture of silk is described as the most profitable commodity for the country, and "a penalty of ten pounds of tobacco is imposed upon every planter who should fail to plant at least ten mulberry trees for every hundred acres of land in his possession." (*Linus Pierpont Brockett—Silk Industry in America*)

Silk dyers to achieve success were Edward Vallentine and Lewis Leigh who emigrated from England in 1838. They commenced business at Gurleyville, Conn., and achieved fame by producing a permanent black. (*Albert Henry Heusser—History of the Silk Dyeing Industry in the U.S.*)

Silk exportation was in 1735 when eight pounds of raw silk were exported from Savannah to England. The Trustees of Georgia reported in 1736; "The raw silk from Georgia, organized by Sir Thomas Lombe, was made into a piece of silk and presented to the queen." This entry appears in the manuscript book of the trustees. It is possible that some silk may have been sent previously from Virginia, where silk cultivation was first introduced. (*Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury Regarding the Growth and Manufacture of Silk. Washington, D.C., February 7, 1828*)

Silk loom of importance was the "Gem Silk Loom" built in 1887 by the Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. On April 23, 1887, three 40-inch 20-harness four-by-four box loom machines were ordered by the Empire Silk Company, Paterson, N.J. Crepes, chiffons or fancy pattern material requiring up to twenty harnesses could be woven on this loom.

Silk mill was erected for the Mansfield Silk Company by Rodney and Horatio Hanks at Mansfield, Conn., in 1810. In a building 12 x 12 feet an effort was made to make sewing silk and twist by the machinery they had invented and manufactured.

Silk power loom, the figure or pattern of the cloth being made up on a chain, was invented by William Crompton of Taunton, Mass., who obtained patent No. 491 on November 25, 1837 on a figure power loom.

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SILK—*Continued*
(*American Silk Journal—Thumbnail History of the Broad Silk Industry in the United States—Nov. 1931*)

Silk thread was manufactured in 1819 at Mansfield, Conn., by Rodney Hanks and Horatio Hanks.

Silk thread was placed on spools in 1849 by General Merritt Heminway. Previous to this, silk thread had been sold in skeins. The spools contained twelve yards of thread, and later were changed to contain fifty and a hundred yards. The factory in which this thread was manufactured was started in 1822 at Watertown, Conn., as Bishop & Heminway and was incorporated in 1842 under the name of M. Heminway and Sons.

SILO (of record) was constructed by Fred L. Hatch in 1873 in McHenry County, Ill. (*Thomas Ross Pirtle—History of the Dairy Industry*)

SILVER BULLION DEPOSIT. *See* Money

SILVER COIN. *See* Money

SILVER DOLLAR. *See* Money

SILVER HALF DIME. *See* Money

SILVER HALF DOLLAR. *See* Money

SILVER MILL to treat silver ore successfully and the first reducing mill to treat ore-bearing quartz was the Washoe Gold and Silver Mining Company, No. 1, located near Virginia City, Nev., formed March 1860. The mill, operated by water power, was built by Almarin B. Paul who commenced it May 25, 1860, and completed it August 9, 1860. It consisted of 24 stamps which began to crush ore on August 11, 1860. (*Department of the Interior U.S.—Monographs of the U.S. Geological Survey—1883—Vol. 4*)

SILVER MINE was the Silver Hill Mine discovered in 1838 about ten miles from Lexington, N.C. It was incorporated January 7, 1839, for \$500,000. (*Richard Cowling Taylor—Reports on the Washington Silver Mine*)

SILVER PLATING FACTORY (successful) was Rogers Brothers, Hartford, Conn., established in 1847 by three brothers, William Rogers, Asa Rogers and Simeon S. Rogers. In 1862, the factory was moved to Meriden, Conn., and they associated themselves with the Meriden Britannia Company which in 1898 was succeeded by the International Silver Company. Silverplate consists of a hard metal which is plated or coated with silver. The base metal is usually nickel-silver, a combination of copper, zinc and nickel. Prior to the introduction of silverplated ware, silverware had been made from coin silver.

SILVER STAR. *See* Medal

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SILVER WIRE SUTURE. *See* Suture

SILVERITES held their first national convention at St. Louis, Mo., July 22, 1896, and endorsed the Democratic candidates, William Jennings Bryan for President and Arthur Sewall for Vice President. The temporary chairman of the convention was Francis Griffith Newlands of Nevada and the permanent chairman was William Pope St. John of New York. (*Wayne Cullen Williams—William Jennings Bryan*)

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING. *See* Spelling reform advocate

SINGER OF OPERA IN ITALIAN. *See* Opera

SINGING CONTEST. *See* Music

SINGING TELEGRAM. *See* Telegram

SINGLE-PHASE ALTERNATING CURRENT MOTOR. *See* Electric motor

SINGLE TAX

City to adopt the single tax for local revenue purposes was Hyattsville, Md., which operated under this system from July 1892 to March 1893. The Maryland legislature empowered the Board of Commissioners to make such deductions or exceptions from or addition to the assessment made by the assessors as they might deem just. The acts were declared unconstitutional and the law abrogated. (*Arthur Nichols Young—History of the Single Tax Movement in the United States*)

Single tax national conference assembled September 1, 1890 in New York City and adopted a platform September 3. Five hundred delegates from thirty states formed a national organization, the "Single Tax League of the United States," with a national committee composed of one member from each state, and an executive committee of which William T. Croasdale was the chairman. The first noted single tax advocate was Henry George who in 1871 propounded the idea in *Our Land and Our Land Policy*. (*Joseph Dana Miller—Single Tax Year Book*)

Single tax political ticket was presented to the voters in Delaware in 1896. In September a full state ticket was nominated with Dr. Louis N. Slaughter for governor. In the election of November 6, 1896, the single tax party polled only 855 votes. The symbol or device of the party was "The Earth." (*Arthur Nichols Young—Single Tax Movement in the United States*)

SINGLE-THREAD SEWING MACHINE. *See* Sewing machine

SIT-DOWN STRIKE. *See* Strike

SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE. *See* Bicycle race

THE FIRST**SIX-MASTED SCHOONER.** *See Ship***SIX-REEL COMEDY.** *See Moving picture*

SKATE (all-metal) was marketed by Everett Hosmer Barney. In 1864 he commenced business at Springfield, Mass., as Barney & Berry. On November 29, 1904 the firm was incorporated under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, with the name "Barney & Berry, Inc." In 1919, the capital stock was purchased by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, which in 1922 moved the manufacturing business to its plant at New Haven. Barney was the first to conceive and execute the idea of fastening shoes to skates by means of a metal clamp. He obtained patent No. 52,301, covering his invention of a screw clamp skate, on January 16, 1866.

SKATING (ICE)

Figure skating international championship tournament was held March 20, 1914, at the Arena Ice Rink, New Haven, Conn., under the rules of the Skating Union of America. The ladies' single was won by Theresa Weld of the Skating Club of Boston, Mass.; the men's singles by Norman Scott of the Winter Club of Montreal, Canada. Other events were pair skating to music and waltzing.

SKATING CHAMPION

Figure skating Olympic champion. *See Olympic games*

Skating champion (ice) was Charles June of Newburgh, N.Y., who defeated recognized English contestants in 1823. The first attempt to formulate skating rules was made in 1884 by the American National Skating Association, the first president of which was W. B. Curtis.

SKATING RINK

Ice skating rink (indoors) was built by Thomas L. Rankin at Madison Square Garden, New York City in 1879. It had 6,000 square feet of surface. On February 12, 1879, a gala carnival was presented.

Roller skating rink (public) was opened at Newport, R.I., in 1866 under the auspices of James Leonard Plimpton of Boston, Mass., the inventor of the Plimpton skate. The skating rink was located in the Atlantic House, corner of Bellevue Avenue and Pelham Street on the site later occupied by the Elks Home.

SKEE BALL ALLEY was built in 1914 by the National Skee Ball Company of Coney Island, N.Y., and the first battery was operated by William A. Norwood in April 1914 at Coney Island, N.Y.

SKI CLUB

Ski club association was the Central Organization formed by ten clubs in 1891. The first meeting and tournament were held at Ishpeming, Mich., January 16, 1891. The National Ski Association was formed at Ishpeming, Mich., February 21, 1904, with Carl Tellefsen of Ishpeming as president.

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Ski club (local) was the Nansen Ski Club of Berlin, N.H., formed January 15, 1882.

Ski club (local) that was active was the Aurora Ski Club organized January 19, 1886, by twenty-eight men at Red Wing, Minn., with Christ Boxrud as the first president. Its first ski classic was held February 8, 1887, at which the two great Norwegian skiers, Mikkel and Torjus Hemmestvedt, participated.

SKI SLIDE (steel) was built November 1908 at Chippewa Falls, Wis. It was 98 feet high with concrete foundation above the ground to make it 100 feet. In 1910, the national ski tournament was held on this slide.

SKI TOURNAMENT (INTERNATIONAL) of importance was held February 10-13, 1932, at Lake Placid, N.Y., during the Olympic Games. Finland and Sweden each won an event and Norway two events.

SKI TOW (rope) was built by Robert Royce and placed in operation January 28, 1934, at Woodstock, Vt. About nine hundred yards of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch manila rope was spliced together and passed over pulleys and around a wheel attached to a tractor, and extended up the hill three hundred yards. (*Ski Bulletin Vol. 4 #7 February 2, 1934*)

SKIN GRAFTING. *See Surgical operation*

SKY-TRAIN FLIGHT. *See Aviation—Flights*

SKYSCRAPER. *See Building*

SKYWRITING

Skywriting was accomplished in New York City on December 1, 1922, by Captain Cyril Turner, Royal Air Force, who wrote "Hello, U.S.A." The following month skywriting was employed commercially.

Skywriting at night was exhibited by Andy Stinis of the Skywriting Corporation of America over New York City on September 18, 1937, when he wrote "Green River" for Oldtyme Distillers, Inc. The material used was the same as in the daytime and showed only when the moon was bright.

SLALOM OLYMPIC CHAMPION. *See Olympic games*

SLANDER PROCEEDINGS were instituted September 17, 1607, by John Robinson who accused Edward Maria Wingfield, the first governor of the Jamestown, Va., colony "of having said he, with others, consented to run away with the shallop to Newfoundland." A verdict was rendered in favor of Robinson. (*Edward Maria Wingfield—A Discourse of Virginia*)

SLATE used for roofing material was obtained from Delta, Pa., and Cardiff, Md., in 1734 by William and James Reese. (*Mining World. July 30, 1910*)

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SLAVERY

Fugitive slave law (U.S.) was passed February 12, 1793 (1 Stat.L.302). It provided for the return of fugitives from justice and from labor. "No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

Insurrection of Negro slaves occurred in South Carolina in 1739 where they greatly outnumbered the whites. The riot was promptly squelched by Lieutenant Governor William Bull. (*South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*. Jan. 1900)

Law (state) abolishing slavery was "an act for the gradual abolition of slavery," chapter 881, passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature March 1, 1780. (*Pennsylvania 10 Stat.L.67*)

Law regulating slavery was one of several "Acts and Orders made at the General Court of Election held at Warwick, R.I., this 18th day of May, anno 1652." It provided that "no blacke Mankind or white being forced by covenant bond or otherwise to serve any man or his assignes longer than Ten yeares or until they serve to be Twentie foure yeares of age, if they be taken in under fourteene, from the time of their cominge within the liberties of this Collonie, and at the end or terme of ten yeares to sett them free; as the manner is with the English servants; and that man that will not let them goe free or shall sell him elsewhere to that end that they may bee enslaved to others for a longer time, hee or they shall forfeit to the Collony Forty pounds."

Non-importation of slaves act was passed June 13, 1774 by the Rhode Island General Assembly at Newport, R.I. It provided that "no Negro or mulatto slave shall be brought in to this colony, and in case any slave shall be brought in, he or she shall be, and are hereby, rendered immediately free, so far as respects personal freedom, and the enjoyment of private property, in the same manner as the native Indians." (*Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations—Vol. 7*)

Slave emancipated was Elizabeth Freeman, "Marm Bett," owned by Colonel Ashley of Sheffield, Mass., in 1780. Mrs. Ashley endeavored to strike her sister with a red hot poker. The slave interfered, received the blow, and ran away. Judge Theodore Sedgwick of Stockbridge, Mass., defended her in a trial at Great Barrington, Mass. He granted her freedom. She died in 1829 and was buried in the Sedgwick plot.

Slavery protest of importance was made February 18, 1688 by the German Friends at a

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meeting in Germantown, Pa. They protested against the "traffic in the bodies of men" and considered the question of the "lawfulness and unlawfulness of buying and keeping Negroes." Some of the protestants were Francis Daniel Pastorius, Dirck op den Graeff, Abraham op den Graeff and Gerhard Hendricks. (*Rufus Matthew Jones—The Quakers in the American Colonies*)

Slaves were introduced at Jamestown, Va., in August 1619 by a Dutch man-of-war which sold twenty "Negars," to the planter colonists as slaves.

SLAVERY BOOK was published in Boston in 1833 by Allen & Ticknor. It was written by Lydia Maria Frances Child and entitled *An Appeal in Favor of that Class of Americans Called Africans*.

SLAVERY MAGAZINE was *The Emancipator*, issued from April 30, 1820 to October 31, 1820. It was edited and published by Elihu Embree at Jonesborough, Tenn. It was a monthly and cost \$1.00 a year.

SLAVERY NEWSPAPER. See Newspaper

SLAVERY SOCIETY. See Abolition society

SLED RUN. See Bobsled run

SLEEPING BERTHS (AIRPLANE). See Aviation

SLEEPING CAR

Pullman sleeping car was "Old No.9" built by Ben Field and George Mortimer Pullman in 1859 and placed in service September 1, 1859, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad between Bloomington, Ill., and Chicago, Ill. It was a reconstructed day coach, little more than half the length of present coaches. Except wheels and axles, it was practically all of wood. The roof was flat and so low that a tall man was likely to bump his head. The seats were adamantine. Two small wood-burning stoves furnished heat. The illumination was furnished by candles. There was a small lavatory at each end. A wash basin was in the open, the water being supplied from the drinking faucet. There were ten upper and ten lower berths with mattresses and blankets but no sheets. The upper berth was suspended about half way between the floor and ceiling at night, and by day was drawn up to the ceiling by pulleys. (*Pullman Company—Pullman Progress*)

Pullman sleeping car made of all steel was manufactured in 1907 and complied with the regulations required in the Hudson River tubes which specified that no combustible equipment be used. They were manufactured at Pullman,

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Ill., and were 74 feet long, steel-sheeted outside, with electric light obtained from an axle device. It had a low pressure vapor heat system. (*Pullman Company—Evolution of the Pullman Car*)

Pullman sleeping car that was comfortable was built by George Mortimer Pullman in 1865 at a cost of \$18,000 and was called "The Pioneer." It rested on sixteen wheels, an experiment later abandoned in favor of twelve, the present standard. The car was also longer, higher and wider than predecessors, and had the first raised upper deck and folding upper berth. It was heated by hot air furnaces under the floor, lighted with candles, and ventilated through deck windows. It was fully carpeted and the seats were covered with French plush upholstery. (*A Pioneer's Centennial—The Pullman Co.*)

Sleeping car was used in 1836 by the Cumberland Valley Railroad between Harrisburg and Chambersburg in Pennsylvania. It included four sleeping sections, each section with three bunks; no bedding was provided, and it was common for persons traveling to carry shawls which they drew over themselves when lying down in their clothes on the bunks.

Sleeping car patent was granted to Henry B. Meyer of Buffalo, N.Y., on September 19, 1854 (No 11,699) for a "mode of converting the backs of car seats into beds or lounges."

Transcontinental through Pullman sleeping car service (standard, daily, without change of cars) was inaugurated March 31, 1946 between New York City and Los Angeles when the "Imperial Forest," an all-room sleeping car of the Twentieth Century Limited left at 5:30 p.m. and arrived at Los Angeles April 3, 1946, 11:50 a.m., attached to the Sante Fe Chief. The hook-up and transfer were made at Chicago, Ill. Similarly, service started from Los Angeles, Calif., the first car arriving in New York City was the Pullman "Moencopi."

SLEEVE INSIGNIA (U.S. ARMY). See Army insignia

SLICING MACHINE was patented November 4, 1873, by Anthony Iske of Lancaster, Pa., who obtained patent No. 144,206 on a "machine for slicing dried beef." It employed an oblique knife in a vertical sliding frame.

SLITTING MILL (IRON). See Iron

SMALL CLAIMS COURT. See Court

SMALL DEBTORS' COURT. See Court

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC. See Epidemic

SMALLPOX INOCULATION. See Vaccination

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SMOKE SCREEN used for concealing the movement of troops and ships was invented in 1923 by Thomas Buck Hine. It was first demonstrated publicly on September 5, 1923, during the naval bombing tests off Cape Hatteras, N.C.

SNOW

Artificial snow from a natural cloud was produced November 13, 1946 by Vincent Joseph Schaefer of the General Electric Company who flew in an airplane over Mt. Greylock, Mass. He dispensed small dry-ice pellets over a tract about three miles long from a height of about 14,000 feet. Snow fell an estimated 3,000 feet but because of the dry condition of the atmosphere beneath the cloud, the snow evaporated before reaching the ground. Previously, he produced snow in a coldchamber on July 12, 1946.

SNOW CRUISER (automobile) for antarctic travel was designed by the staff of the Research Foundation of Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill., under the direction of Dr. Thomas Charles Poulter. It cost \$150,000 and was 55 feet 8 inches long, 19 feet 10½ inches wide, and contained living quarters, combination galley and dark room, two-way radio station, engine room, a scientific laboratory, a machine shop and a control room. It moved for the first time under its own power October 22, 1939, at Chicago, Ill. On October 24th, the Snow Cruiser was driven to Boston, Mass., where it arrived November 12, 1939, to sail November 15, 1939, on the "North Star" for the antarctic.

SNOW GOOSE. See Birds

SNOW MELTING APPARATUS was patented by Nicholas H. Borgfeldt of New York City who obtained patent No. 88,693 on April 6, 1869. It embraced the combination of a sieve and a heated surface. The mass of snow was subdivided into flakes by a sieve and then melted by a heated surface.

SNOWSHOE production for commercial purposes was undertaken in 1862 at Norway, Me., by Alanson Millen Dunham, Jr. (*Charles Foster Whitman—History of Norway*)

SOAP

Cakes of soap of uniform weight and individually wrapped were manufactured by Jessie Oakley of Newburgh, N.Y., about 1830. Cakes had been sold to grocers in large blocks from which pieces were cut as desired. He prepared one pound packages. (*Ignatius Valerius Stanley Stanislaus and P. B. Meerbolt—American Soap Maker's Guide*)

Soap in liquid form was patented August 22, 1865, by William Sheppard of New York City who was granted patent No. 49,561. It was made by mixing one pound of common soap with one hundred pounds of ammonia.

Soap powder in packages was introduced by Benjamin Talbert Babbitt about 1845. Rather

THE FIRST**SOAP—Continued**

than remelt the waste shavings of soap, he packed the shavings in boxes ranging from one and a half to two pounds. This met with instantaneous success at laundries and hotels.

Soap which floated was made by the Procter & Gamble Company in October 1879 when they manufactured "Ivory" soap at Cincinnati, Ohio. (*The Story of a Great American Industry—Procter and Gamble Co.*)

SOAP MANUFACTURER to render fats in his plant for soap stock was William Colgate who opened a factory in 1806 at 6 Dutch Street, New York City. He had learned his trade at 50 Broadway, New York City in the plant of John Slidell & Company. (*Ignatius Valerius Stanley Stanislaus and P. B. Meerbott—American Soap Maker's Guide*)

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY OF AMERICA PARTY was formed by the Brotherhood of the Cooperative Commonwealth organized by Julius Augustus Wayland and members of the American Railway Union. The first national convention was held June 7, 1898 at Chicago, Ill.

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT PARTY OF AMERICA was formed in 1898 by Eugene Victor Debs, Victor Louis Berger and Seymour Stedman, dissenters from the Social Democracy of America. The first convention was held at Rochester, N.Y., January 27, 1900. Eugene Victor Debs was the presidential candidate and Job Harriman, the vice presidential nominee. The popular vote was less than 100,000, compared with 7,200,000 cast for William McKinley of Ohio, the Republican candidate.

SOCIAL FRATERNITY. See Fraternity

SOCIAL REGISTER published was the *Society List and Club Register for the Season of 1886-7* compiled by the Society List Publishing Company, New York City. It cost \$3 and contained 381 pages; 276 devoted to a list of marriages, deaths, subscription balls, directory of clubs and names, and 105 pages to advertisers and advertisements.

SOCIAL SCIENCE SOCIETY (national) was the American Social Science Association founded in 1865 and incorporated by act of Congress of January 28, 1899 (30 Stat.L.804). An outgrowth of it was the National Institute of Social Sciences, organized in 1912 as a department, Hamilton Wright Mabie serving as president from October 1912 to October 1915. The first annual meeting was held March 20, 1914 in New York City. The Federal charter was amended by act of Congress, June 16, 1926 (44 Stat.L.751). Since then the National Institute of Social Sciences has operated as the main organization.

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT (U.S.) was approved by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt August 14, 1935 (49 Stat.L.620). It authorized the appointment of a Social Security

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Board of three members. The first appointments were, John Gilbert Winant, chairman, (6 years); Arthur Joseph Altmeyer (4 years) and Vincent Morgan Miles (2 years). The board administered grants-in-aid to the states which approved plans for assistance to the needy aged, the blind, and dependent children; it approved state unemployment compensation laws for tax credit and for administrative grants; and administered a federal system of old age benefits. The first unemployment compensation law approved by the Board was enacted November 15, 1935 by the District of Columbia. Several groups of unemployment insurance cards were issued simultaneously so that it is not known to whom the first social security card was issued. The first payment under this act was made April 27, 1937.

SOCIAL SERVICE ENDOWMENT was the White-Williams Foundation established in February 1800 as a Home for Girls, for the purpose of "providing more normal opportunities of development and inculcating good habits." The society was incorporated March 23, 1802. On September 16, 1918, the corporate name was amended to the White-Williams Foundations for Girls, and again to the White-Williams Foundation, by decree of July 6, 1920. (*Frederick Paul Keppel—The Foundation*)

SOCIALIST CONGRESSMAN. See Congressman

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF NORTH AMERICA was formed July 4, 1874, as the Social Democratic Workmen's Party of North America. The name was changed in December 1877. The first national convention was held at Newark, N.J., on December 26, 1877. The first presidential candidate was Simon Wing of Boston, Mass., who received 21,152 votes in the 1892 election. Charles Horatio Matchett of New York was the first vice presidential nominee. In the election held November 8, 1892, Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, received 5,550,000 votes.

SOCIALIST PARTY was formed March 25, 1900, at Indianapolis, Ind., by a group of secessionists from the Socialist Labor Party, led by Morris Hillquit, who united with the Social Democrat Party led by Eugene Victor Debs and Victor Louis Berger. The first national convention was held at Indianapolis, May 1, 1904.

SOCIETIES. See under names or types of organizations, e.g. academic, athletic, charitable, fraternal, professional, religious, scientific, service, and the like.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF FREE NEGROES UNLAWFULLY HELD IN BONDAGE. See Abolition society

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SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI. *See* War veterans society

SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Sociological national society was the American Sociological Society organized at Baltimore, Md., in December 1905, for the "encouragement of sociological research and discussion, and the promotion of intercourse between persons engaged in the scientific study of society." The first president was Lester Frank Ward. The first annual meeting was held at Providence, R.I., December 27-29, 1906. (*American Sociological Society—Papers and Proceedings 1906. Vol. 1*)

SOCIOLOGY PROFESSOR was Albion Woodbury Small, appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Sociology at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., effective October 1, 1892, which position he held until his retirement on October 1, 1925. In addition, he was Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Literature from 1905 to 1923. A course in sociology was offered at Bryn Mawr in 1892 by Franklin Henry Giddings, Associate Professor of Political Science.

SOCIOLOGY TREATISE was *A Treatise on Sociology; Theoretical and Practical* (292 pages), by Henry Hughes of Mississippi published at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1854. (*Mississippi Valley Historical Association Proceedings 1914-1915*)

SODA FOUNTAIN

Ornamented soda fountain was made of white Italian marble and produced in 1858 by Gustavus D. Dows of Lowell, Mass. It was typically American, adorned with spread eagles perched on the syrup cocks. In 1862, Dows invented the double-stream draft arm and cock, which allowed the use of a large or small stream. In 1863, Mr. Dows embarked on the manufacture of these fountains which he sold for \$225 each. His first patent was No. 99,170 which he obtained January 25, 1870.

Soda fountain patent was granted April 24, 1833 to Jacob Ebert of Cadiz, Ohio, and George Dulty of Wheeling, W.Va. (*Journal of Franklin Institute—Vol. 16*)

SODA (Ice cream). *See* Ice cream soda

SODA WATER was prepared by Townsend Speakman of Philadelphia, Pa., who carbonated water for Dr. Philip Syng Physick. In 1807, he added fruit juices to make it more palatable. The first soda water was dispensed regularly to patients from fountains at \$1.50 a month for one glass a day.

Soda water commercially bottled was a carbonated water prepared in 1835 by Elias Durand at Philadelphia, Pa. (*First Century of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy*)

SODA WATER MACHINE MANUFACTURER was John Matthews who opened an establishment in New York City in 1834

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exclusively for the manufacture of soda water apparatus. Various types of machines for making carbonated beverages had been made previously, however.

SODIUM VAPOR LAMPS. *See* Electric lighting

SOFT FELT HATS FOR WOMEN. *See* Hat

SOFTBALL (indoor baseball game) was played November 30, 1887, at the Farragut Boat Club, Chicago, Ill. The game was invented by George W. Hancock, a broomstick being used for the bat and a boxing glove for the ball. It was named "softball" by Walter C. Hakanson. (*George W. Hancock—Indoor Baseball Guide*)

SOIL CONFERENCE. *See* Agricultural soil conference

SOILLESS CULTURE OF PLANTS

Commercial hydroponicum (large) was established at Montebello, Calif., on December 5, 1935, by Ernest Walfrid Brundin and Frank Farrington Lyon. They installed a circulating system on which they obtained patent No. 2,062,755 on December 1, 1936, on a "system of water culture." They incorporated the company October 19, 1937, as the Chemi-Culture Company.

Commercial hydroponicum built on the roof of a building was erected in 1936 at Seattle, Wash., by George O. Brehm.

Commercial production of plants in water instead of soil was undertaken by the firm of Vetterle and Reinelt of Capitola, Calif., in February 1934. They constructed a greenhouse, 100 x 33 feet, with 100 tanks. The first planting consisted of about 2,000 begonias which due to exact regulation of humidity and food supply, grew more rapidly than if soil planted. On October 12, 1935, tomato plantings were made which grew to fifteen feet in height within six or eight months.

Hydroponic description was William Frederick Gericke's "Aquaculture, A Means of Crop Production" published December 1929 in the *American Journal of Botany*. (Vol. 16 No. 10 p.862) The term "hydroponics" for soilless crop production was first used in an article "Hydroponics-Crop Production in Liquid Culture Media" published February 12, 1937, in *Science* (Vol 85 No.2198 p.177). Previously crops were grown in sand beds, mounted over nutrient solutions held in tanks. (*A. H. Phillips—Gardening Without Soil*)

Private soilless garden to grow vegetables and flowers was created in 1931 by William Frederick Gericke at his home at Berkeley, Calif. (*New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. October 8 1932*)

SOLAR MOTION PICTURES. *See* Moving picture

THE FIRST**SOLDIER VOTE.** *See* Army vote

SOLDIERS' HOMES (national) put into operation were the Eastern Home at Togus, Me.; the Central Home at Dayton, Ohio and the Northwestern Home at Milwaukee, Wis. in 1867. These were authorized by act of Congress of March 21, 1866 (14 Stat.L.10) an "act to incorporate a national military and naval asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States." (*Records in Bureau of National Homes—Veterans Administration Bureau. Wash. D.C.*)

SOLDIER'S MEDAL. *See* Medal

SOLICITOR GENERAL of the United States was Benjamin Helm Bristow who was appointed October 4, 1870, by President Ulysses Simpson Grant and served to November 12, 1872. (*David Willcox—Memorial of B. H. Bristow*)

SOLO AIRPLANE FLIGHT AROUND THE WORLD. *See* Aviation—Flights

SORORITY (women's Greek letter society) was Kappa Alpha Theta which was founded January 27, 1870, at Indiana Asbury University, now De Pauw University, in Greencastle, Ind. Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority of Monmouth, Ill., was organized in March 1870, but it did not make its public appearance until October 13, 1870. (*William Raimond Baird—American College Fraternities*)

See also Woman's club (Woman's secret society)

SOS. *See* Radio distress signal

SOUND ABSORBING MATERIAL (rigid insulating board) perfected for use in buildings was invented by Carl Gebhard Muench of St. Paul, Minn., who obtained patent No 1,153,512 on September 14, 1915 on a "thermo non-conductor" known as "Insulite." The invention consisted of a rigid thermal insulation using groundwood screenings as a fiber source. The first board machine built to make a fibrous board in one thick continuous layer was installed at International Falls, Minn., where production was started May 15, 1914. Sugar cane bagasse was also found to be a satisfactory fiber for making insulation board and its manufacture was commenced August 10, 1921 in Marrero, La., by the Celotex Corporation, Chicago, Ill., under the trade name of "Celotex."

SOUND MECHANISM TO CREATE SPEECH SOUNDS. *See* Voice mechanism**SOUND-ON-FILM MOVING PICTURE.** *See* Moving picture

SOUP COMPANY to introduce and market a canned condensed soup was the Joseph Campbell Preserve Company of Camden, N.J. The

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idea was originated by Dr. John Thompson Dorrance. The product was introduced in 1899 and the company became the Campbell Soup Company in 1915.

SOUSAPHONE was manufactured by the C. G. [Charles Gerard] Conn Company, Ltd., Elkhart, Ind., from designs suggested by John Philip Sousa. The first model was the "bell up" type. The first "bell front" instrument, such as used today, was made in 1908.

SOUTH POLE FLIGHT. *See* Aviation—Flights

SOYBEAN FACTORY (successful commercial) was built by Augustus Eugene Staley at Decatur, Ill., in 1922. The beans were run through an expeller, the oil removed to within 4 per cent and the residue or cake sold to the feed industry for use in commercial feeds or to the farmer who mixed the meal with other ingredients as a protein supplement.

SPA opened to the public was deeded to the Virginia colony in 1756 by Thomas Lord Fairfax, sixth Lord of Fairfax, "to be forever free to the publick for the welfare of suffering humanity." It was located in Bath, Berkeley county, Va., (incorporated October 1776) now Berkeley Springs, Morgan county, W.Va. It had radio-active water of 110° temperature, and was visited March 18, 1748 by George Washington. (*Bulletin of the History of Medicine—1942*)

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Army officer killed in battle in the Spanish-American war was Captain Allen Kissam Capron who was killed in action on June 24, 1898, at Las Guasimas, Cuba.

Balloon destroyed by enemy gunfire. *See* Balloon

Naval officer killed in the Spanish-American war was Ensign Worth Bagley, executive officer of the U.S.S. "Winslow," commanded by Lieut. John Baptiste Bernadou. The "Winslow" which was sent to the wharves for a closer inspection of the docks at Cardenas, Cuba, was fired upon simultaneously on May 11, 1898 by a shore battery and a Spanish gunboat. (*John Randolph Spears—Our Navy in the War with Spain*)

Ship captured in the Spanish-American war was the Spanish "Buena Ventura" which was taken April 22, 1898, by the gunboat "Nashville." Spain declared that war existed with the United States on April 24, 1898, three days after United States Minister Stewart Lyndon Woodford had his passports returned to him. On April 25th Congress declared war had existed since April 21st. Sentiment against Spain was forcefully developed when the "Maine" was blown up in the harbor of Havana by a floating mine February 15th which resulted in 260 American casualties. (*French Ensor Chadwick—Relations of the U.S. and Spain*)

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Soldier killed in the Spanish-American war was George Burton Meek who lost his life in action on board the torpedo boat "Winslow" May 11, 1898. A monument has been erected to his memory in the McPherson Cemetery, Clyde, Ohio. (*Records in Office of Naval Records and Library. Navy Dept.*)

Spanish-American land engagement took place June 24, 1898, at Las Guasimas, Cuba in which the 1st and 10th Cavalry and the Rough Riders, all unmounted, took part. Juragua was captured and eleven Spanish dead were left on the field. Sixteen Americans were killed and fifty-two wounded. (*Herbert Howland Sargent—Campaign of Santiago de Cuba*)

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR MONUMENT. *See* Monument

SPANISH MAGAZINE PUBLISHED BY STUDENTS. *See* Periodical

SPANISH NEWSPAPERS. *See* Newspaper

SPARROW. *See* Birds

SPEAKER (House of Representatives). *See* Congress (U.S.)—House of Representatives

SPECIAL DELIVERY SERVICE. *See* Postal service

SPECTROPHOTOMETER was invented by Professor Arthur Cobb Hardy of Wellesley, Mass., who received patent No. 1,987,441 on January 8, 1935, on a "photometric apparatus." This electronic device detected 2,000,000 different shades of color and produced for permanent records a chart of each color. The patent was assigned to the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., which sold the first machine May 24, 1935. (*Journal of the Optical Society of America—Feb. 1929*)

SPECULATORS (ticket). *See* Ticket speculators

SPEEDING ARREST. *See* Automobile arrest

SPELLING BOOK was printed by Stephen Daye in 1643 at Cambridge, Mass.

SPELLING REFORM ADVOCATE was Benjamin Franklin who in 1768 wrote *A Scheme for a New Alphabet and Reformed Mode of Spelling; with Remarks and Examples.* He advocated dropping C, J, Q, W, X and Y from the alphabet and substituting six other characters so "that there be no distinct sounds in the language without letters to express them." (*Noah Webster—Dissertations on the English Language*)

SPERM WHALE. *See* Whale

SPERMACEI CANDLE FACTORY. *See* Candle factory

SPINET. *See* Piano

THE FIRST

SPINNING (brass). *See* Brass spinning

SPINNING, CARDING AND ROPING MACHINES were manufactured in 1786 by Hugh Orr with the help of Robert Barr and Alexander Barr in their workshop at Bridgewater, Mass. On November 16, 1786, the Senate granted them £200 for their ingenuity and afterwards granted them a further compensation of six tickets in the land lottery of that period. (*Nahum Mitchell—History of the Early Settlement of Bridgewater, Mass.*)

SPINNING JENNY. *See* Cotton spinning jenny

SPIRITUALIST was John D. Fox of Hydeville, Wayne County, N.Y., whose house in 1848 was the mecca of the curious who wanted to hear spirit knockings and rappings. His daughters, Margaret and Catherine, continued his work and acted as mediums. (*Buffalo Medical Journal. March 1851*)

SPITTING LEGISLATION. *See* Health ordinance

SPLITTING MACHINE (LEATHER). *See* Leather

SPOILS SYSTEM was introduced by President Andrew Jackson as a reward to Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania and other supporters for their political assistance. Jackson served as President from March 4, 1829 to March 3, 1837. (*Thomas Edward Watson—Life and Times of Andrew Jackson*)

SPORTS

See also under names of specific games and sports, e.g. Baseball, Boat race, Polo; *also* Radio, Television

Amateur athletic competition (inter-club) was held September 27, 1879, by the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America at the New York Athletic Club's grounds at Mott Haven, N.Y. Twenty games were on the program. (*Frederick William Janssen—A History of American Amateur Athletics and Aquatics*)

Amateur indoor athletic games were held November 11, 1868, by the New York Athletic Club at the Empire Skating Rink at 63d Street and 3d Avenue, New York City.

Amateur outdoor athletic games were held October 21, 1871 by the New York Athletic Club on its grounds at 130th Street and Harlem River. This site was used afterwards for the foundations of the Harlem Bridge.

Athletic club was the New York Athletic Club which was organized September 8, 1868 at the Knickerbocker Cottage, 6th Avenue and 28th Street. The club was incorporated April 4, 1870.

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SPORTS—*Continued*

Cross country championships were run November 6, 1883 under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club. (*New York Athletic Club, 1929. N.Y.A.C.*)

Sports trainer (professional) was Bob Rogers who was engaged by the New York Athletic Club on May 1, 1883. Previous to this he was with the London Athletic Club.

Sports writer. See Author

SPORTS BOOK of importance was *The Sportsman's Companion, or, an essay on shooting; illustratiously shewing in what manner to fire at birds of game, in various directions and situations—and, directions to gentlemen for the treatment and breaking their own pointers and spaniels*, published in 1783 at New York City.

SPORTS MAGAZINE was the *American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine* published at Baltimore, Md., by John Stuart Skinner. The first issue appeared in September 1829 and contained fifty-six pages. Its purpose was "to serve as an authentic record of the performances and pedigrees of the bred horse." (*Benjamin Perley Poore—Biographical Sketch of John Stuart Skinner*)

SPOTTED FEVER TREATISE. See Medical book

SPRAYING DEVICE. See Paint spraying device

SPRING (oil). See Oil

SPRING MANUFACTURER was Edward Lucian Dunbar whose factory at Bristol, Conn., opened in 1845, and who specialized in coiled clock springs. They were tempered by a process invented by Silas Burnham Terry. Clocks generally used weights, except in the smaller clocks where imported springs were used.

SPRING WINDING MACHINE, in which the size of the spring helix was determined solely by fixing the angle at which the wire was forced between guides, was developed and built in 1892 by Clinton S. Marshall of the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company, Worcester, Mass.

SPRINKLER

Sprinkler to be used was the perforated pipe system invented by James Bichens Francis. The first installation was made in 1852 at the plant of the Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on the Merrimack River at Lowell, Mass. (*American Academy of Arts and Sciences—Proceedings Vol. 28*)

Sprinkler head was invented by Henry S. Parmelee of New Haven, Conn., who obtained patent No.154,076, August 11, 1874. It consisted of a perforated head containing a valve which was held closed against water pressure by a heavy spring made of low fusing material. (*Gorham Dana—Automatic Sprinkler Protection*)

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Sprinkler system patent was No.131,370, granted to Philip W. Pratt of Abington, Mass., September 17, 1872. Cords and fuses were attached to a valve, which when melted opened the valve, releasing a stream of water.

SQUASH CHAMPION

Squash racquets champion to win the U.S.A. Squash Racquet Single championship was John A. Miskey of the Overbrook Golf Club, Philadelphia, Pa., who won the championship in 1907.

Woman to win the U.S.A. Women's Squash Racquets Single championship was Eleanor R. Sears of the Harvard Club, Boston, Mass., who won at the Round Hill Club, Greenwich, Conn., January 16-19, 1928. Forty players entered. She won three of the four matches with Miss A. Boyden of Boston, Mass.

SQUASH CLUB

Squash tennis organization (national) was the National Squash Tennis Association, formed March 20, 1911, at the Harvard Club of New York City. The officers were John W. Prentiss, president; J. O. Low, vice president, Alfred Stillman, secretary and C. M. Bull, treasurer. (*National Squash Tennis Association Official Handbook 1912*)

SQUASH TOURNAMENT under the National Squash Tennis Association was held at the Harvard Club, New York City, April 8, 9, 10, 1911. Forty entries from thirteen clubs played. The champion was Alfred Stillman, 2d, who defeated J. W. Prentiss on April 10, 1911, by scores of 15 to 5, and 17 to 15.

STABILIZED AIRPLANE. See Aviation

STADIUM

Cement stadium was the Harvard Stadium, Cambridge, Mass., constructed by the Aberthaw Construction Company, Boston, Mass., under the direction of Professor Lewis Jerome Johnson and Joseph Ruggles. The general architectural design was worked out by George Bruns de Gersdorff. The outer walls measured 527 x 420 feet and were divided into 37 reinforced concrete sections. The stadium was completed in the spring of 1904. Its capacity was 40,000. The colonnade was added in 1910 and the steel stands in 1929. The first football game played there was the Harvard-Dartmouth game of November 14, 1903, won by Dartmouth 11-0.

Municipal stadium was the Golden Gate Park Stadium, San Francisco, Calif., completed in 1907. It was oval shaped and covered a thirty-acre field. It had two entrances, one on the north and one on the south side, through tunnels twenty feet wide and ten feet high under a ¾ mile trotting track sixty feet wide which encircled the stadium. Bicycle races were held, November 29, 1906, before completion.

School stadium was in Tacoma, Wash., and was dedicated June 10, 1910. It was 250 feet

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wide at the narrowest point next to the curve and 400 feet wide at the open ends. It cost \$150,000 of which \$100,000 was borne by the School District and \$50,000 was obtained through the sale of five-year passes at \$10 each. Frederick Heath was the architect and L. A. Nicholson, the engineer. .

STAGE COACH INTER-CITY SERVICE was inaugurated November 9, 1756, between Philadelphia, Pa., and New York City by John Butler, Francis Holman, John Thompson and William Waller.

STAINED GLASS. *See* Glass

STAINLESS STEEL HYDROPLANE.
See Aviation—Airplane

STAIRWAY (moving). *See* Escalator

STAMP. *See* Postage stamp

STAMP (trading). *See* Trading stamp

STAMP ACT REPUDIATION was made on November 23, 1765, by the Court of Frederick County, Frederick, Md. The British Stamp Act levied by England under King George III placed a tax of one shilling on every pack of playing cards, ten shillings on every pair of dice, etc. These twelve "immortal judges" strenuously opposed England's impost legislation by declaring that "all proceedings shall be valid and effectual without the use of stamps." (*Souvenir of Historic Frederick—Marken and Bielfeld, Inc.*)

STAMP CATALOG. *See* Postage stamp catalog

STAMPED ENVELOPE. *See* Postage stamp

STANDARD TIME. *See* Time (standard)

STANDARDIZATION OF PRODUCTION. *See* Factory standardization of production

STANDARDS BUREAU (FEDERAL) was established by act of Congress of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat.L.1449) effective July 1, 1901, which made the office of Standards, Weights and Measures a separate bureau. The first director was Samuel Wesley Stratton. Prior to this, the office of Standard Weights and Measures was a unit of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Treasury Department. On July 1, 1913, it became the National Bureau of Standards under the Department of Commerce.

STAR PHOTOGRAPH. *See* Photograph

"STAR SPANGLED BANNER." *See* National anthem

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STARTING GATE (Electric). *See* Electric starting gate

STATE

State admitted to the Union after the ratification of the Constitution by the original thirteen colonies was Vermont, on March 4, 1791, authorized by Act of Congress of February 18, 1791 (1 Stat.L.191). Vermont was formed of the New Hampshire Grants over which both New York and New Hampshire claimed jurisdiction. In 1777 she declared herself an independent commonwealth, the Republic of Vermont, and elected Thomas Chittenden as the first colonial governor. He was also the first state governor, serving to 1797. (*Hinland Hall—History of Vermont*)

State admitted to the Union on the Pacific coast was California on September 9, 1850. The first state governor was Peter Hardeman Burnett, a Democrat, who served from 1849 to 1851. (*Hubert Howe Bancroft—History of California*)

State admitted to the Union west of the Mississippi River was Missouri on August 10, 1821. The first governor of the new state was Alexander McNair, a Democrat, who served from 1820 to 1824. (*Perry Scott Rader—The History of Missouri*)

State constitution was that of Massachusetts which was adopted on May 16, 1775 by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts. The motto of the state was *Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem*—"With the sword she seeks peace under liberty." The constitution was temporary. A new constitution was framed at Boston, Mass., September 1, 1779 and was completed March 2, 1780. It was ratified by a two-thirds vote. John Hancock served as the first governor under it. (*James Quayle Dealey—Our State Constitutions*)

State re-admitted to the Union after the Civil War was Tennessee, on July 24, 1866. Its new constitution was adopted on January 9, 1865, and ratified on February 22, 1865. (*James Welch Patton—Unionism and Reconstruction in Tennessee 1860-1869*)

State to abolish both entail and primogeniture was Georgia whose constitution of February 5, 1777, abrogated those two bulwarks of the ancient regime. (*Virginius Dabney—Liberalism in the South*)

State to provide universal manhood suffrage. *See* Suffrage

State to ratify the Federal Constitution was Delaware, on December 7, 1787. The constitution was ratified December 6, 1787, and signed December 7, 1787, by all thirty members of the convention. Thomas Collins who was president of Delaware at that time automatically became the first state governor. (*George Herbert Ryden—Delaware, The First State in the Union*)

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STATE—*Continued*

State to ratify the twentieth ("lame duck") amendment was Virginia, on March 4, 1932, before the state had received formal notification of the amendment from the government.

State to repudiate a debt was Mississippi in 1842. The Sovereign State of Mississippi sold \$5,000,000 worth of bonds in June 1838 to pay for 50,000 shares in the Union Bank of Mississippi. The bank became hopelessly insolvent in 1840, and in 1842 the legislature denied that the state was under legal or moral obligation to pay the bonds in question. (*William Amasa Scott—The Repudiation of State Debts*)

State to secede from the Union. *See* Secession

States admitted to the Union simultaneously were North and South Dakota. The Admission Act was signed February 22, 1889, by President Grover Cleveland. Each state held a constitutional convention beginning July 4, 1889 and both held the ratifying election October 1, 1889. President Benjamin Harrison signed the proclamations of admittance without knowing which was which. Both states were admitted to the Union, November 3, 1889. The first governor of North Dakota was John Miller, of South Dakota was Arthur Calvin Mellette, both Republicans. Washington and Montana were admitted by the same enabling act, but their proclamations were not signed until a few days later.

STATE ATLAS. *See* Atlas

STATE BOUNDARY DECISION. *See* Supreme court decision

STATE CAPITOL. *See* Capitol

STATE COLLEGE. *See* College

STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. *See* Agricultural school

STATE DEPARTMENT (U.S.)

Consul under the Department of State. *See* Diplomatic service

State Department (U.S.) was established by an "act for establishing an executive department to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs" approved July 27, 1789 (1 Stat.L.28). The name was ordered changed to the Department of State by act approved September 15, 1789 (1 Stat.L.68).

State Department (U.S.) Negro official was Dr. Ralph Johnson Bunche who was appointed January 4, 1944, as Divisional Assistant, Division of Political Studies, Department of State. On July 1, 1946, Dr. Bunche went on leave without pay from the Department of State to work with the United Nations. On March 23, 1947, he was transferred from the Department of State to the United Nations. On December 3, 1947, he became chief of the secretariat of the United Nations Palestine Commission.

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State Department (U.S.) Secretary was Thomas Jefferson who was appointed by President George Washington. John Jay, who served as Secretary for Foreign Affairs for the Continental Congress from December 21, 1784, was held over without appointment or commission and continued, though not officially, to superintend the department under the Constitution until Thomas Jefferson took office as Secretary of State on March 22, 1790. (*Gaillard Hunt—The Department of State of the United States*)

STATE LAW CODE. *See* Law Codification (state)

STATE MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HYGIENE PROFESSORSHIP. *See* Medical instruction

STATE PARK. *See* Park

STATE POLICE. *See* Police

STATE REFORMATORY FOR BOYS. *See* Prison

STATE TAX. *See* Tax

STATE THEATER. *See* Theater

STATE UNION CATALOG. *See* Library catalog

STATE UNIVERSITY. *See* College

STATION (AIR PASSENGER INTERNATIONAL). *See* Aviation

STATISTICAL BOARD (CENTRAL). *See* Central statistical board (U.S.)

STATISTICAL SOCIETY of importance was the American Statistical Association organized November 27, 1839, at Boston, Mass., "to collect, preserve and diffuse statistical information in the different departments of human knowledge." The constitution was adopted December 11, 1839, and the association incorporated February 5, 1841. The first president was Richard Fletcher who served from December 1839 to January 1844. The first annual meeting was held February 5, 1840 at Boston. (*John Korene—History of Statistics*)

STATUARY GROUP. *See* Marble statuary group

STATUE. *See* Bronze statue; Monument

STEAM AUTOMOBILE. *See* Automobile

STEAM BATHS. *See* Bathhouse

STEAM DISTRIBUTION PLANT of importance was the New York Steam Corporation, 16 Cortlandt Street, New York City, formed July 26, 1880. The first boiler plant was erected in the block bounded by Cortlandt, Dey, Greenwich and Washington Streets, and contained 48

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boilers of 250 horsepower each. It had a chimney 225 feet high. On September 19, 1881 it consolidated with the Steam Heating and Power Company of New York, a smaller organization. The first distribution of steam from a central plant in New York City was made March 3, 1882 to the United Bank Building, 88-92 Broadway. Within nine months, the service had been extended to sixty-two customers. (*New York Steam Corporation—Fifty Years of New York Steam Service*)

STEAM-DRIVEN MOTORCYCLE. See Motorcycle

STEAM ELEVATOR. See Elevator (suspended)

STEAM ENGINE

Steam engine was imported from England. It was accompanied by Josiah Hornblower who has been recognized as America's first steam engineer. He left London, England, on the S.S. "Irene" June 6, 1753, and arrived in New York City, September 9, 1753. The engine was delivered to the copper mine of Colonel John Schuyler in New Barbadoes Neck, now North Arlington, N.J., September 25, 1753. Its only use was to pump water from the mine. It was assembled, installed and placed in service on March 12, 1755. (*Leonor Fresnel Loree—First Steam Fire Engine in America*)

Steam engine that was practical was manufactured by Oliver Evans of Philadelphia in 1795. In 1799 he introduced a high-pressure-type engine which because of its lightness and cheapness was ideally suited to the needs of the simple colonial industries. (*Journal of the Franklin Institute, July, 1886*)

STEAM FIRE ENGINE. See Fire engine

STEAM FRIGATE. See Ship

STEAM HEATED BUILDING. See Building

STEAM HEATED FACTORY. See Factory

STEAM HEATING SYSTEM. See Heating system

STEAM LOCOMOTIVE. See Locomotive

STEAM OPERATED AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLE was the "Orukter Amphibolos" or "amphibious digger" invented in 1805 by Oliver Evans of Philadelphia, Pa. He was commissioned by the Philadelphia Board of Health to manufacture a scow and he built a steam vehicle 30 feet long and 12 feet wide which was equipped with wheels so that it could operate either on land or water. It was equipped with a chain of buckets which brought up mud when it was employed as a scow. In July 1805, he propelled it a distance of about a mile and a half, from his shop to the Schuylkill River. It then operated a stern paddle wheel and navigated down to the Delaware junction. (*Greenville Bathe and Dorothy Bathe—Oliver Evans*)

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STEAM PRESSING MACHINE. See Pressing machine

STEAM PROPELLED FERRYBOAT. See Ferryboat

STEAM PROPELLED FRIGATE. See Ship

STEAM SHOVEL was invented in 1838 by William S. Otis of Philadelphia, Pa., who obtained patent No.1,089 on February 24, 1839, on a crane for excavating and removing earth. It was first used on the Western Railroad in Massachusetts. (*Civil Eng. and Arch. Jour. April, 1843*)

STEAM THRESHING MACHINE. See Thresher

STEAM TOWBOAT. See Ship

STEAM TUGBOAT. See Ship

STEAM TURBINE. See Turbine

STEAM WHALER. See Ship

STEAM WHISTLE (locomotive). See Locomotive steam whistle

STEAMBOAT. See Ship

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE (U.S.) was established by act of Congress, July 7, 1838 (5 Stat.L.304) for the "better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam." Inspectors were appointed by district judges of U.S. Courts and received \$5 for each inspection. They gave the owners a certificate stating the age of the boat and soundness of the vessel. An annual inspection was required. (*Lloyd Milton Short—Steamboat Inspection Service*)

STEAMER CHAIR. See Chair

STEAMSHIP. See Ship

STEEL

Armor plate contract (U.S.N.). See Armor plate contract U.S.N.

Bessemer steel converter used commercially was erected by the Eureka Iron and Steel Works in 1864 at Wyandotte, Mich., on the site of what is now the public library. The steel was made in a 2½ ton experimental converter by William Franklin Durfee, using the Kelly-pneumatic process.

Bessemer steel track. See Railroad track—railroad rails of Bessemer steel

Cast steel for plows was made by William Woods at the steel works of Jones and Quigg, Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1846. The plows were made by John Deere at Moline, Ill. (*James Moore Swank—History of the Manufacture of Iron in all Ages*)

THE FIRST**STEEL—Continued**

Continuous sheet steel mill was designed by John Butler Tytus and built by the American Rolling Mill Company, Ashland, Ky., in 1922. It consisted of an arrangement of machines that passed sheet steel through a series of mills in a tandem train at a high speed, and replaced the old much slower methods. Operations began in 1924.

Manganese steel was manufactured in 1892 by the Taylor Iron and Steel Company at High Bridge, N.J.

Manganese steel for railroad tracks was manufactured August 28, 1894, by William Wharton, Jr. and Co., Inc. at High Bridge, N.J. The first rail frog with a cast manganese steel plate was installed at Fulton Street and Boerum Place, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Open hearth furnace for the manufacture of steel by the Siemens-Martin process was built in 1868 by Frederick J. Slade for Cooper Hewitt & Company, owners of New Jersey Steel & Iron Company at Trenton, N.J. The furnace was ready for operation in December, 1868. (*James Moore Swank—History of the Manufacture of Iron in All Ages*)

Ski slide (steel). See Ski slide

Steel was manufactured in May 1728 by Samuel Higley of Simsbury, Conn., and Joseph Dewey of Hebron, Conn. In May 1728, Higley employed three workmen in a "curious art, by which to convert, change and transmute common iron into good steel, sufficient for any use" and requested a ten-year monopoly from the state. (*Report of the U.S. Commissioner of Patents—1850*)

Steel mill to install an electrical machine was the Edgar Thomson Works of the Carnegie Steel Company at Braddock, Pa. A two-light arc machine, operated by belt drive from a line shaft, was installed in the blast furnace machine shop in 1882. (Homestead Works of Carnegie Steel Company as well as other plants in the east also claim to have been first.) The first installation of electric motor driven rolls was made in the Edgar Thomson Works of the Carnegie Steel Company at Braddock, Pa., in their No. 3 Mill in October 1905.

STEEL ANALYSIS LABORATORY was established in 1862 by William Franklin Durfee. He designed the machinery to test the Kelly process for making steel on a large scale and supervised the making of the first Bessemer steel in America at Wyandotte, Mich., by the Kelly-pneumatic process. (*Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute. Vol LVI. 1899*)

STEEL BOILER PLATE. See Boiler plate

STEEL BRIDGE. See Bridge

STEEL CUT NAILS. See Nails

STEEL DAM. See Dam

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STEEL FISHING ROD. See Fishing rod

STEEL FRAME BUILDING. See Building

STEEL HULL FERRYBOAT. See Ferryboat

STEEL HYDROPLANE. See Aviation—Airplane

STEEL MAIL CAR. See Car (Mail car)

STEEL PASSENGER RAILROAD COACH. See Car

STEEL PEN. See Pen

STEEL PIER. See Pier

STEEL POSTAL CAR. See Car (Mail car)

STEEL PROPELLER BLADE (hollow). See Aviation

STEEL PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR. See Sleeping car

STEEL RAIL. See Railroad track

STEEL RAILWAY BRIDGE. See Bridge

STEEL SAILING VESSEL. See Ship

STEEL SCHOONER. See Ship

STEEL SHAFT GOLF CLUB. See Golf clubs

STEEL SHOVEL. See Shovel

STEEPLE (building). See Building

STEEPLECHASE was held October 26, 1869, at Jerome Park, Westchester County, New York by the American Jockey Club. Seven horses participated. The race was won by Oysterman, Jr., a five-year-old, owned by Colonel D. McDaniel. Between 15,000 and 20,000 witnessed the inaugural race.

STEERING GEAR (automatic). See Ship

STELLAR SPECTRUM PHOTOGRAPH. See Photograph

STENOGRAPHY BOOK. See Shorthand book

STENOTYPE for printing a legible text in the English alphabet at a high reporting speed was invented by John Celinergos Zachos of New York City who received patent No. 175,892 on April 11, 1876, on a "typewriter and phonotypic notation." The type is fixed on eighteen shuttle bars, two or more of which may be simultaneously placed in position. The impression is given by a plunger common to all the bars.

STEREOSCOPE was invented by Oliver Wendell Holmes, the poet in 1861. Two pictures are placed side by side, separated by a partition, and viewed through two lenticular

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prisms, which slightly magnify them and combine them into one. He did not attempt to patent it. (*John Torrey Morse—Letters of O. W. Holmes*)

STEREOTYPE

See also Labor-saving device

Automatic plate-casting and finishing machine for stereotype printing was invented by Henry Alexander Wise Wood. It was called the Autoplate and was adopted by the New York Herald in 1900. This stereotyping machine greatly increased the speed at which newspapers could be printed. (*The Reorganization and Reconstruction of the Newspaper Printing Press—American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Feb. 7, 1929*)

Curved stereotype plate was cast by Charles Craske in 1854 in New York City for a Hoe rotary press and used by the New York Tribune. On August 31, 1861, the Tribune was printed from curved whole pages. (*George Adolf Kubler—A Short History of Stereotyping*)

Stereotype printing attempt was made in 1745 at Philadelphia, Pa., by Benjamin Mecom, a nephew of Benjamin Franklin. He commenced casting plates for the New Testament but never finished them. (*John Luther Ringwalt—Encyclopedia of Printing*)

Stereotyped book. See Book

Stereotypers (successful) were David and George Bruce who established the firm of D & G. Bruce at New York City in 1813. They designed their machinery and molds based on those in use in England and had them cast in New York City. The business remained in the family until 1895 when it was sold. (*Robert Francis Salade—Handbook of Electrotyping and Stereotyping*)

STERILAMP. See Electric lighting

STERILIZATION LEGISLATION was enacted by Indiana, March 9, 1907, (Indiana Ch. 215) for eugenic, punitive and therapeutic reasons, and was entitled "an act to prevent the procreation of criminals, idiots, imbeciles and rapists." One hundred and twenty operations were performed under the law. The constitutionality of the law was challenged and on May 11, 1921, the Supreme Court of Indiana, in the case of Williams vs. Smith, held it unconstitutional, because it denied the appellee due process of law. A sterilization bill had been passed by the Pennsylvania legislature on March 21, 1905, but was vetoed by Governor Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker. (*Jacob Henry Landman—Human Sterilization*)

STEWARDESS (air). See Aviation

STOCK EXCHANGE. See Brokerage

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STOCK QUOTATION BOARDS were of slate and were manufactured by Mount and Robertson of New York City in 1889.

STOMACH WASHING with a tube or syringe was accomplished by Dr. Philip Syng Psysick in 1800 at Philadelphia, Pa. His procedure is described in his *Account of a New Mode of Extracting Poisonous Substances from the Stomach* which appeared in the *Eclectic Report and Analytic Review*, 3:111-13, 1813. (*Charles Caldwell—A Discourse Commemorative of Philip Syng Physick, M.D.*)

STONE BRIDGE. See Bridge

STONE CRUSHER of value was built by Eli Whitney Blake of New Haven, Conn., who obtained patent No. 20,542, June 15, 1858, on an "improvement in machines for crushing stones." It had upright convergent jaws, one fixed and one movable. The stones descended by gravity into pits and were sorted by screens. It was first used in 1859 at Hartford, Conn., on a road construction job.

STONE PAVEMENT. See Road

STORAGE BATTERY AUTOMOBILE. See Automobile

STORAGE BATTERY BOAT. See Motor boat

STORAGE TANK (GAS). See Gas

STORY (detective). See Detective story

STOVE

See also Electric cooking experiment; Electric stove

Stove for heating was a cast iron wood-burning open box which stood out from the chimney and caused heat from its back and sides to be thrown into the room. It was invented in 1742 by Dr. Benjamin Franklin and was called the "Pennsylvania fireplace," now called the "Franklin stove." Smoke escaped over the top of a flat chamber behind the fire, and passed downward between it and the real back of the stove, then into the chimney. Franklin would not patent his invention. The stoves were manufactured by Robert Grace, the master of Warwick furnace, in Chester County, Pa. (*Benjamin Franklin—An Account of the New Invented Pennsylvania fire-places wherein their construction and manner of operation is particularly explained; their advantages above every other method of warming rooms demonstrated*)

STOVE PATENT was granted June 11, 1793, to Robert Haeterick of Pennsylvania. His name is spelled in various ways in the early records.

STOWAWAY (aeronautical). See Aviation

STRATOLINER COMMERCIAL FLIGHT. See Aviation—Flights

THE FIRST**STRATOVISION.** *See* Television**STRAW HAT.** *See* Hat**STRAW PAPER.** *See* Paper

STRAWS (artificial) for drinking were made from paraffined manila paper rolled by hand by Marvin Chester Stone of Washington, D.C., in 1886. He obtained patent No. 375,962, January 3, 1888. Rye straws had been used previously but they proved unsatisfactory as they were generally unclean and cracked. Artificial drinking straws were made by hand until 1905 when the first machine to manufacture them successfully was made by the Marvin C. Stone Estate.

STREAMLINED ELECTRIC ENGINE.
See Locomotive

STREAMLINED FERRYBOAT. *See* Ferryboat

STREAMLINED STEAM LOCOMOTIVE. *See* Locomotive

STREAMLINED STEAMSHIP. *See* Ship

STREAMLINED TRAIN. *See* Railroad

STREET CAR

See also Car; Cable car

Electric cars commercially operated were those of the Baltimore and Hampden Line, a third-rail system which began operation on one line only on August 10, 1885, at Baltimore, Md. It continued in service for more than a year. The first cars were run over the Hampden Branch of the Baltimore Union Passenger Railway Company, which later became a part of the United Railways and Electric Company of Baltimore, Md.

Horse-drawn street cars made their appearance in New York City November 14, 1832. The cars resembled stage coaches and accommodated from eight to ten persons. Horses had been used previously to pull trains on railroad track lines. The line was operated by the Harlem Railroad Company and the tracks were laid on Fourth Avenue between Prince Street and 14th Street, New York City. (*The Industrial Museum of New York—Museum of the Peaceful Arts*)

Interurban street car line was established by Charles Lewis Henry who organized the Union Traction Company which ran its first car June 1, 1898, between Anderson, Ind., and Alexandria, Ind. The first conductor was Hadley Clifford.

Municipally owned street cars were operated December 28, 1912, in San Francisco, Calif. The Municipal Railway (overhead trolley system) commenced operation on Geary Street from Kearney Street to Thirty-third Avenue and Park with ten cars under the direction of Thomas A. Cashin, superintendent. Mayor James Rolph, Jr., acted as motorman on the

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first car. (*Financial Report of the Geary Street Municipal Railway of San Francisco—December 28, 1912—December 31, 1913*)

Street car tracks which were tieless, soundless and shockless were laid in New Orleans, La. The roadway was paved with eight inches of concrete base and three inches of wearing surface, the top of which was one and a half inches of the finest oil asphalt. The line was officially completed February 4, 1930.

Street cars with clear vision windows which presented an unobstructed view of wide areas, were installed by the Pittsburgh Railways Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1929. A new seating arrangement was introduced at the same time.

Trackless trolley system was built and placed in operation September 11, 1910, by Charles Mann between "Bungalow Land" in Laurel Canyon, Calif., and the terminal point of the Los Angeles Pacific Electric Railway Company, Los Angeles, Calif., a distance of a mile and a half. Two automobile buses were used, on top of which were trolley poles contacting overhead wires. (*John Anderson Miller—Fares, Please*)

STREET CAR COMPANY. *See* Car company

STREET CLEANING MACHINE of importance was employed by Philadelphia, Pa., on December 15, 1854. It consisted of "a series of brooms on a cylinder about two feet six inches wide, attached to two endless chains, running over an upper and lower set of pulleys, which are suspended on a light frame of wrought iron behind a cart, the body of which is near the ground. As the cart wheels revolve, a rotary motion is given to the pulleys conveying the endless chains, and series of brooms attached to them; which being made to bear on the ground successively sweep the surface and carry the soil up an incline or carrier plate, over the top of which it is dropped into the cart." (*Philadelphia Public Ledger—Dec. 16, 1854*)

STREET CLEANING SERVICE was instituted in 1757 by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia, Pa. He offered a bill to the Philadelphia Assembly and reported, "After some inquiry, I found a poor industrious man who was willing to undertake keeping the pavement clean by sweeping it twice a week, carrying off the dirt from before the neighbors' doors, for the sum of six pence per month, to be paid by each house."

STREET GAS LIGHT. *See* Gas

STREET LETTER BOX. *See* Postal service

STREET PARADE. *See* Parade

STREPTOMYCIN was isolated from a culture of a soil microbe known as *Streptomyces griseus* by Dr. Selman Abraham Waksman and

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his students (Albert Schatz, Elizabeth Bugie, Doris Jones and H. Christine Reilly) of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J., in January 1944. It was first commercially manufactured by Merck & Co., Rahway, N.J., in September 1944. This antibiotic is active against both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria as well as upon acidfast bacteria of which the organism that causes tuberculosis is most important. It is used to control certain diseases caused by gram-negative bacteria as well as gram-positive diseases which are resistant to penicillin.

STRIKE

Anti-sit-down strike decision (federal) was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States on February 27, 1939, in the case of National Labor Relations Board, petitioner against Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation, North Chicago, Ill., whose employees were on strike from February 17 to February 26, 1937. Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes wrote the opinion, Justices McReynolds, Butler, Stone and Roberts concurring, Justices Black and Reed dissenting.

Anti-sit-down strike legislation (state) was Act No. 210, an act "prohibiting the conspiring of three or more persons unlawfully to occupy, hold and possess certain buildings against the will and without the consent of the lessee thereof," passed April 9, 1937 by Vermont. The bill was introduced by Senator Ernest Walter Dunklee of Windham, Vt., and provided for penalties of not more than two years imprisonment or a \$1,000 fine.

Modern sit-down strike occurred November 13, 1933 in the packing plant of George A. Hormel and Company, Austin, Minn., when striking employees seized control. The Industrial Commission of Minnesota, of which Niels Henriksen Debel was chairman, held mediation hearings from November 16th to 18th, 1933, inclusive, and rendered a decision on December 8, 1933 affecting the specific issues involved. Various forms of stay-in strikes, slow-down strikes and refusal-to-work strikes, however, had been tried previously in other cases.

Strike took place in New York City in 1741 when the masterbakers protested against municipal regulation of the price of bread. They were tried and convicted of combining, but no sentence was passed. (*Selig Perlman—History of Trade Unionism in the United States*)

Strike in which the militia was called occurred July 21, 1828 at Paterson, N.J., when the Godwin Guards of the national militia were required to keep peace during a strike brought about by the changing of dinner hours from twelve to one in the factories. The strikers were defeated but afterwards the noon dinner hour was again established. (*Harry Lawrence Harris and John T. Hilton—History of the Second and Fifth Regiment*)

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Strike in which women participated was that of the "female weavers" of Pawtucket, R.I., who went on strike in 1824 with the male workmen. (*Florence Peterson—Strikes In the United States 1880-1936*)

Strike of women operatives occurred at the Dover Manufacturing Company, Dover, N.H., in 1828 when about four hundred women went on strike against a wage cut and a ten-hour day in the needlework trades. (*Ruth Delzell—The Early History of Women Trade Unionists of America*)

Strike settlement mediated by the United States Department of Labor was the dispute of the Railway Clerks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Commissioners of Conciliation had not as yet been appointed, but the Secretary of Labor assigned the dispute to Glossbrenner Wallace William Hanger, Chief Statistician of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, who entered the case May 24, 1913, and effected a settlement June 2, 1913.

Union strike benefit was authorized May 31, 1786 at the home of Henry Myers, Philadelphia, Pa., when twenty-six members of the Typographical Society in protest against a wage reduction agreed "that we will support such of our brethren as shall be thrown out of employment on account of their refusing to work for less than \$6 per week." They won their demands. (*George A. Tracy—History of the Typographical Union*)

STRUCTURAL STEEL BUILDING. *See* Building

STUDIO. *See* Moving picture studio

STUNT ACTOR. *See* Moving picture actor

SUBAQUEOUS HIGHWAY TUNNEL. *See* Tunnel

SUB-MACHINE GUN. *See* Ordnance

SUBMARINE

American ship sunk by a U-boat. *See* World War II

Cargo submarine to cross the Atlantic ocean and the first to cross in time of war, was the German submarine, "Deutschland," which landed at Chesapeake Bay July 9, 1916 after a sixteen-day voyage from the island of Heligoland. It unloaded its cargo at Baltimore, Md., and left on August 1st with a supply of metal and rubber, arriving in Germany on August 23, after having run the blockade. It was 315 feet long and had a 31-foot beam. Captain Paul Koenig was in command. (*Captain Paul Koenig—Voyage of the Deutschland*)

Diesel engine in a submarine. *See* Engine

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SUBMARINE—*Continued*

Japanese submarine sunk by an American ship at sea. *See* World War II

Naval vessel to sink an enemy submarine. *See* Ship

President to travel under water in a submerged submarine. *See* President

Streamlined submarine of the United States Navy was the U.S.S. "Nautilus" (N-2, formerly the V-6) built at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif. The keel was laid August 2, 1927, she was launched March 15, 1930, and commissioned July 1, 1930. Her length was 349 feet, extreme beam 33 feet 3 inches, mean draft 15 feet 9 inches, displacement 2,730 tons. She carried 2 six-inch 53-caliber guns.

Submarine built on the Great Lakes was the "Peto" constructed from prefabricated parts by the Manitowoc Shipbuilding Company, Manitowoc, Wis. The keel was laid June 18, 1941. She was launched April 30, 1942, and accepted November 21, 1942, by Commander Rudolph Frank Hans of the Ninth Naval District, and commissioned the next day.

Submarine contract of the United States Navy was awarded to the John P[hilip] Holland Torpedo Boat Company of New York City by Navy Secretary Hilary Abner Herbert on March 13, 1895 for \$150,000. It was started at the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, Md., and was 85' 3" long, 11' 6" extreme breadth, with a displacement of 168 tons. It was known as the "Plunger." It was abandoned, and all expenses and advances returned to the government when the contract was canceled in April 1900, as a contract for a newer type submarine was entered into.

Submarine disaster occurred March 25, 1915 when the F-4, commanded by Lieutenant Alfred L. Ede, sank with a loss of twenty-one men while approximately one and a half miles out of Honolulu Harbor, Hawaii.

Submarine fitted with an internal combustion engine was the "Argonaut" invented by Simon Lake and built by the Columbian Iron Works and Dry Dock Company of Baltimore, Md., in 1897. A working model had been built by Mr. Lake in 1894. He patented the engine on April 7, 1896, No.557,835, and the submarine vessel on April 20, 1897, No.581,213. The "Argonaut" was also the first submarine to salvage sunken treasure of value. On December 16, 1897, a demonstration was given on the Patapsco River during which twenty-two representatives of newspapers made short descents ranging from an hour-and-a-half to four hours.

Submarine for war purpose was the "American Turtle," built in 1776 by David Bushnell of Saybrook, Conn. It was large enough to accommodate one operator and had a hand-operated two-bladed twenty-four inch wooden screw propeller which enabled it to

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travel either forward or reverse at three knots. It had a crank which operated the rudder aft. It admitted water for descending and a hand-pump to force the water out for rising. Another screw, on the bottom, moved it vertically. On September 7, 1776, Ezra Lee endeavored to attach a torpedo time bomb to the hull of Admiral Howe's flagship, the sixty-four gun "Eagle," in New York Harbor. An explosion resulted but no serious damage occurred as the bomb drifted away from the ship. (*Connecticut Historical Society—Collections Vol. 11*)

Submarine that was practical and able to submerge was the Holland No. 9 built by the John P[hilip] Holland Torpedo Boat Company of New York City which was launched and submerged March 17, 1898 off Staten Island sound where it remained under water one hour and forty minutes. Its length over all was 53' 11", diameter 10' 3". It had a dynamite gun and one torpedo tube. It was purchased by the U.S. Navy on April 11, 1900 for \$150,000 although its cost was in excess of this amount and was placed in commission October 12, 1900.

Submarine to sink a man-of-war in actual warfare was the "Hunley," named after her designer. On the night of February 17, 1864, Lieutenant George Dixon of the Confederate forces succeeded in approaching the U.S.S. "Housatonic," a new ship of 1,400 tons displacement, in an awash condition, and sank her off Charleston, S.C., by exploding a torpedo under her bottom. The wave thrown up by the explosion swamped the submarine (because her forward hatch was open) causing the death of the crew. The submarine was built by [Horace L.] Hunley, McClintock & Watson in the shops of Parks & Lyons, Mobile, Ala., in 1863. Its interior height was five feet, breadth four feet. It made four miles an hour. Its propeller was worked by eight men by hand power. It had no provisions for storage of air. (*John Thomas Scharf—History of the Confederate States Navy, from its organization to the surrender of its last vessel*)

Telephone message from a submarine. *See* Radio telephone

Under-water telecast from a submarine. *See* Television

SUBMARINE CABLE PLOW. *See* Plow

SUBMARINE - ESCAPE TRAINING TANK was placed in operation August 15, 1930, at the U.S. Submarine Base, New London, Conn. It was a cylindrical "water tower" column a hundred feet deep with a spiral stairway winding around it and with an abutting elevator shaft. Candidates entered the tank through locks at various depths, wearing the submarine-escape lung, and climbed up a rope, hand over hand, in order to slow down their ascent sufficiently to let their bodies become gradually adjusted to the decrease in pressure.

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Women to take the submarine-escape test and receive certificates were Ensigns Eleanor MacDonald and Glenn Huckstep (Nurses Corps), U.S.N.R., who received certificates July 12, 1943, from Lieutenant George W. Albin, Jr. at the Submarine-Escape Training Tank, New London, Conn.

SUBMARINE "LUNG" was the result of the combined efforts of two naval officers, Lt. Charles Bowers Momsen and Chief Gunner Clarence Louis Tibbals, and a civilian, Frank M. Hobson, civil engineer of the Naval Bureau of Construction and Repairs. Momsen and Tibbals tested the device May 10, 1929, by escaping from it in depths of water as great as 206 feet and were rewarded with the Distinguished Service Cross. Hobson received a year's pay for his part in the invention. The Navy put the invention to test August 30, 1929, on the Thames River when twenty-six officers and men came out of the after-hatch of the submerged submarine S-4.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE.
See Cable

SUBWAY

Municipal subway and the first shallow subway built under city streets for street railway transportation as distinguished from a deep tunnel was the Tremont Street Subway, Boston, Mass., construction of which commenced March 28, 1895. The section between Public Gardens and Park Street was opened for traffic September 1, 1897 and the section to North Station opened September 3, 1898. It was built by the City of Boston at a cost of \$4,369,000 and leased to the Boston Elevated Railway at an annual rental of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of construction cost.

Pneumatic subway was invented by Alfred Ely Beach and was known as the Beach Pneumatic Underground Railway of New York City. The company was incorporated for freight traffic on June 1, 1868, and for passenger traffic on May 3, 1869, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. The system was opened to the public on February 26, 1870. The tunnel was 312 feet long and ran from the west curb line of Broadway at Warren Street down the middle of Broadway to a point south of Murray Street. It consisted of a circular tube nine feet in diameter, built of iron plates for sixty feet on the curves and brick masonry the rest of the way. The cars were well upholstered and carried twenty-two persons. They were propelled by a rotary blower which drove a blast of air through the tunnel against the rear of the car, carrying it along "like a sailboat before the wind." (*James Blaine Walker—Fifty Years of Rapid Transit*)

Subway (rapid transit) was the Interborough Rapid Transit route from Brooklyn Bridge north under Lafayette Street, 4th and Park Avenues, westward along 42nd Street to Broadway and north to 145th Street, which was opened October 27, 1904. Although this

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was not the first time that trains had run under ground, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company ran the first rapid transit subway.

SUCTION VACUUM CLEANER. *See* Vacuum cleaner

SUFFRAGE

State to provide universal manhood suffrage without restriction as to property or wealth was Vermont. The state constitution agreed upon at a general convention held July 28, 1777, at Windsor, Vt., permitted all free-men (natural born citizens over twenty-one years of age) to elect officers and be elected to office.

Suffrage for women. *See* Woman suffrage

SUGAR

Sugar beets were grown about 1830 at Ensfield, Pa., by the Beet Sugar Society of Philadelphia of which James Donaldson was president. The first factory was the Northampton Beet Sugar Company erected at Northampton, Mass., in 1838 by David Lee Child (incorporated March 10, 1837). In 1839, 1,300 pounds of sugar were produced from beets low in sucrose content. In 1839, they received a \$100 premium from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and a silver medal from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association's exhibition. The factory did not operate after 1840. (*Franklin Stewart Harris—The Sugar Beet in America*)

Sugar cane was brought to Louisiana in 1751 by Jesuit priests from Hispaniola (Santo Domingo). It was used for making taffia, a kind of rum. Sugar was made from sugar cane in St. Bernard Parish, La., in 1791 by Don Antonio Mendez. The sugar industry started with the work of Etienne de Bore, who planted cane in 1794, and in 1795 made a crop of sugar which sold for \$12,000. At his death, his wealth was estimated at \$300,000, all made from sugar. (*William Carter Stubbs—Sugar Cane; Experiments in Cultivation. Second Series #66—Bulletin Agricultural Experiment Station Louisiana State University and A.&M. College*)

Sugar refinery (practical) was opened in New Orleans, La., in 1791 by Antonio Mendez. Attempts had been made there in 1759, 1764, 1765 and 1766 but because the exact crystallization point and the proper use of lime were not then known the mills were abandoned. The first commercial mill began operation in New Orleans in 1795. (*Henry Rightor—Standard History of New Orleans, Louisiana*)

SULPHATE OF QUININE. *See* Quinine

SULPHUR DEPOSIT discovered in the United States was in 1869 in a salt dome in Calcasieu Parish, La. It was later developed as the Sulphur Dome of the Union Sulphur Company. Sulphur was first extracted from a well there in October 1895 by Herman Frasch.

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SULPHURIC ACID was produced by John Harrison in 1793 in a little shop at Third and Green Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. At first it was concentrated in fragile glass retorts. Later, platinum containers were used instead. The business founded by him, known as Harrison Brothers & Company, was purchased in 1917 by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc., of Wilmington, Del.

SUMMER SCHOOL (college). *See* College

SUN (moving picture). *See* Moving picture

SUNDAE (ice cream). *See* Ice cream sundae

SUNDAY COMIC SECTION. *See* Newspaper

SUNDAY NEWSPAPER. *See* Newspaper

SUNDAY SCHOOL was opened in Christ Church, Savannah, Ga., in 1736 by John Wesley and was under the leadership of Charles Delamotte. Before the Sunday evening services Wesley instructed between thirty and forty children and heard them recite their catechism. Prior to this religious instruction was given to children individually and in small groups. (*Rev. William Bacon Stevens—History of Georgia. Vol. 1. p. 341*)

Jewish Sunday School was under the auspices of the Hebrew Sunday School Society of Philadelphia, Pa., organized March 4, 1838, by Rebecca Gratz for "the religious instruction and general improvement of children of the Jewish faith." The first meeting of the board of the society was held February 4, 1838. The Sunday school began with fifty pupils.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS. *See* Government printing office

SUPERVISOR OF MUSIC. *See* Music instruction

SUPREME COURT (state). *See* Court

SUPREME COURT (U.S.)

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to become Chief Justice was Edward Douglas White who was appointed Associate Justice March 12, 1894, and Chief Justice December 12, 1910. He took his seat December 19, 1910, and served until May 2, 1921, shortly before his death on May 19, 1921. However, White was not the first man who had served as an Associate Justice to be appointed Chief Justice. In 1795 President Washington appointed John Rutledge as Chief Justice and he actually served one session of the Court before the appointment was rejected by the Senate. Rutledge had been appointed as one of the original five Associate Justices in 1789, but had delayed taking his seat until 1790, and had resigned in 1791.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court who was Jewish was Louis Dembitz Brandeis who was appointed on January 28, 1916

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by President Woodrow Wilson. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate, June 1, 1916, and he was sworn in June 3, 1916. (*Alpheus Thomas Mason—Brandeis Lawyer and Judge in the Modern State*)

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was John Jay of New York who was appointed by President George Washington on September 24, 1789. His appointment was confirmed on September 26, 1789 and he served until June 29, 1795. (*William Jay—Life of John Jay*)

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who was Catholic was Roger Brooke Taney of Frederick, Md., who was appointed by President Andrew Jackson, March 28, 1836, as Chief Justice to succeed John Marshall. (*Bernard Christian Steiner—Life of Roger Brooke Taney*)

Congressional act declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. *See* Congress of the United States

Family admitted simultaneously to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States was William Henry Faust, Mrs. William Henry Faust and William Henry Faust, Jr. of Indianapolis, Ind., who were admitted March 1, 1940.

Lawyers admitted before the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. *See* Lawyer

Negro lawyer to practice before the Supreme Court. *See* Lawyer

President to become a Chief Justice. *See* President

Supreme court justice impeachment proceedings. *See* Impeachment

Supreme Court of the United States was made up of Chief Justice John Jay of New York (1789-1795), and Associate Justices John Rutledge of South Carolina (1789-1791), William Cushing of Massachusetts (1789-1810), James Wilson of Pennsylvania (1789-1798), John Blair of Virginia (1789-1796) and Robert H. Harrison of Maryland (1789-1790, whose appointments were made by President George Washington, September 24, and confirmed by the Senate on September 26, 1789. The Judiciary Act of 1789 which implemented the clause in the Constitution providing for the Supreme Court, was passed September 24, 1789 (1 Stat. L.73). It provided for six members, a chief justice and five associate justices, four of whom were to constitute a quorum. The first session met February 1, 1790, in the Royal Exchange Building on Broad Street, New York City, and lasted ten days, adjourning on February 10th. Two sessions were held each year beginning the first Monday of February and of August. Richard Wenman was the first Crier of the Court, and John Tucker of Massachusetts, appointed February 3, 1790, was the first clerk.

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Woman admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States was Belva Ann Bennett Lockwood who was admitted on March 3, 1879. The bill admitting women passed the House of Representatives February 21, 1878, and the Senate February 7, 1879. It was titled an "act to relieve certain legal disabilities of women" (20 Stat.L.292) and was signed February 15, 1879, by President Rutherford Birchard Hayes. It provided that any woman member of the bar of good moral character who had practised for three years before a State Supreme Court was eligible for admittance to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

SUPREME COURT (U.S.) DECISION

Supreme Court commerce case. See Commerce case

Supreme Court decision between states was the result of a bill in equity between New York and Connecticut in the term which began August 5, 1799. Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth presided. The decision was "As the state of New York was not a party to the suit, nor interested in the decision of these suits, an injunction ought not to issue." (4 Dallas 1) (*James Brown Scott—Judicial Settlement of Controversies Between States of the American Union*)

Supreme Court decision establishing the power of the United States as greater than that of the individual state was made February 20, 1809, when Chief Justice John Marshall rendered an opinion sustaining the Federal power and ordered a mandamus issued to carry a previous decree into effect. Judge Richard Peters of the U.S. District Court of Pennsylvania had decreed that certain prize money be paid to a Mr. Olmstead of Connecticut for his capture of a British sloop during the Revolutionary War. The State of Pennsylvania refused to recognize Olmstead's claim and to award the prize money. As the state militia was called out to stop the United States Marshal from serving his order, the United States Marshal summoned a posse of 2,000 men, but delayed service in order to avoid bloodshed. The power of the government was later recognized. In the case of the U.S. vs. Judge Peters (5. Cranch 1150) it was decided that the Legislature of a state cannot annul the judgment or determine the jurisdiction of a United States Court.

Supreme Court decision of a state boundary suit was in 1846 when Chief Justice Taney ruled "the bill should be dismissed upon the ground that this court under the Constitution of the United States have not the power to try such a question between states, or redress a wrong, even if the wrong is proved to have been done." On March 16, 1832, Rhode Island, the complainant, petitioned the Supreme Court to settle a boundary controversy with Massachusetts. (Reports United States Supreme Court 7 Peters 651; 11 Peters 226; 12

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Peters 657; 12 Peters 755; 13 Peters 23; 14 Peters 210, 15 Peters 233; 4 Howard 591.) (*James Brown Scott—Judicial Settlement of Controversies Between States of the American Union*)

Supreme Court decision that reversed the decision of a state supreme court was rendered in 1813. The Virginia Court of Appeals in the case of Fairfax's Devisee vs. Hunter's Lessee held the confiscation of Lord Fairfax's estate by Virginia in the Revolutionary War to be illegal. A writ of error was obtained and the case was argued as Martin vs. Hunter's Lessee. The court in 1816 unanimously sustained the validity of the 25th section and established for all time the right of the Supreme Court to review the determinations of the highest state courts in cases involving the Constitution, federal laws or treaties. (7 Cranch 702 and 1 Wheaton 304)

SURETY COMPANY. See Insurance

SURGEON. See Physician

SURGEON (army). See Army officer

SURGEON GENERAL. See Army officer

SURGEON GENERAL OF THE NAVY. See Naval officer

SURGERY MANUALS. See Medical book

SURGICAL OPERATION

Abdominal operation of the kind called ovariectomy, the surgical removal of an ovarian tumor, was performed by Dr. Ephraim McDowell upon Mrs. Jane Todd Crawford on December 13, 1809 at Danville, Ky. The operation was performed without an anesthetic. She was forty-five years of age at the time of the operation, and lived to be seventy-eight. (*Mary Thompson Young Valentine—Biography of Ephraim McDowell*)

Appendicitis operation (appendectomy) was performed at Davenport, Iowa, January 4, 1885, by Dr. William West Grant on Mary Gartside, aged 22. Dr. Grant was the first physician deliberately to open the abdomen and sever the appendix from the cecum, on a diagnosis of perforation of the appendix. The operation was the first successful appendectomy. The patient lived until 1919, when she died of a quite different illness. (*Colorado Medicine. August 1933*)

Cesarean operation (successful) was performed by Dr. Jesse Bennett, January 14, 1794, at Edom, Kanawha Valley, Virginia. He requested Dr. Alexander Humphreys of Staunton, Va., to assist him in performing the operation on Mrs. Bennett, but because of the slight chance of success Humphrey declined. Dr. Bennett performed the operation assisted by two Negroes who held the patient, who was placed on a table made of two planks laid on a couple of barrels. She was given laudanum in lieu of

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SURGICAL OPERATION—*Continued*
an anaesthetic. The operation was successful.
(*Aquilla Leighton Knight—History of the
Great Kanawha Valley, Virginia*)

Epileptic case treated by elevation of the skull cap was demonstrated on November 2, 1933, by Dr. Karl Winfield Ney, Professor of Neurosurgery at the New York Medical College and Flower Hospital in New York City, before the members of the Eastern Homeopathic Medical Association and Clinical Congress at the Flower Hospital. The top of the skull was cut through almost all the way round, lifted slightly, and then replaced.

Heart operation for the relief of angina pectoris was performed February 13, 1935 by Dr. Claude Schaeffer Beck, Associate Professor of Surgery at Western Reserve University on a patient at the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Beck resected one of the pectoral (chest) muscles and fastened the cut end to the heart-wall, to provide an additional source of blood for the heart. (*Annals of Surgery—Vol. 102—November 1935*)

Lung removal was performed April 5, 1933 at the Barnes Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., by Dr. Eyarts Graham of St. Louis. He removed a left lung. Seven ribs were also removed for the purpose of allowing the soft tissues of the chest wall to collapse against the bronchial stump and therefore to obliterate as much as possible of the pleural cavity.

Lung removal carried out according to pre-operative plans was performed July 24, 1933 by Dr. William Francis Rienhoff, Jr., on Doris Yost, a three-year-old girl, at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md. She left the hospital September 13, 1933.

Mastoid operation was performed June 15, 1859, at the Brooklyn City Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., by Dr. Joseph Chrisman Hutchison and described at the April 1865 meeting of the Medical Society of Kings County, Brooklyn, N.Y. His report entitled, "Otitis; Perforating of Mastoid Process with a Trephine," appeared in Vol. 2, No. 31, April 1865, of the *Transactions of the Medical Society of Kings County* and in Vol. 3, October 1865, of the *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Skin grafting was suggested in 1847 by Dr. Frank Hastings Hamilton of Buffalo, N.Y. In 1854 he reported a case in which he had successfully grafted skin on a large raw surface caused by a heavy stone having fallen on a man's leg. (*Howard Atwood Kelly and Walter Lincoln Burrage—Dictionary of American Medical Biography*)

Surgical operation under anaesthesia. See Anaesthesia

SURPLUS RELIEF CORPORATION.
See Federal surplus relief corporation

SURVEY BOOK. See Coast survey book

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SURVEY OF PUBLIC LANDS was authorized by the Ordinance of 1785, passed by the Continental Congress on May 20, 1785. The first surveys were made in the Seven Ranges in the Western Reserve. The Ordinance of 1785 provided for the survey of all public lands into townships six miles square, numbered east and west from Primary Meridians and north and south from Base Lines. This rectangular system of surveying prevails throughout the United States except in the original thirteen states and in Maine, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia.

SURVEYOR was Thomas Harriot [Hariot], surveyor and historian of Sir Walter Raleigh's first colony which landed in 1585 at Virginia. He remained a year under Sir Ralph Lane, the first governor, and returned to England in July 1586 with the fleet commanded by Sir Richard Grenville. He published his observations in London, England, in 1588 as *A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia, of the Commodities There Found and to be Raysed, As Well As Merchantable, As Others for Victuall, Building And Other Necessarieses Uses For Those That Are and Shalbe the Planters There. . . .*

SUSPENDED ELEVATOR. See Elevator

SUSPENSION BRIDGE. See Bridge

SUTURE

Fiberglas sutures were used by Dr. Roy Philip Scholz of St. Louis, Mo., on July 19, 1939, in a mastoid operation. The suture was in caliber that of #00 silk and had a carrying strength of 7.4 pounds. (*American Journal of Surgery—June 1942—Vol. 56*)

Silver wire suture (in place of silk thread) was used by Dr. James Marion Sims of Montgomery, Ala., who reported his experiments in an article, "On the Treatment of Vesico-vaginal Fistula," in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* for January 1852. He commenced experimenting December 9, 1845, specializing in curing vesico-vaginal fistulas on June 21, 1849. The suture was removed on the eighth day after the operation. (*American Journal of Surgery—June 1942—Vol. 56*)

SWEDENBORGIAN or NEW CHURCH

TEMPLE was erected at the southwest corner of Exeter and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, Md. in 1799. It was built of brick and the funds were supplied by citizens of the community. The first church service was held Sunday, January 5, 1800. The New Church group in Baltimore was led by Robert Carter, member of the Virginia Colonial Council, which began meeting in 1792. The first incorporated organization was formed in 1798, the the first New Church ministers ordained in America were the Rev. Ralph Mather, formerly of England, and the Rev. John Hargrove, a former preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Baltimore City Registrar. Hargrove became the first pastor. The first General Convention met at Philadelphia,

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Pa., 1817 and the Rev. John Hargrove was chosen as its first president. (*John Ellis—The New Church*)

German Swedenborgian Society was organized in Baltimore, Md., in 1855 by the Rev. Arthur Otto Brickman, a former Lutheran, who preached in both English and German.

SWEDES arrived in America in 1638. Peter Minuit on November 20, 1637, with Jan Hendricksen Van de Waeter as skipper, led an expedition that sailed from Gothenburg, Sweden, in the two Dutch vessels. "Kalmar Nyckel" (The Key of Kalmar) and "Vogel Grip" (Bird Grip), which reached the Delaware in March 1638 at a natural pier known as "The Rocks." Fort Kristina was named by Peter Minuit in honor of the Swedish queen. The Swedes bought out the Dutch interests and in 1643, Johan Printz, the first Swedish Governor arrived.

SWEDISH MAGAZINE was *Skandinavia* published January 15, 1847 at New York City. Only eight issues of the magazine were published. (*Adolph Benson—Swedes in America 1638-1938*)

SWEET CRACKER. *See* Cracker

SWIMMER OF ENGLISH CHANNEL.
See Woman

SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP (amateur open) meet was held on September 30, 1877, on the Harlem River by the New York Athletic Club.

SWIMMING POOL in the White House, Washington, D.C., was built by popular subscription. It is located in the west terrace of the mansion and is 50 feet long, 15 feet wide with a depth ranging from 4 to 8 feet. The pool is lined with terra cotta in aquamarine with a six foot wainscot of pale green terra cotta. The water is both filtered and sterilized. The pool was built under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Ulysses Simpson Grant III, Director of Public Buildings and was formally accepted by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, June 2, 1933.

SWIMMING SCHOOL was opened July 23, 1827 at Boston, Mass. It was opened from 5:30 A.M. to 7 A.M.; from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 4 P.M. to 8 P.M. "A belt is placed about the bodies, under the arms, attached to a rope and pole, by which the head and body are kept in the proper position in the water, while the pupil is learning the use of his limbs." A boat beyond the Toll House conveyed the students to the Mill Dam where the school was located.

SWITCHBACK RAILROAD. *See* Railroad

SWITCHBOARD (TELEPHONE). *See* Telephone

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SWORD SWALLOWER was Senaa Samma, an "East Indian from Madras and late from London" who at Washington Hall, New York City, November 25, 1817, swallowed "a sword manufactured by Mr. William Pye of New York as a substitute for the one lately stolen from him by some villain."

SYMPHONY

Symphonic work by an American composer was Opus 23, Symphony in C minor, by John Knowles Paine, presented in January 1876 at Boston, Mass., by Theodore Thomas and his orchestra.

Symphony on a Negro folk theme was Symphony No. 1 (The Negro Folk Symphony) composed by the Negro conductor William Levi Dawson. It was first presented on November 14, 1934, by the Philadelphia Orchestra under the direction of Leopold Stokowski at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Pa.

Symphony to call for an airplane propeller was the "Ballet Mecanique" by George Antheil which he composed in 1922 at the age of twenty-two. It was first produced in the United States April 10, 1927 at Carnegie Hall, New York City, and called for player-pianos and other mechanical contraptions among them an airplane propeller (*George Antheil—Bad Boy of Music*)

SYNDICATE. *See* Newspaper syndicate

SYNTHETIC RUBBER. *See* Rubber

SYNTHETIC RUBBER AUTOMOBILE TIRE. *See* Automobile tire

SYNTHETIC VITAMIN. *See* Vitamin

TABLOID. *See* Newspaper

TABULATING MACHINE was invented by Dr. Herman Hollerith of New York City, who received patent No.395,782 January 8, 1889, on a system of recording separate statistical items pertaining to the individual by means of holes, or combinations of holes punched in cards, and then counting or tallying such statistical items either separately or in combination by means of electrical counters operated by electromagnets, the circuits being controlled by the perforated cards. The first extensive use of the electric tabulating system was in the compilation of the statistics of population for the eleventh United States census in 1890.

TALKING ANIMATED CARTOON. *See* Moving picture

TALKING BOOK for the blind was a collection of eight phonograph records of patriotic documents. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States comprised four double-faced records, and Washington's Farewell Address to the Continental Army and Washington's letter to the Congress of the United States made up the other four. This collection, intended for reproduction on a

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TALKING BOOK—*Continued*
specially designed phonograph, was issued in July 1934 by the American Foundation for the Blind, New York City.

TALKING HEADLIGHT. *See* Locomotive headlight

TALKING PICTURE. *See* Moving picture

TALLY HO. *See* Coach

TANK. *See* Ordnance

TANK CAR. *See* Car

TANK DISCHARGER (AIRPLANE). *See* Aviation

TANK (MILITARY). *See* Army armored tank

TANK (OIL) CAR. *See* Oil

TANKER. *See* Ship

TANNING LEATHER. *See* Leather

TAPE (ADHESIVE). *See* Adhesive and medicated plaster

TAPE MEASURE PATENT was granted to Alvin J. Fellows of New Haven, Conn., July 14, 1868, No. 79,965. The tape measure was enclosed in a circular case with a spring click lock to hold the tape at any desired point.

TAPE RECORDING. *See* Radio broadcast

TAPESTRY. *See* Carpeting

TAPS were played about the first week of July 1862. General Daniel Butterfield wrote the music on the back of a torn envelope he had been carrying around with him, and whistled it to Oliver Willcox Norton, Bugler and Aide-de-Camp of General Strong Vincent, commander of the 83rd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers of the Army of the Potomac. They were resting in camp at Harrison's Landing on the James River in Virginia, immediately after the seven days of fighting before Richmond. (*Julia Lorrillard Butterfield—A Biographical Memorial of General Daniel Butterfield*)

TARIFF

Import duty treaty. *See* Treaty

Tariff commission was authorized June 7, 1882 (22 Stat.L.64). Nine tariff commissioners at ten dollars a day and expenses were appointed from civil life to investigate questions relating to agriculture, commerce, manufacturing, mercantile, mining and industrial interests of the United States for tariff revision. The first chairman was John Lord.

Tariff for protection rather than primarily for revenue was the "act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed April 27, 1816 (3 Stat.L.310).

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Tariff legislation passed by Congress after the adoption of the Constitution was the Tariff Act of July 4, 1789. (1 Stat.L.24), an "act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandises imported into the United States," effective August 1, 1789. The main purpose was for revenue, but protection was also extended to certain industries which it was desired to encourage, such as glass and earthenware. The act was signed by George Washington and was to continue in force until July 1796. It laid specific duties on some articles and ad valorem duties on others, equivalent to an 8½ per cent ad valorem rate, with drawback, up to 1 per cent of the duties on all articles exported within twelve months except distilled spirits other than brandy and Geneva.

Tariff to prevent the importation of obscene literature and pictures was the Tariff Act of August 30, 1842 (5 Stat.L.566) "act to provide revenue from imports. . ." Section 28 states "That the importation of all indecent and obscene prints, paintings, lithographs, engravings and transparencies is hereby prohibited . . . and all invoices and packages whereof any such article shall compose a part are . . . liable . . . to be seized and forfeited. . . and the said articles shall be forthwith destroyed."

TARIFF REFUND. *See* Drawback legislation

TATTOO

Electric tattoo machine was employed by Samuel F. O'Reilly in 1875 in the Bowery, New York City. The electric tattoos were called "tattaographs." (*Albert Parry—Tattoo*)

Tattoo shop was opened in 1846 by Martin Hildebrandt at Oak Street between Oliver and James Street, New York City.

Tattooed man exhibited was James F. O'Connell whose appearance at the Franklin Theatre, Chatham Square, New York City, on October 21, 1849, was advertised in the New York *Herald* "the manager has at an enormous expense engaged Mr. J. F. O'Connell, the wonderful 'Tattooed Man' who will go through a variety of performances peculiar to himself, and perfectly original."

TAURINE CLOTH. *See* Hair cloth

TAX

See also Tobacco Tax

Bachelor tax was levied by Missouri which on December 20, 1820 (effective January 1, 1821), placed a one-dollar tax "on every unmarried free white male, above the age of 21 years and under 50 years." (*Missouri Territorial Laws-1820-Chapter 299-Vol. 1*)

Chain stores tax (state) was levied by Indiana (Chapter 207 of the acts of 1929). This statute, commonly referred to as the Indiana Chain Store Tax Law, was signed March 16, 1929, by Governor Harry Leslie, became effective July 1, 1929. It imposed an annual license

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fee of \$3 to operate a store in Indiana; two to five stores under the same management, supervision or ownership paid \$10 for each additional store; stores in excess of five, but not to exceed ten, paid \$15 for each additional store; stores in excess of ten, but not to exceed twenty, paid \$20 for each additional store; all in excess of twenty stores paid \$25 plus a 50c filing fee for each store. An amendment to this act was (Chapter 271, Acts of 1933) signed March 11, 1933, by Governor Paul Vories McNutt, requiring stores in excess of twenty to pay \$150 for each additional store.

Corporation tax was passed by Act of Congress August 5, 1909 (36 Stat.L.112). It taxed all corporations with an income over \$5,000. The law was passed prior to the adoption of the income tax amendment.

Excess profits tax was passed by act of Congress of March 3, 1917 (39 Stat.L.1000) "act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriation for the army and navy and the extension of fortifications." It taxed the profits of all corporations in excess of from 7 to 9 per cent of the capital. The rates were progressive, 20 per cent on excess profits up to 15 per cent; 35 per cent on the excess from 15 to 25 per cent; 45 per cent on the excess from 25 per cent to 33 per cent; and 60 per cent on the excess above 33 per cent. It was repealed by section 214 of the Revenue Act of 1917 approved October 3, 1917 (40 Stat.L.308).

Federal income tax was imposed by the act of July 1, 1862 (12 Stat.L.473) "on salaries and pay in excess of \$600 of officers and persons in the service of the United States; income duties on incomes received by individuals in excess of \$600." The income-tax lists were open to public inspection to "all persons who may apply to inspect the same." This was interpreted to eliminate idle curiosity seekers. A progressive rate based upon income was collected. The tax was rescinded in 1872 with other war taxes. An income-tax law was passed August 27, 1894 (28 Stat.L.553) as part of the tariff act, but it was declared unconstitutional. (*Joseph Jerome Klein—Federal Income Taxation*)

Federal tax levied directly upon the states was a direct pro rata tax upon the sixteen states authorized by Act of Congress of July 14, 1798 (1 Stat.L.597) "an act to lay and collect a direct tax within the U.S." It was levied upon dwellings, land and slaves. The amount to be collected was \$2,000,000, which was apportioned to the states in direct ratio to the population. The Constitution gives Congress "power to collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defenses and general welfare of the United States."

Income tax amendment to the Constitution (the 16th) was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the 61st Congress on July 12, 1909 and was declared to have been ratified

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by a proclamation of the Secretary of State, February 25, 1913 (37 Stat.L.1785). This amendment gave Congress power "to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever sources derived, without apportionment among the several states and without regard to any census or enumeration." The income tax went into effect March 1, 1913. Philander Chase Knox was the Secretary of State.

Inheritance tax (colonial) was levied by Virginia in 1687 when the Colony of Virginia provided that the governor of the colony should collect a fee of a cask and two hundred pounds of tobacco for impressing probates and letters testamentary or letters of administration with the public seal, without which they were invalid. (*William John Shultz—American Public Finance and Taxation*)

Inheritance tax (federal) was a part of the Internal Revenue Law of July 1, 1862 (12 Stat.L.432) which assessed a tax on legacies and distributive shares of personal property.

Inheritance tax (state) was Chapter 72, "relating to collateral inheritance" passed by Pennsylvania on April 7, 1826 to become effective May 1, 1826. It was signed by Governor John Andrew Shulze. It established a 2.5 per cent collateral inheritance tax. The surviving spouse, the parents, and the descendants of the decedent were exempted.

Internal revenue tax was imposed March 3, 1791, (1 Stat.L.199) effective July 1, 1791. It levied taxes on distilled spirits and on carriages. Subsequent early modifications of the act of 1791 provided taxes on retail dealers in distilled spirits, refined sugar, snuff, property sold at auction, snuff mills, legal instruments, bonds, and on July 9, 1798 (1 Stat.L.584) a direct tax was placed on real estate. The receipts for the fiscal year 1792 from internal revenue netted the government \$208,942.81.

Property tax general law was passed May 14, 1634 and signed by Governor William Bradford of the Massachusetts colony. "It is further ordered that in all rates and public charges, the towns shall have respect to levy each man according to his estate, and with consideration of all other his abilities, whatsoever, and not according to the number of his persons."

Sales tax (state) was approved May 3, 1921 by West Virginia to become effective July 1, 1921, the funds from which were used largely to replace a tax on corporate net income. The rate was one-fifth of one per cent on the gross income of banks, street railroads, telephones, telegraph, express, electric light and power retailers and two-fifths of one per cent on timber, oil, coal, natural gas and other minerals. Payments could be made to the state quarterly or annually. (*Robert Murray Haig and Carl Shoup—The Sales Tax in the American Colonies*)

THE FIRST**TAX—Continued**

State university supported by a direct property tax. *See* College

Tax on the American colonies without their consent was in 1672 when the British parliament passed a law imposing a duty on sugar, tobacco, ginger, cocoanuts, indigo, logwood fustic, wool and cotton.

TAX APPEALS BOARD MEMBER (WOMAN). *See* Woman**TAXICAB (ELECTRIC).** *See* Automobile

TAXIDERMY SCULPTURAL METHOD was devised by Carl Ethan Akeley in 1902. He mounted skins on specially constructed manikins, life-like and true in all details to the living animals. His first important work "The Four Seasons" prepared for the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill., representing four groups of the Virginia deer and their appropriate surroundings in spring, summer, autumn and winter.

TEA SHRUB was planted at Middleton Barony, S.C. in 1802 by the French botanist, François André Michaux.

TEACHERS CONVENTION

Teachers Convention (national) was made up of representatives of state teachers associations who met in the Hall of the Controllers of the Public Schools in Philadelphia, Pa., on August 26, 1857, and organized the National Teachers Association "to elevate the character and advance the interest of the profession of teaching and to promote the cause of popular education in the United States." John L. Enos was chairman and W. E. Sheldon secretary. At the convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, on August 15, 1870, the name was changed to the National Education Association.

Teachers convention (state) was held in January 1831 at Utica, N.Y., and was advertised as the "State Convention of Teachers and Friends of Education."

TEACHERS DEATH BENEFIT was in operation for a short time beginning in 1869 in New York City under the New York City Teachers Mutual Life Assurance Association. Upon the death of a member, the membership was required to contribute a dollar to pay funeral expenses.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE was held at Hartford, Conn., in October 1839 when twenty-six men teachers attended a six-week course sponsored by Henry Barnard and received the "opportunity of critically reviewing the studies which they will be called upon to teach, with a full explanation of all the principles involved." Charles Davies gave instruction in higher mathematics, Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet

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in composition and school government while other authorities stressed their subjects. (*Bernard Christian Steiner—Life of Henry Barnard*)

TEACHERS PENSION FUND was set up in New York City under authority of Chapter 296, Laws of New York State, passed April 14, 1894, which provided for a public school teachers retirement fund. The resources were to come from deductions made from the pay of the teachers because of absence. Regular salaries were not assessed.

TEACHERS SICK BENEFIT FUNDS were established in 1887 in both New York City and Brooklyn. The New York City Teachers Mutual Benefit Association and the Brooklyn Aid Association were formed, dues being obtained from teachers based upon salary. (*Fredrick Albert Cleveland—Teachers Pension Systems in the U.S.*)

TEACHERS TRAINING SCHOOL. *See* Normal school

TEACHING METHODS BOOK was Christopher Dock's *Schul-ordnung; or A Simple and Thoroughly Prepared School-Management clearly setting forth not only in what manner children may best be taught in the branches usually given at school, but also how they may be well instructed in the knowledge of godliness*, completed August 3, 1750, but not published until twenty years later. The preface was dated March 27, 1770. It was originally written in German and was printed by Christopher Saur in Germantown, Pa. (*Martin Groves Brumbaugh—Life and Work of Christopher Dock*)

TECHNICAL ANIMATED CARTOON. *See* Moving picture

TECHNICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN. *See* College

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE was the Gardiner Lyceum, Gardiner, Me., founded by Robert Hallowell Gardiner in 1822 "for the purpose of giving to farmers and mechanics such a scientific education as would enable them to become skillful in their professions." Courses were offered in arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration of surfaces and solids, bookkeeping, surveying, navigation, mechanics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, chemistry, natural philosophy and "the higher branches of mathematics and natural history." The first lecturer was Benjamin Hale. (*Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education—A study of Technical Institutes. Feb. 1931*)

TECHNICOLOR MOTION PICTURE. *See* Moving picture

TEE (GOLF). *See* Golf tee

TEETH. *See* Dentistry

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TELAUTOGRAPH was manufactured in 1881. Patent No.491,347, was issued to Elisha Gray, of Highland Park, Ill., on February 7, 1893.

TELEGRAM

News dispatch telegram was "One o'clock. There has just been made a motion in the House to go into committee of the whole on the Oregon question. Rejected. Ayes 79—Nays 86." It was sent from Washington, D.C., to the Baltimore *Patriot*, Saturday afternoon, May 25, 1844.

Singing telegram was introduced by the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, New York City, on February 10, 1933. The service continued unofficially until September 1933, when it was given the official sanction of the Metropolitan Division, New York, as a "commercial service."

Telegram dispatched from an aerial station was sent from the balloon "Enterprise" on June 18, 1861 to President Abraham Lincoln by Professor Thaddeus Sobieski Coulincourt Lowe who acknowledged his indebtedness "for the opportunity of demonstrating the availability of the science of aeronautics in the military service of the country." Lowe made his first official ascent July 24, 1861 and saw the movements of the Confederate troops after the battle of Manassas, Va. Again he detected a Confederate manoeuvre to attack the troops of General Heintzleman who was separated from the main force at Fair Oaks. And on May 24, 1862 he directed artillery fire from his balloon, the first use of a balloon for such a purpose.

Telegram inaugurating commercial service was sent May 24, 1844 by Professor Samuel Finley Breese Morse from the United States Supreme Court room in the Capitol at Washington, D.C., to Alfred Vail at the Mount Clare station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at Baltimore, Md., who re-transmitted it to Morse. The message "What hath God wrought" was selected from the 23rd verse of the 23rd chapter of Numbers by Annie Ellsworth, daughter of the Commissioner of Patents.

Transcontinental telegram was sent October 24, 1861, by Stephen Johnson Field, Chief Justice of California to President Abraham Lincoln. The Mayor of San Francisco, Calif., also sent a message to Mayor Fernando Wood of New York City on the same date.

TELEGRAPH

Duplex telegraph (practical) was invented by Thomas Alva Edison of Newark, N.J., who obtained patent No.480,567 on August 9, 1892, in the United States and earlier patents in England, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary and Russia. The telegraph was "to enable two operators to simultaneously send over one wire in one direction, by reversal of a battery current in one instance

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and increasing and decreasing the strength of the current in the other instance, and the connections are so arranged that the party at the receiving station can signal to the sender to repeat in case of inaccuracy."

Photographs sent over a city telegraph. See Radio facsimile transmission

Semaphore telegraph system. See Semaphore telegraph system

Telegraph was constructed in 1827 by Harrison Gray Dyar who operated a two-mile telegraph system at the racecourse at Long Island City, New York. Iron wire attached to glass insulators on wooden posts enabled the current to produce a red mark on litmus paper at the receiving station. The difference of time between the sparks indicated the different letters. (*George Barillet Prescott—History, Theory and Practice of the Electric Telegraph*)

Telegraph appropriation (federal) was made by Congress on March 3, 1843, (5 Stat.L.618) when \$30,000 was appropriated "to test the practicability of establishing a system of electro-magnetic telegraphs by the United States."

Telegraph cable. See Cable

Telegraph call boxes were installed June 22, 1872, at Brooklyn, N.Y., by the American District Telegraph Company. They were enclosed in a metal box "consisting of a Seth Thomas clock movement supported upon a circular iron base . . . two break wheels were attached to the clockwork, either of which could be brought into circuit by means of a switch." One wheel was notched for the even number and the other for the odd, the former indicating messenger and the latter fire. The idea was conceived by Edward A. Calahan who obtained patent No.127,844 on June 11, 1872 and No.129,526 on July 16, 1873. (*Telegraph and Telephone Age—February 16, 1911*)

Telegraph company was the Magnetic Telegraph Company, incorporated February 4, 1847 under the laws of Maryland. The first meeting was held January 14, 1846. The first president was Amos Kendall. An office was erected at 10 Wall Street for the reception of messages. The rental for the New York office was \$250 a year, Philadelphia \$150, Baltimore \$150 and Washington \$50. Messages were sent across to New York City from Jersey City by pigeons until a lead pipe, enclosing a covered wire saturated with pitch was used. The rates from Baltimore to Washington were ten cents for the first ten words, and one cent for each additional word. The rates from New York to Washington were fifty cents for the first ten words and five cents each additional word.

Telegraph convention (national) was held July 17, 1850, at the Telegraph Office, New York City. Henry I'Reilly was appointed

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TELEGRAPH—*Continued*
 president and L. W. Jerome, secretary.
(American Telegraph Magazine—Vol. 1, April-May-June 1853)

Telegraph (electro-magnetic) was invented by Joseph Henry who exhibited it in 1831 at the Albany Academy, Albany, N.Y. It was fourteen inches long. At each excitation of the electric magnet, a compass rod or needle was arranged so that one end remained in contact with a limb of the soft iron core, while near the opposite end of the compass rod a small stationary office-bell was placed. On reversing the current, the compass rod moved back to the opposite limb of the electro-magnet. Signals were transmitted by means of the electro-magnet through more than a mile of wire. The invention was not put to practical use, merely demonstrating the ability to show the presence of signals. *(William Bowers Taylor—An Historical Sketch of Henry's Contribution to the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph)*

Telegraph in railroading was used September 22, 1851 when Charles Minot, superintendent of the Erie Railroad, telegraphed fourteen miles to Goshen, N.Y., to hold up a train so that his train would not have to wait. Trains were run on the interval system. *See also Railroad*

Telegraph station was opened at Washington, D.C., in 1844 under the direction of Samuel Finley Breese Morse. *(National Intelligencer. May 22, 1844)*

Telegraph ticker to operate at a fast speed was installed November 1929 in the Bankers Club of America, 120 Broadway, New York City. It printed five hundred characters a minute. It operated on only one transmitting wire, instead of two as did the old tickers.

Telegraph ticker to print letters of the alphabet was patented by Royal Earl House of New York City who obtained patent No. 4,464 on April 18, 1846, on a "magnetic letter printing telegraph." The ticker was first publicly exhibited in 1844 at the American Institute Fair, New York City. It was extensively used for about ten years until superseded by new models.

Telegraph ticker used by a brokerage concern was installed December 29, 1867, in the office of David Groesbeck & Company, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, New York City, by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, New York City. Rental of \$6 a week was charged for the service which was operated by Daniel Drew. *(Edmund Clarence Stedman—The New York Stock Exchange)*

Telegraph ticker which successfully printed type was invented by David Edward Hughes of Louisville, Ky., who received patent No. 14,917 on May 20, 1856. He sold his rights to the Commercial Company for \$100,000 on November 1, 1855.

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Telegraphic communication system in which dots and dashes represented letters was invented by Alfred Vail of Morristown, N.J., in September 1837. On January 8, 1838, the message "A patient waiter is no loser" was transmitted, and on January 24, 1838 a public demonstration was given at New York University, New York City, when the message "Attention the Universe. By Kingdom's Right Wheel" was transmitted through a circuit of ten miles. Previously, words were assigned numbers, marks being acutely angulated lines like the letter "V" or "v" in reverse, which appeared on cylinders at the receiving station.

Woman telegrapher. *See Woman*

TELEPHONE

Automatic telephone system (successful) was invented by Almon B. Strowger who filed application for a patent March 12, 1889. During 1891 and 1892 twenty machines were made by the Union Model Works. In May 1892 A. E. Keith started the installation of the first automatic exchange at LaPorte, Ind. This exchange was formally opened to the public November 3, 1892. The first exchange equipped with the rotating type dial was an interior system in the City Hall at Milwaukee, Wis., which was installed during 1896, and covered by patent No. 509,062 of August 20, 1896. *(Harry Hughes Harrison—An Introduction to the Strowger System of Automatic Telephony)*

Automatic telephone system patent was issued December 5, 1879, No. 22,458, to Daniel Connolly of Philadelphia, Thomas A. Connolly of Washington, D.C., and Thomas J. McTighe of Pittsburgh, who had applied for a patent on September 10, 1879. The system employed a single line wire, a battery of cells located at each telephone, and a dial switching mechanism individual to each line. The system could accommodate only a few lines and was not commercially applied.

Commercial telephone service on railroad trains for passengers was placed in operation August 15, 1947, simultaneously on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's "Royal Blue" and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's "Congressional Limited" between New York City and Washington, D.C. Two-way telephone conversation was carried on in the same way as ordinary telephone calls.

Common battery (non-multiple) switchboard was placed in operation January 9, 1894, at Lexington, Mass., by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Desk telephone, supplementing the wall telephone box, was used in 1886.

International telephone conversation was held July 1, 1881, when service was inaugurated by the National Bell Telephone Company of

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the State of Maine between Calais, Me., and St. Stephen, New Brunswick, separated by the St. Croix River, the International Boundary Line between the United States and Canada.

Long distance telephone call was made March 27, 1884, by branch managers of the American Bell Telephone Company in Boston, Mass., and New York City. "The words were heard as perfectly as though the speakers were standing close by, while no extra effort was needed at the other end of the line to accomplish the result." (*Boston Journal*—March 27, 1884)

Mobile telephone commercial service was inaugurated June 17, 1946, by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, St. Louis Mo., when installations were completed in the automobiles of two subscribers, the Monsanto Chemical Company and Henry I. Perkinson, contractor. Conversation was possible with any Bell Telephone System or connecting company telephone.

Mobile telephone conversation overseas from a moving vehicle was made July 16, 1946, by Roger Pierce from St. Louis, Mo., to Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mobile telephone conversation transatlantic between two telephone equipped automobiles was made June 26, 1947 by United States ambassador James Clement Dunn from Milan, Italy to Vincent R. Impellitteri, president of the New York City Council on the occasion of Marconi Day at the Milan Fair.

Mobile telephone conversation with commercial equipment over commercial communication lines between an airplane in flight and a moving automobile was accomplished on October 9, 1947 by executives of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., from an airplane 2,000 feet in the air to an automobile about five miles west of Wilmington, Del., on the Lancaster Pike (Route 31).

Mobile telephone long distance car-to-car conversation was made September 11, 1946, when a reporter on the Houston (Texas) *Post* telephoned a reporter on the St. Louis (Mo.) *Globe Democrat*.

Mobile telephone news dispatch telephoned from a moving car was sent May 15, 1946, by Richard Everett of the St. Louis (Mo.) *Star-Times*.

Multiple common battery switchboard was put in service in the fall of 1897 by the Ohio Valley Telephone Company at Louisville, Ky.

News dispatch by telephone was sent from Salem, Mass., February 12, 1877, to the Boston *Globe*, Boston, Mass. by Bell telephone. The *Globe* reported: "This special dispatch to the *Globe* has been transmitted by telephone in the presence of twenty people who have

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thus been witnesses to a feat never before attempted—the sending of news over the space of sixteen miles by the human voice."

President to use a telephone. See President

President who had used a telephone for campaigning. See President

Radio telephone. See Radio telephone

Round the world telephone conversation was held on April 25, 1934, between Walter Sherman Gifford, President of the American Telephone Company, in his office in New York, and T. G. Miller in a near-by office. The call was routed through San Francisco, Java, Amsterdam and London, and back to New York.

Telecast over telephone wires. See Television

Telephone concert. See Music

Telephone conversation over out-of-door wires was on October 9, 1876, between Alexander Graham Bell in Boston and Thomas Augustus Watson in Cambridge, Mass. The private telegraph wire of the Walworth Manufacturing Company from Boston to Cambridge, a distance of two miles, was used. Parallel accounts of the conversation as recorded by both Bell and Watson were published in the Boston *Advertiser* in answer to the skeptics who did not believe that the telephone was as reliable as the telegraph. (*Thomas A. Watson—The Birth and Babyhood of the Telephone*)

Telephone for domestic use was installed in April 1877 at the home of Charles Williams, Jr., of Somerville, Mass., at the corner of Arlington and Lincoln Streets. He had one installed at the same time in his office at 109 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Telephone message (distinguishable) was "Come here, Watson, I want you" spoken into the telephone on March 10, 1876, by Alexander Graham Bell and received by Thomas Augustus Watson, on another floor in Bell's home at 5 Exeter Place, Boston, Mass.

Telephone message from a submarine under water to land was sent January 6, 1898, by Simon Lake, submarine inventor, from the bottom of the Patapsco River to the Hon. William Talbot Malster (then Mayor of Baltimore, Md.) at his office in the City Hall. Mr. Lake afterwards called persons in Washington, D.C., and New York City by telephone from his submarine. (*American Shipbuilder*, Feb. 9, 1899)

Telephone patent was No. 174,465 issued March 7, 1876, to Alexander Graham Bell of Salem, Mass. His application for an "improvement in telegraphy" was filed February 14, 1876. (*Catherine Dunlop Mackenzie—Alexander Graham Bell, The Man Who Contracted Space*)

THE FIRST

TELEPHONE—Continued

Telephone switchboard or exchange was put in operation on May 17, 1877. It was located at 342 Washington Street, Boston, where Edwin Thomas Holmes was operating an electrical burglar alarm business. Holmes' office was connected by wire to a number of banks and similar institutions, and the telephones were placed in the offices of a few of his subscribers and connected to these wires. The first switchboard was connected with six subscribers and service began May 17, 1877. It served as a telephone system by day and as a burglar alarm system at night. The telephones were connected only in the daytime. (*Herbert Newton Casson—History of the Telephone*)

Telephone switchboard or exchange (commercial) was installed on January 28, 1878, at New Haven, Conn., and served twenty-one subscribers. For the first six weeks the exchange was not operated at night. The first operator was George Willard Coy of New Haven. The first regularly employed boy operator was Louis Herrick Frost. "Ahoy-ahoy" was the first experimental shout instead of "hello." (*Telephone Almanac—American Telephone and Telegraph Co.*)

Telephone switchboard or exchange (multiple) was installed in Chicago, Ill., in January 1879.

Telephone switchboard or exchange for Chinese subscribers was established in 1894 by Loo Kum Shu in the Chinatown district of San Francisco, Calif. It was operated by three Chinese men who handled all the calls. The exchange is now the "China" central office of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company and is located on Washington Street east of Grant Avenue, San Francisco. The original number of subscribers was a hundred which had increased by 1946 to over two thousand. At first all calls were made by name, but later the number system was adopted.

Telephone transatlantic wedding. See *Wedding*

Telephone used by a railroad company was installed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. On May 21, 1877, Alexander Graham Bell sent his associate, Gardiner Greene Hubbard, and his mechanical expert, Thomas Augustus Watson, to Altoona, Pa., to give the telephone a trial test in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's shops. The demonstration was successful, resulting in permanent installation.

Transatlantic telephone service (commercial) was between New York and London. It was inaugurated on January 7, 1927, when Walter Sherman Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in New York, talked to Sir George Evelyn Pemberton Murray, Secretary of the British Post Office, in London. Thirty-one commercial calls were made the first day. The charge was \$75 for a three-minute conversation.

THE FIRST

Transcontinental telephone demonstration was held January 25, 1915. On that date, Alexander Graham Bell using a model of the first telephone in New York again spoke the words, "Come here, Watson, I want you." And Thomas Augustus Watson, in San Francisco, three thousand miles away, responded.

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY was issued February 21, 1878, by the New Haven Telephone Company, New Haven, Conn. It listed about fifty names.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR

Woman telephone operator was Miss Emma M. Nutt who went to work for the Telephone Despatch Company, Boston, Mass., on September 1, 1878. She was hired by Edwin Thomas Holmes. Previously, operators had all been men.

TELESCOPE

Reflecting telescope was manufactured by Amasa Holcomb of Southwick, Mass., about 1826. The first one, made to order for John A. Fulton of Chillicothe, Ohio, was fourteen feet long with a ten-inch aperture with six eye pieces magnifying from 90 to 960 times. The telescopes were later made in four standard sizes. (*Elias Loomis—The Recent Progress of Astronomy, Especially the U.S.*)

Telescope lens two hundred inches in diameter was molded by the Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y. On December 2, 1934, molten glass at 2,700 degrees Fahrenheit was poured into a ceramic mold which had required several months to build. Temperature was lowered a degree or two a day during a period of eleven months after which the disc was removed to room temperature. The disc weighed twenty tons and was shipped on March 26, 1936, to the California Institute of Technology for grinding and polishing for installation in a telescope at the Mount Palomar Observatory, on Palomar Mountain, San Diego County, Calif. The disc was ground and polished over a period of 11 years and was completed October 3, 1947. The first test pictures were taken in December 1947. The telescope and observatory were officially dedicated on June 3, 1948, at which time the instrument was named the Hale telescope in honor of the late Dr. George Ellery Hale who conceived and promoted it. The telescope was first used on February 1, 1949, to observe the constellation of Coma Berenices (area 57), near the north pole of the Milky Way, and objects six sextillion (six billion trillion) miles away. (*David Oakes Woodbury—Glass Giant of Palomar*)

Telescope patent was No.8,509 granted to Alvan Clark of Cambridge, Mass., November 11, 1851, for the combination of the glass with a sliding tube.

TELESCOPIC FISHING ROD. See *Fishing rod*

THE FIRST

TELETYPESETTER installed in a school was placed on a Model 8 Linotype at the Empire State School of Printing, Ithaca, N.Y. The installation was made July 5, 1933 by the Teletypesetter Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

TELEVISION

Audience participation telecast was charades presented on August 7, 1941, and telecast by Station WNBTV, New York City.

Baseball game (collegiate) telecast was the Columbia University-Princeton University game, played May 17, 1939, at Baker Field, New York City. The game lasted ten innings and was won by Princeton 2-1. It was telecast by Station W2XBS, New York City, and was announced by Bill Stern.

Baseball game (major league) telecast was the National League game played at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, N.Y., August 26, 1939, between the Cincinnati "Reds" and the Brooklyn "Dodgers." Two cameras were used alternately by Station W2XBS, New York City, according to the play. Leo Durocher, manager of the "Dodgers," William McKechnie, manager of the "Reds," and close-ups of several players were telecast during the intermission of the double-header game.

Basketball game telecast was played February 28, 1940, at Madison Square Garden, and telecast by Station W2XBS, New York City. Fordham University played the University of Pittsburgh (Fordham 37-Pittsburgh 50) followed by Georgetown University versus New York University (Georgetown 27-New York University 50).

Book review telecast was Ernest Boyd's review on May 3, 1938, over Station W2XBS, New York City, of Sidney Spencer's *The Greatest Show on Earth*. It combined photographs and text to explain the economic problems of mankind. While Boyd was talking, the review opened with a telecast of the reviewer followed by numerous pick-ups of photographs from the book.

Circus telecast was the Ringling Brothers-Barnum and Bailey circus whose three hour show was telecast April 25, 1940 from Madison Square Garden, New York City, by station W2XBS, New York City.

Color television (high definition electronically scanned) demonstration was given September 3, 1940, for the press over Television Station W2XAB of the Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City. The telecast was from the high-power transmitter atop the Chrysler Building, New York City. It had a 343-line quality and used the 4.5 megacycle band, the same frequency required for ordinary black and white images. The telecasts were received in black and white, but a color disc placed in front of the receiver tube enabled the audience at the station to view the pictures in color. The apparatus was invented by Dr.

THE FIRST

Peter Carl Goldmark, Columbia Broadcasting System's chief television engineer.

Color television demonstration (public) was held June 27, 1929 in the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York City. Some of the pictures shown in color were an American flag, a watermelon and a bunch of roses. It was of low definition and utilized mechanical scanning. It had three complete systems of photo-electric cells, amplifiers and glow tubes. Each system had screens; red, blue or green. At each end, a system of mirrors superposed the three monochromatic images to make one picture in color.

Congressional opening session to be telecast was January 3, 1947 when a joint session of Congress was telecast by the national broadcasting systems.

Construction permit for a commercial television station was granted June 17, 1941 to WNBTV of the National Broadcasting Company, Inc., New York City to operate on 50,000-56,000 kilocycles. A license to cover this construction permit was also granted June 17, 1941 effective July 1, 1941.

Demonstration of home reception of television was given at New York City August 20, 1930 when a half-hour program broadcast from two stations was received on screens placed in a store in the Hotel Ansonia, Broadway and 73d Street, the Hearst Building at Eighth Avenue and 57th Street and at a residence at 98 Riverside Drive. On these screens appeared the images of performers talking and singing in the studios of the Jenkins W2XCR television station at Jersey City and the de Forest W2XCD station at Passaic. The distance, approximately six miles, was the greatest transmission, and the longest then completed in this country. Harry Hershfield, cartoonist, was master of ceremonies, introducing George Jessel, Arthur (Bugs) Baer, Health Commissioner Shirley Wilmette Wynne, Benny Rubin, Diana Seaby and other entertainers. Sets were installed in homes earlier. On January 13, 1928, the Radio Corporation of America and the General Electric Company installed three home sets in Schenectady, N.Y. The transmission was on 37.8 meters wave length while the voice was simultaneously sent through the air on 379.5 meters. The picture was one and a half inches square. The television receiver's elements were a light source, a scanning device and a synchronizing system.

Electronic television system using the pick-up device known as the Iconoscope, which displaced the mechanical system by means of motordriven scanning discs, was invented by Vladimir Kosma Zworykin of Wilkinsburg, Pa., who obtained patent No. 2,141,059 on December 20, 1938. The patent covered forty claims and was assigned to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa. His application was filed December 29, 1923.

THE FIRST

TELEVISION—Continued

Football game telecast was played at Randall's Island, New York City, September 30, 1939, between Fordham University and Waynesburg College and telecast by Station W2XBS, New York City. Fordham won 34 to 7.

High definition telecast was made June 29, 1936 by W2XBS from the Empire State Building, New York City, at the rate of 30 pictures per second with the 343 line screen. On July 7, 1936, David Sarnoff, president of RCA, and Major General James Guthrie Harbord, chairman of the board of RCA, opened a program for invited guests in which Henry Hull, Graham McNamee, Ed Wynn and the Water Lily Ensemble appeared as performers. A fashion show and a film were also presented.

Hockey game telecast was played February 25, 1940, at Madison Square Garden, New York City, between the New York "Rangers" and "Les Canadiens" of Montreal and telecast by Station W2XBS, New York City. The "Rangers" won 6 to 2.

King and Queen to be televised were King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of England who, on June 10, 1939, visited the New York World's Fair, New York City during "British Week."

Mobile television unit for outdoor events consisted of two large motor vans containing television control apparatus and a micro-wave transmitter, completed by the RCA Manufacturing Company, Camden, N.J., and turned over to the National Broadcasting Company (W2XBT), New York City, on December 12, 1937. The telecasts were relayed by micro-wave to a tower transmitter in the Empire State Building, New York City to be rebroadcast.

Moving picture premiere telecast was a two-reel short "Patrolling the Ether," which was telecast April 10, 1944, simultaneously by WNBT of New York City, WRGB of Schenectady, N.Y., and WPTZ of Philadelphia, Pa. It depicted the wartime activities of the radio intelligence division of the Federal Communication Commission in tracing illegal and espionage radio transmitters. It was produced by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and released April 22, 1944, twelve days after its premiere by television.

Moving picture premiere telecast of a feature length foreign film was presented by Station WNBT, New York City, on January 1, 1948, when "African Journey," a French film featuring Victor Francen and Harry Baur, was telecast. English dialog was dubbed on the sound track.

Musical comedy (full-length) especially written for television was "The Boys from Boise" presented by Charles M. Storm Co. for *Esquire Magazine* on September 28, 1944, over WABD, New York City. It was directed by Ray Nelson.

THE FIRST

Opera (complete) telecast was presented December 23, 1943, by Station WRGB of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y. The presentation was Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel."

Opera (complete) telecast from the Metropolitan Opera House was Giuseppe Verdi's "Otello," a three-and-a-half-hour performance on November 29, 1948 sponsored by the Texas Company over WJZ-TV, New York City. It starred Licia Albanese, Ramon Vinay, Leonard Warren, Martha Lipton, John Garris and Nicola Moscona and was conducted by Fritz Busch. Milton Cross was the commentator. The telecast was also seen at network outlets in Philadelphia, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D.C., and Boston, Mass.

Opera telecast was presented by members of the Metropolitan Opera Company, on March 10, 1940, over Station W2XBS, New York City, when a condensed version of the first act of Ruggiero Leoncavallo's "I Pagliacci" was telecast from the Radio City studio. Edward Johnson, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company was the master of ceremonies, and Francis St. Leger conducted. The cast was Armand Tokatyan (tenor), Hilda Burke (soprano), Richard Bonelli (baritone), George Cehanovsky (baritone) and Alessio de Paolis (tenor).

Operetta telecast was Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance" presented June 20, 1939, from 8:30 to 9:30 P. M. by Station W2XBS, New York City.

Outdoor scenes telecast were viewed in the offices of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York City on July 12, 1928. Scenes which were enacted in the open air appeared almost as plainly as those taken in specially designed studios.

Play telecast was "The Queen's Messenger" by J. Hartley Manners, on September 11, 1928 by radio station WGY of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y. It was under the direction of Mortimer Stewart, with Izzeta Jewell (Mrs. Hugh Miller) and Maurice Randall as the principal performers, assisted by Joyce Evans and William J. Toniski. The performance went out on three wave lengths, the picture on 379.5 meters and 21.4 meters, and the voices on 31.96 meters. A number of semi-commercial 24-line receivers were set up in the WGY studios.

Play telecast with its original Broadway cast was Rachel Crother's comedy "Susan and God," on June 7, 1938, over W2XBS operating on channels of 46.5 megacycles for the picture and 49.75 for sound. It was produced by the Radio Corporation of America in cooperation with John Golden, Broadway producer, and featured Gertrude Lawrence, Paul McGrath and Nancy Coleman, then playing in "Susan and God" at the Plymouth Theater, New York City. Exact replicas of the stage settings were built

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for the telecast from the National Broadcasting Company's studio in the R.C.A. building, New York City.

Political campaign telecast was on October 11, 1932, when the Democratic National Committee broadcast a television show from the studios of the Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Political convention telecast was the twenty-second Republican Convention, June 24-29, 1940, at Philadelphia, Pa., when Wendell Lewis Willkie of New York and Charles Linza McNary of Oregon were nominated for President and Vice President respectively. The telecast was made by W2XBS of the National Broadcasting Company, New York City, 49.75 megacycles.

Presidential address telecast from the White House was on October 5, 1947, when President Harry S. Truman's speech about food conservation and the world food crisis was telecast from Washington, D.C., and relayed to New York City, Philadelphia and Schenectady. He proposed meatless Tuesdays, and eggless and poultryless Thursdays.

Presidential notification ceremony telecast by remote pick-up was Wednesday, August 22, 1928, from the Assembly Chamber at Albany, N.Y., when Democratic candidate Alfred Emanuel Smith was notified of his nomination. The pictures were telecast from Schenectady, N.Y., and relayed by short wave over 2XAF and 2XAD by the General Electric Company. This was the first remote televised pick up.

Programs regularly telecast were begun May 11, 1928, on a three times a week schedule from the General Electric Station, WGY, Schenectady, N.Y. The image consisted of 24 scanning lines repeated 20 times a second.

Pugilistic telecast was the Lou Nova-Max Baer fight, June 1, 1939, at the Yankee Stadium, New York City. Sam Taub was the announcer. Referee Frank Fullam halted the bout in the eleventh round and awarded the decision to Nova.

Pugilistic telecast of a championship heavyweight fight was June 19, 1946 when Joe Louis defended his title against Billy Conn at the Yankee Stadium, New York City. Louis won by a knockout in the eighth round.

Puppet show telecast was a two-minute symbolic one-act play with puppet characters produced August 21, 1928, by WOR, Newark, N.J., owned by L. Bamberger & Co of Newark. "Creative Genius" produced an apparatus which brought forth "The Spirit of Television," a winged sprite holding a globe. Sight and sound were synchronized, the narrator and musical accompaniment being heard through ear phones.

Religious services telecast were produced March 24, 1930 by Station W2XBS, National Broadcasting Company, New York City. Dr.

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Samuel McCrea Cavert of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America officiated at Protestant Easter services at 11.30 A.M. The Westminster Choir directed by Dr. John Fulton Williamson provided the musical selections. At 12.30 A.M., Rt. Rev. Msgr. Fulton John Sheen of the Catholic University of America officiated at Roman Catholic Easter service with the Paulist Choristers directed by Father William Joseph Finn.

Speaker to address an organization by television was Dr. Peter Irving Wold, president of the Fortnightly Club, Schenectady, who conducted a meeting of the club from the television station at the General Electric Laboratory, on April 1, 1930. The club was assembled at the home of Dr. Ernst Fredrik Werner Alexanderson in Schenectady, N.Y.

Standard broadcast station to transmit a television image was Hugo Gernsback's station WRNY, Coytesville, N.J., which on August 13, 1928 transmitted a one and a half inch square image of the face of Mrs. John Geloso which was viewed at Philosophy Hall, New York University, New York City by five hundred persons. It was magnified by a lens to twice the size.

Stratovision flight during which a television signal was transmitted was made April 30, 1948. It consisted of the test pattern of Station WMAR, Baltimore, Md. On the December 9, 1945 flight, only a frequency modulation sound signal was transmitted.

Stratovision flight public demonstration was made June 23, 1948 when at 8:55 P.M. an airplane flying 25,000 feet in the air in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa. rebroadcast the television program of the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, Pa., from WMAR-TV in Baltimore, Md. Reception was obtained in nine states over an area 525 miles in diameter.

Stratovision flight test was made December 9, 1945, at Middle River, Md., under the direction of Charles Edward Nobles of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Baltimore, Md., in conjunction with the Glenn L. Martin Company. William Smith, test pilot, flew an airplane in the stratosphere from which telecasts were made. A license to conduct experiments was granted October 24, 1945, by the Federal Communication Commission.

Stratovision world series telecast was made October 11, 1948, when the sixth game of the world series between the Boston "Braves" of the National League and the Cleveland "Indians" of the American League, played at Boston, Mass., was transmitted from the stratovision plane flying at 25,000 feet over the Pittsburgh area.

Telecast from an airplane was arranged by W2XBS of New York on March 6, 1940. A United Air Line Boeing transport, carrying a 65-pound six-watt transmitter operating on

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TELEVISION—Continued

288 megacycles, took off from La Guardia Field, Long Island, N.Y., and flew at an altitude of 2,000 feet over New York City. Such familiar landmarks as the World's Fair grounds, Grant's Tomb, the Empire State Building and the Statue of Liberty were shown, with Ray Forrest as the commentator.

Telecast of a moving object was made June 13, 1925 from Radio Station NOF, Bellevue, D.C., and received at the laboratory of C. Francis Jenkins, 1519 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., where it was viewed by Secretary of the Navy Curtis Dwight Wilbur, George Kimball Burgess, director of the Bureau of Standards, Acting Secretary of Commerce Stephen Brooks Davis and others. The apparatus used was "Vision-by-Radio" invented by Jenkins. The image transmitted was a small model windmill with blades in motion.

Telecast over telephone wires (publicly displayed) was made of the bicycle races at Madison Square Garden, New York City by the National Broadcasting Company on May 20, 1939. The images were transmitted from the Madison Square Garden to the National Broadcasting Company studio at Radio City, New York City, via the Circle exchange at Ninth Avenue and 50th Street. When the images were received at the studio over telephone wire, they were conveyed over a coaxial cable to the transmitter in the tower of the Empire State Building, from which they were telecast.

Telecast program for a tri-city gathering was accomplished December 8, 1939, when International Rotary leaders assembled at the General Electric Station, W2XB, Schenectady, N.Y., were seen and heard simultaneously at Rotary dinners in Albany, Troy and Schenectady, N.Y.

Telecast (distant) received in an airplane was on May 21, 1932 when a Western Air Express airplane in flight over Los Angeles, Calif., received images transmitted by W6XAO of the Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles. A 150-watt transmitter on ultra high frequency of 44,500 kilocycles under the direction of Harry R. Lubcke, director of television, transmitted at the rate of 15 pictures per second with the 80 line screen.

Telecast (long distance) received in an airplane was sent October 17, 1939 from Station W2XBS, National Broadcasting Company, New York City. An airplane flying high above Washington, D.C., intercepted the ultra short waves which came on a straight line from New York City.

Television broadcast of sound and scene to operate over any considerable distance was demonstrated April 7, 1927 between Washington, D.C. and New York City. Secretary of Commerce Herbert Clark Hoover was both

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seen and heard by a large group gathered in the auditorium of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, 463 West Street, New York City.

Television commercial license was granted to Station W2XBS of the National Broadcasting Company, New York City on July 1, 1941. It is now WNBT. Operations were required four hours a week, but approximately fifteen hours a week were presented.

Television demonstration (public, large-scale, intra-store) was staged at Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., from October 24 to November 14, 1945, inclusive using RCA-Victor equipment. A preview was held October 23, 1945. Approximately 25,000 people viewed the demonstrations at the auditorium and at twenty telesites scattered at strategic locations on the seven floors of the department store. Eleven daily demonstrations of about ten minutes each were given showing millinery, home furnishings, shoes, scarves, furs, nursery furniture, toys, curtains, interior decorating and hair styling.

Television image (transoceanic) was received February 8, 1928 at Hartsdale, N.Y., by Robert M. Hart, owner of short wave station W2CVJ. The sound vision, a picture of Mrs. Mia Howe, was sent across the ocean from station 2 KZ, Purley, England, two kilowatt power, by John Logie Baird of the Baird Television Development Company of London, England, using short radio waves.

Television network demonstration (distant) was held on February 1, 1940, when members of the Federal Communications Commission at General Electric Station W2XB, Schenectady, N.Y., witnessed a program telecast from New York City, approximately 130 miles distant. It was received at a relay station on the 44-50 megacycle band by means of a rhombic antenna, supported by four 128 foot towers, and rebroadcast to the Schenectady-Albany district.

Television tea was held in New York City on January 7, 1931, at the Bell Telephone Laboratories, 465 West Street, and the offices of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, 195 Broadway. The guests were members of the Engineering Women's Club, forty of whom were at each gathering. Mrs Fannie Frisbie Jewett was the hostess at 195 Broadway and Mrs. George D. Barron, the club president, was the hostess at the laboratory.

Television theater. See Theater

Television wedding. See Wedding

Tennis tournament telecast was the Eastern Grass Court championship matches which opened August 9, 1939, at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N.Y. Station W2XBS, New York City, used a telescopic lens in addition to the iconoscope to obtain close-ups of important plays.

THE FIRST

Track meet (intercollegiate) telecast was the 19th annual Intercollegiate A.A.A.A. track and field championship meet at Madison Square Garden, New York City, telecast March 2, 1940, by W2XBS. Twenty-three colleges participated in the various dashes, runs, relays, high hurdles, shot put, pole vault, weight throwing, broad jumps and high jumps. New York University won with twenty-seven points.

Two-way demonstration of television in a theater was given April 9, 1930. On that date persons separated by a considerable distance were for the first time able to talk to and see each other as if they were on opposite sides of the same table. The two ends of the circuit were located in New York City, one in the auditorium of Bell Telephone Laboratories, 463 West Street, and the other at the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, 195 Broadway. The images appeared on a foot-square screen.

Under-water telecast from a submarine was made April 10, 1947 from the USS "Trumpetfish" at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, New York City by WNBT, New York City. It was relayed by coaxial cable to WTTG, Washington, D.C.; WPTZ, Philadelphia, Pa., and WRGB, Schenectady, N.Y. Three cameras were installed in the submarine, while one on the dock recorded the submarine as it submerged, conducted a simulated torpedo attack and finally surfaced.

Unscheduled event telecast as it occurred was a fire in an abandoned barracks, on Ward's Island, N.Y., on November 15, 1938, recorded by a National Broadcasting Company mobile television unit (W2XBT). The unit had been assigned to record pictures of a swimming pool when the fire was discovered.

Variety all-Negro talent show series was "Happy Pappy," telecast April 1, 1949 over WENR-TV, Chicago, Ill. It featured Ray Grant as master of ceremonies, the Four Vagabonds and the Modern Modes, plus guests.

Visible and oral communication by the deaf over distance. See Deaf—Transmission

Weather map telecast from a land sending station to a land receiving station was sent August 18, 1926, from Radio Station NAA, Arlington, Va., and received at the Weather Bureau Office, Washington, D.C. The demonstration was arranged by the Jenkins Laboratory, Washington, D.C. (*Monthly Weather Review*—Oct. 1926. Vol. 54)

Weather map telecast to a transatlantic steamer was sent by the Radiomarine Corporation station, New York City, on June 20, 1930, to the S.S. "America," nearly 3,000 miles distant.

TELLURIUM. See Tungsten and tellurium

THE FIRST

TEMPERANCE LAW (colonial) was signed March 5, 1623, by Governor Sir Francis Wyatt of Virginia and thirty-two others. It provided that "the proclamations for swearing and drunkenness set out by the Governor and Council are confirmed by this assembly, and it is further ordered that the churchwardens shall be sworn to present them to the commanders of every plantation and that the forfeitures shall be collected by them to be for publique uses." (*William Waller Hening—Statutes at Large. Vol. 1*)

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

Anti-Saloon League was founded by Howard Hyde Russell and fifteen members of the Oberlin Temperance Alliance who formed the Ohio Anti-Saloon League on May 24, 1893 at Oberlin, Ohio. The first meeting was held in the library building on the campus. Their original purpose was to force the Ohio saloons out of business and to preach the benefits of temperance. On June 23, 1893 the Anti-Saloon League of the District of Columbia was formed at Washington, D.C., with Major Samuel Hamilton Walker as the first president. Its constitution was adopted July 7, 1893.

Anti-Saloon League (national organization) was the Anti-Saloon League of America formed December 17-18, 1895 at the Calvary Baptist Sunday School, Washington, D.C., by a coalition of the Anti-Saloon League of the District of Columbia, the Anti-Saloon League of Ohio and forty-five other local temperance organizations. The first officers were Hiram Price, president; Rev. Luther Barton Wilson, first vice president; Archbishop John Ireland, second vice president; James Lithgow Ewin, recording secretary; and F. W. Walsh, treasurer.

Liquor reform movement. See Liquor reform movement

Temperance organization (local) was formed in 1789 by the farmers of Litchfield County, Conn. A part of their pledge was "We do hereby associate and mutually agree that hereafter we will carry on our business without the use of distilled spirits as an article of refreshment, either for ourselves or for those whom we employ; and that, instead thereof, we will serve our workmen with wholesome food and the common simple drinks of our production." (*Litchfield (Conn.) Enquirer. September 26, 1833*)

Temperance society (union) was the Union Temperate Society of Moreau and Northumberland organized at a meeting April 13, 1808 at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., by Dr. Billy James Clark who became its secretary. Sidney Berry was the president, Ichabod Hawley, vice president and Thomas Thompson, treasurer. The members agreed not to drink, under a penalty of twenty-five cents for each offense, except at public dinners, and, if intoxicated, a fifty cent penalty was assessed. Total abstinence was

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TEMPERANCE SOCIETY—*Continued*
not demanded until 1836. (*Jacob Hilton Durkee—History of the World's Temperate Centennial Congress*)

Women's temperance society (national) was the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union organized in the Second Presbyterian Church, Cleveland, Ohio, November 18, 19 and 20, 1874. It was incorporated March 1, 1883. The first president was Mrs. Annie T. Wittenmyer of Philadelphia, Pa., who served from November 18, 1874 to October 29, 1879. At a convention at Detroit, Mich., October 31-November 3, 1883, the World Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized which held its first convention November 10-11, 1891 at Boston, Mass.

Women's temperance society (state) was the New York Women's State Temperance Society founded April 20, 1852 at a convention held at Rochester, N.Y., due principally to the efforts of Susan Brownell Anthony. Approximately five hundred women attended. (*Standard Encyclopedia of the Alcohol Problem. Vol. 5*)

TEN-HOUR DAY LAW. See Labor law

TENEMENT HOUSE. See Building

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY CONTRACT. See Electrical contract

TENNIS

See also Squash

Court tennis was introduced into Boston, Mass., in 1876 by Hollis Hunnewell. The game is played with a curious shaped racquet on a court (usually enclosed) 110 feet long, and 38 feet wide, with an elaborate lay-out. There are only about a dozen courts in the United States.

Lawn tennis was introduced in March 1874 by Mary Ewing Outerbridge who imported rackets, etc., from Bermuda. It is claimed that the custom officials were unable to classify under what section of the Tariff Act the equipment belonged, and after a week's indecision permitted it to enter "duty free." A court was laid out in 1874 at the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club to which the Outerbridge family belonged. The first players were members of her own family. Seven years later tennis had become popular and her brother F. H. Outerbridge organized the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association on May 21, 1881 to which thirty-three tennis clubs sent delegates. General Robert Shaw Oliver of the Albany Tennis Club was elected first president. (*Malcolm Douglass Whitman—Tennis, Origin and Mysteries*)

TENNIS MATCH

See also Squash tournament

Lawn tennis matches for the Davis Cup (International Lawn Tennis Challenge trophy) were held at the Longwood Cricket Club, Bos-

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ton, Mass., August 8-9-10, 1900, under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. The Davis International Challenge Cup was won by the American team consisting of Malcolm D. Whitman, Dwight Filley Davis and Holcombe Ward, all of Harvard, who won three matches to none, ten sets to one, and seventy-six games to fifty against England. The tournament called for four matches in singles and one in doubles, the majority of three games to win the cup. Inasmuch as the United States won the first three games and rain spoiled the other two games, the American team was declared the victor. (*Stephen Wallis Merrihew—The Quest of the Davis Cup*)

Lawn tennis matches (national) were held September 1, 1880, at the Staten Island Club, New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y. Twenty-three entrants competed for the first prize, a silver cup valued at about a hundred dollars.

Lawn tennis national championship matches were held at the Newport Casino, Newport, R.I., August 31, 1881. The singles were won by Richard D. Sears, and the doubles by Clarence M. Clark and Frederick W. Taylor.

Professional lawn tennis contest (international) was held at the Newport Casino, Newport, R.I., on August 29, 1889. George Kerr, Irish professional, defeated Thomas Pettit, 6/3, 6/1 and 6/1. Pettit won 6/4, 2/6, 6/3 and 6/4 on September 21, 1889 at Springfield, Mass. The odd match was held at Longwood, Boston, Mass., on September 25, 1889 when Kerr won 6/3, 3/6 and 6/4. (*American Lawn Tennis—Nov. 20, 1927*)

Tennis tournament telecast. See Television

Women's national championship lawn tennis games were held at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1887, and won by Miss Ellen F. Hansell. The first women's double championship was played in 1890 and won by Ellen and Grace Roosevelt.

TENNIS PLAYER

Lawn tennis champion to win four major titles within a year was John Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., who won the Australian title January 29, 1938, at Adelaide, Australia; the French title June 11, 1938, at Auteuil, France; the British title July 1, 1938, at Wimbledon, England; and the American title September 24, 1938, at Forest Hills, N.Y. (*John Donald Budge—Budge On Tennis*)

TERMINAL (AIR). See Aviation

TERRA COTTA. See Brick

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION

Acquisition of land by the Federal Government was obtained between 1781 and 1802 from the various states. New York was the first state to cede territory to the government (1781). Other states soon followed, Virginia in 1784, Massachusetts in 1785, Connecticut in

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1786, and other states later. The ceded territory was established on July 13, 1787, as the Northwest Territory. Arthur St. Clair was appointed the first governor of this territory in October 1787. The first territorial legislature assembled on September 24, 1799. This territory was later formed into states, the first of which was Ohio, admitted to the Union February 19, 1803. (*Charles Moore—The Northwest Under Three Flags*)

Annexation of territory was the Louisiana Purchase, a tract of land bought from France on April 30, 1803 for \$15,000,000. It covered 1,171,931 square miles and included the entire Mississippi Valley from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada. This territory included the present states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, part of Colorado and Wyoming, and most of Montana and Minnesota. The treaty was arranged by Robert R. Livingston, minister at Paris, and James Monroe who had been sent by President Thomas Jefferson as a special envoy to assist Livingston. On November 30, 1803, Spain ceded her claims to the territory to France, and on December 20, 1803, France formally delivered the colony to the American representatives. (*James Alexander Robertson—Louisiana Under the Rule of Spain, France and the United States, 1785-1807*)

Island territory added to the the United States was the Hawaiian Islands which were formally annexed on August 12, 1898, at the request of the Hawaiian people. The treaty was signed June 16, 1897, by John Sherman, Secretary of State, for the United States. A joint congressional resolution to provide for the annexation was passed July 7, 1898 (30 Stat L. 751). (*John Roy Musick—Hawaii, Our New Possession*)

Non-contiguous territory added to the United States was Alaska which was acquired on June 20, 1867, for \$7,200,000 from Russia. It was formally taken possession of in October 1867 by General Lovell Harrison Rousseau, the first military governor of the territory.

TEST PILOT. See Aviation—Aviator

TETRAPLOID FLOWER. See Flowers

TEXAS PRESIDENT. See President of the Republic of Texas

TEXTBOOK was Thomas Dilworth's *A New Guide to the English Tongue*, a reader, speller and grammar combined, published in London, England, in 1740 and reprinted by Franklin's press in 1747 at Philadelphia, Pa. It went through twenty-six editions before 1792. Dilworth was one of the first to provide word lists for spelling. Prior to this time, spelling was taught incidentally with reading, the Bible being used as an advanced reader. (*Stuart Grayson Noble—The History of American Education*)

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TEXTILE MACHINERY PATENT was granted February 14, 1794, on a carding and spinning machine, to James Davenport who established the Globe Mills, Philadelphia, Pa.

TEXTILE SCHOOL

Textile school in a college was one of six departments of the Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S.C. It was established in 1899, six years after the opening of the college. The first textile graduates, five in number, received degrees in textile engineering on June 6, 1904. The first director of the textile school was J. H. M. Beaty.

TEXTILE WRAPPED DETONATING FUSE. See Fuse

THANKSGIVING DAY. See Holiday

THEATER

Baby show. See Baby show

Ballet. See Ballet

Chinese theater was the theater of "Celestial John," on Telegraph Hill, fronting Dupont Street, San Francisco, Calif., which opened December 23, 1852. It had a 1,400 seating capacity, consisting of one vast pit or parquet. There were no tiers of boxes. No scenery was used.

Drama broadcast. See Radio broadcast

Exhibition. See Fair

Flea circus. See Flea circus

Minstrel show. See Minstrel show troupe

Moving picture theater. See Moving picture theater

Municipal theater was the Academy of Music of Northampton, Mass., which was accepted by the City of Northampton as a gift from Edward Hutchinson Robbins Lyman on February 9, 1893. Visiting companies and traveling troupes offered their presentations there. The first stock company was that of Jessie Bonstelle and Bertram Harrison who played from 1912 to 1917. (*Constance D'Arcy Mackay—Little Theatre in the U.S.*)

Newsreel theater was the "Embassy," on Broadway and 46th Street, New York City which opened November 2, 1929.

Panorama show was "Jerusalem" exhibited in 1790 at Lawrence Hyer's Tavern, 62 Chatham Street, New York City, "between the Gaol and the Tea Water Pump." It was open from ten in the morning until ten at night, and according to advertisements in the *Daily Advertiser*, "the sight is most brilliant by candlelight." (*George Clinton Densmore Odell—Annals of the New York Stage*)

Showboat or floating theater was a keel boat converted by Noah Miller Ludlow in 1817 at a cost of \$200. It left Nashville, Tenn., October

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THEATER—*Continued*
20, 1817, and was used on the Cumberland, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers. The first dramatic pieces presented were David Garrick's "The Honeymoon" and "The Lying Valet," which were performed November 15, 1817. (*Noah Miller Ludlow—Dramatic Life As I Found It*)

Showboat of importance was "The Floating Palace," a flat scow with a superstructure which plied the Mississippi River in 1852. It was operated by Spalding and Rogers. The dress circle had 1,100 cane bottom chairs, the family circle 500 cushioned settees and the gallery 900 seats. It was heated by steam. (*Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion—February 19, 1853*)

State-owned theater operated as an integral part of a state school system was the Washington State Theater, authorized April 15, 1936, and sponsored by the Department of Public Instruction, State of Washington, in connection with the Seattle Repertory Playhouse. The first play was William Shakespeare's *The Comedy of Errors* produced November 2, 1936. Traveling troupes visited schools offering Shakespearian, classic and significant modern plays. The first director of the theater was Burton Wakeley James.

State-owned theater dedicated to its own drama was the Playmakers Theater, Chapel Hill, N.C., opened November 23, 1925. About twenty new full-length and one-act plays are presented annually by members of the four playwriting courses of the University of North Carolina.

Telecast show. See Television

Television demonstration. See Television

Television theater to be licensed was the Massachusetts Television Institute, Boston, Mass., opened July 13, 1938, with a 45-minute show which was witnessed by 200 people who paid a 25-cent admission fee. Sound accompanied the electronic black and white television show which was seen on a nine by twelve inch home-type television screen. Specialty acts such as singing, dancing, and musical instruments including the piano, were played on the floor above and transmitted by wire.

Television theater demonstration was made May 22, 1930 at the R.K.O. Proctor Theater, Schenectady, N.Y. The theater's orchestra was led by a life-size television image of conductor John Gamble, who in a laboratory a few miles away wielded his baton as he listened to the music of his men by telephone. Other performers were Matilda Biglow Russ, soprano, and Frank Camadine, harmonica player. The demonstration was arranged by Dr. Ernst Fredrik Werner Alexanderson, consulting engineer of the General Electric Company and the Radio Corporation of America, to show the possibilities of television as a medium of entertainment.

THE FIRST

The telecast was made by the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., on a wavelength of 92 meters.

Television theater demonstration on a full-size screen of a news event was made April 14, 1948, at the Paramount Theatre, New York City, when a boxing match in Brooklyn, N.Y., was telecast by WPIX, New York City, on a special wave length. The images were relayed from Brooklyn to the Daily News Building, thence to the Paramount Theatre.

Theater was built in 1718 by William Levinston at Williamsburg, Va. He acquired the lots from the Trustees of Williamsburg on November 5, 1716, and on December 1716 contracted with Charles Staggs, dancing master, and Mary Staggs, his wife, to act and teach others how to act in the playhouse he would erect for the acting of comedies, drolls and stage plays. In 1718, Governor Alexander Spotswood entertained a number of guests at the theater.

Theater building (permanent) was the Southwark Theater, on South Street above Fourth, Philadelphia, Pa., built by David Douglass, which opened November 21, 1766 with Lewis Hallam of the American Company in "The Gamester." The walls and the first story were built of brick. The building was used as a hospital in the Revolutionary War and was partly destroyed by fire in 1821. (*John Fanning Watson—Annals of Philadelphia*)

Theater destroyed by fire was the Federal Street Theater, Boston, Mass., which suffered a \$60,000 loss on February 2, 1798.

Theater lighted by electricity was the Bijou Theater, 545 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., which was lighted by an Edison isolated plant December 11, 1882. Six hundred and fifty lamps were used, the proscenium being surrounded with 192 lights while 140 were used in the borders. Colliers' Standard Opera Company presented Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe, or the Peer and the Peri." (*Boston Evening Transcript—December 12, 1882*)

Theater lighted by gas was the Chatham Garden and Theater which was situated at what is now 80 to 90 Chatham Street, New York City. Gas lights had been used previously in theaters however, as a novelty rather than as an illuminant. The New York newspapers, the "Post" and the "Mirror" May 9, 1825 stated that the "whole" theater was lighted by gas "which sheds a clear soft light over the audience and stage." The illumination "elicited the loudest plaudits from all present."

Theater provided with scientific air distribution to furnish comfortable conditions throughout the theater was the Metropolitan Theater, Los Angeles, Calif., equipped in 1921 by the Carrier Engineering Corporation with a

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system to distribute air from various parts of the theater.

Theater school. See Theatrical school

Theater to employ women ushers was the Majestic Theater, 59th Street and Central Park West, New York City, on December 16, 1903. They wore black dresses with red satin sashes over one shoulder.

Therapeutic theater to treat psychiatric cases by "psycho-dramatic shock treatment" to enable the psychiatric worker to achieve a clearer understanding of the patient's mental processes while suffering from a mental disorder, was instituted by Dr. Jacob L. Moreno at Beacon, N.Y., in 1937. None but interested participants and doctors, however, were privileged to see the re-enactment of cases. (*Jacob L. Moreno—Psychodrama*)

Vaudeville. See Vaudeville

Wax works museum. See Wax works museum

Wild west show. See Wild west show

THEATER HISTORY of importance was *A History of the American Theatre* by William Dunlap published in 1832 at New York City by J. & J. Harper. It contained 420 pages.

THEATRICAL ADVANCE PUBLICITY MAN was Robert Upton who left London in October 1750 for New York City to prepare the way for the Hallam Company. Instead, he joined the [Walter] Murray and [Thomas] Kean Company performing in New York City. (*George Overcash Seilhamer—History of the American Theatre*)

THEATRICAL SCHOOL

Public high school to specialize in the performing field. See High school

Theater and dramatic criticism course to award a Ph.D. degree was established by the Department of Drama, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., on September 24, 1934. The first degrees were awarded to George Riley Kernodle, John Huber McDowell and Virginia More Roediger on June 23, 1937. The normal minimum time requirement is four full years of study and research. The first professor of the history of the drama was Allardyce Nicoll.

Theatrical school devoted exclusively to training for the professional stage was the Lyceum School of Acting in New York City, which was founded by Franklin Haven Sargent October 1, 1884. It was renamed the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in 1890.

Theatrical school, sponsored by an institution of higher learning in association with a professional theater, was the Mohawk Drama Festival and Institute of the Theater which offered courses July 2, 1935, at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y. Seventy students enrolled

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in the intensive course of eight weeks covering history, theory and practice of the arts, directed by Dr. Thomas Herbert Dickinson. Four plays were presented, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "Lysistrata," "Rip Van Winkle," and "Master of the Revels." The course concluded August 24, 1935, when twenty-five certificates of meritorious achievement were awarded. The school was chartered by the Regents of the University of the State of New York in 1938.

THEME SONG. See Radio broadcast

THEOLOGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. See Bibliography

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL

Theological school was founded by the Dutch Reformed Church in 1784 through its appointment of Dr. John Henry Livingston of the Collegiate Church of New York City as its professor of theology. It was closely associated with Queen's College (chartered November 10, 1766) which changed its name on November 30, 1825, to Rutgers College, now Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J. The two institutions are adjacent and sympathetic but not corporately connected.

Theological school (non-sectarian) was the Divinity School of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., organized as a separate department in 1816 although the faculty of the Divinity School was not appointed until 1819. Six students graduated in 1817. Degrees were not conferred by the Divinity School until 1870. Theology had been taught since the opening of Harvard College.

Theological school to admit women as students was the Boston University School of Theology, Boston, Mass., formed March 30, 1871 when the Boston Theological Seminary united with Boston University. The first female matriculation was on September 25, 1872. The first B.D. degree was awarded June 7, 1876 to Anna Oliver.

Theological school to present regular courses by scholars representing different denominations was the Boston Theological Seminary, Boston, Mass., opened September 1867 with Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, etc., professors.

THEOLOGICAL TREATISE of importance was *Vier Kleine Doch Ungemeine und Sehr Nutzliche Tractätlein* by Francis Daniel Pastorius published in 1690 at Germantown, Pa. It contained an outline of the saints, an account of the bishops and saints, a review of the church councils, and of the bishops and patriarchs of Constantinople. (*Marion Dexter Learned—The Life of Francis Daniel Pastorius*)

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY was the American Theosophical Society founded November 17, 1875 by Madame Helena Petrovna Blavatsky and Colonel Henry Steele Olcott in New York City. It later was incorporated at

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THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY—*Continued*
Adyar, Madras, India, which was made the international headquarters of the society. The national headquarters of the American section of the organization is now at Wheaton, Ill. It is now known as the American Theosophical Society. Theosophy is not a religion but a "synthesis of the principles underlying all religions and science." Its object is to form a nucleus of the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or color; to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy and science; and to investigate the unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man. (*Theosophical Society in America—Inaugural Address*)

THERAPEUTIC THEATER. *See* Theater

THERAPEUTICS AND MATERIA MEDICA BOOK. *See* Medical book

THERAPY (OCCUPATIONAL) COURSE. *See* Occupational therapy course

THERMIT used to break up ice jams was employed on February 24, 1925 when a 250,000 ton ice jam at Waddington, N.Y., in the St. Lawrence River was moved out in a few hours after the reaction of three thermit charges of ninety pounds each. Thermit is a mixture of finely powdered aluminum metal and oxide of iron. When properly ignited, it reacts vigorously, generating very high temperatures and producing extremely hot liquid iron. The method of using thermit in ice remedial work was first used by Howard Turner Barnes, Professor of Physics at McGill University, Montreal, Canada. (*Howard Turner Barnes—Ice Engineering*)

THERMOSETTING PLASTIC. *See* Plastic

THESIS DIRECTORY was a broadside, "A List of Theses at the Commencement of Harvard College," published in 1642 by Stephen Daye, Cambridge, Mass. No copy is known to exist. (*Sidney Arthur Kimber—The Story of an Old Press*)

THIRD PARTY QUIDS. *See* Quids

THIRD TERM PRESIDENT. *See* President

THOROUGHbred HORSE. *See* Animals

THREAD. *See* Cotton thread; Linen thread factory; Silk thread

THREE-BALL BILLIARD MATCH. *See* Billiard match

THREE-CENT PIECE. *See* Money—silver coins

THREE-ELEMENT VACUUM TUBE. *See* Radio tube

THREE-MOTOR AIRPLANE. *See* Aviation—Airplane

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THREE-PHASE ALTERNATING HIGH FREQUENCY CURRENT TRANSMISSION. *See* Electric company

THREE-WIRE CENTRAL STATION INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT. *See* Electric company

THRESHER

Threshing machine to employ steam was patented by John A. Pitts and Hiram Abial Pitts of Winthrop, Me., who received patent No.542 on December 29, 1837, on a "machine for threshing or cleaning grain." It separated grain from the straw and chaff as it proceeded from the threshing machine.

THROAT CLINIC. *See* Medical clinic

TICKER. *See* Telegraph

TICKET SPECULATORS plied their trade in New York City in September 1850. Prior to the first appearance of Jenny Lind at Castle Garden, September 11, 1850, Phineas Taylor Barnum auctioned the seats charging twenty-five cents admission to the auction. The first ticket was sold to John Nicholas Genin for \$225. One thousand tickets sold for \$10,141. Jenny Lind donated her share of the \$17,864 gross receipts of the first performance to New York charities. Premiums were exacted by those who sold their tickets. (*Rodman Gilder—The Battery*)

TICKETS (AIRPLANE COMMUTATION). *See* Aviation

TIE (COTTON BALE METALLIC). *See* Cotton bale metallic tie

TIGHTROPE CROSSING OF NIAGARA FALLS. *See* Niagara Falls

TIGHTROPE woman performer was Mme. Adolphe of Paris, who, accompanied by Monsieur Godau, appeared June 1, 1819, at the Anthony Street Theater, New York City.

TIGHTS (circus) are believed to have been introduced in 1828 by Nelson Hower, a bareback rider in the Buckley and Wicks Show, as the result of a mishap. The performers wore short jackets, knee breeches and stockings, but Hower's costume failed to arrive and he appeared for the show in his long knit underwear. (*Billboard. Sept. 6, 1930*)

TILE

Brick roofing tile was manufactured in 1735 by Hüster, a German tile maker in Montgomery County, Pa. (*W. G. Worcester—Geological Survey of Ohio*)

Wall and floor tiles were manufactured in 1845 by Abraham Miller, 7th and Zane Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. In 1810 he had succeeded Andrew Miller who had conducted a pottery in Sugar Alley since 1791. (*Heinrich Ries and Henry Leighton—History of Clay Working Industry in U.S.*)

THE FIRST**TIMBER DRYDOCK.** *See* Drydock**TIMBERLAND RESERVATION.** *See* Forest reserve (National)**TIMBER TRESTLE PIER LATTICE CONSTRUCTION.** *See* Bridge**TIME LOCK.** *See* Lock "clock"**TIME RECORDER**

Autograph time recorder was patented by Benjamin Frederick Merritt of Newton, Mass., who received patent No. 375,087 on December 20, 1887. The recorder was manufactured by the Chicago Time Register Company, now a part of the International Business Machines Corp.

Card time-recorder was invented by Daniel M. Cooper of Rochester, N.Y., who received patent No. 528,223 on October 30, 1894. The pressing of a lever printed the time on specially printed cards divided by horizontal lines into seven equal spaces for the days of the week. The recorder was manufactured by the Willard and Frick Manufacturing Company and known as the "Rochester."

Dial time recorder was invented in 1888 by Dr. Alexander Dey of Glasgow, Scotland, who obtained patent No. 411,586 on September 24, 1889. Employees' numbers appeared around the circumference of a large ring on the front of the machine. A pivoted pointer-arm pressed into a guide hole printed the time opposite his number on a prepared sheet inside the machine. In 1893, with his two brothers, John and Robert, who conducted a department store in Syracuse, N.Y., he formed the Dey Patents Company which changed its name to the Dey Time Register Co.

Employees' time recorder was invented by Willard L. Bundy of Auburn, N.Y., who obtained patent No. 393,205 on November 20, 1888. A key bearing the workman's number inserted in the mechanism printed both the number and the time on a paper tape. He formed the Bundy Manufacturing Company, now a division of International Business Machines Corp.

TIME (STANDARD) was suggested for the United States by Charles Ferdinand Dowd of Saratoga Springs, N.Y., in 1870 but was not adopted. The question was again brought forward in 1879 but the change did not meet with popular approval. On the initiative of the American Railway Association in 1883, Standard Time was adopted in the United States. At noon on November 18, 1883, the telegraphic signals sent out daily from the Naval Observatory at Washington, D.C. were changed to the new system. (*Charles North Dowd—Charles F. Dowd, A.M., Ph.D., A Narrative of His Services in Originating and Promoting the System of Standard time*)

TIMETABLE (railroad)

Railroad timetable was advertised in the Baltimore, Md., *American*, May 20, 1830, by the

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Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. It was announced that on May 24, 1830, passenger transportation would be effected between Baltimore, Md., and Ellicott's Mills, Md., and that a brigade of train coaches would leave the company's depot on Pratt Street, Baltimore, at 7 A.M., 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. and would return from Ellicott's Mills at 9 A.M., 1 P.M. and 6 P.M. The price for the twenty-six mile trip was seventy-five cents. Due to shortage of cars, passengers were obliged to return in the same coach and had to book passage for the whole trip. When additional cars were available, passengers could use any car and engage passage for a shorter distance, if desired.

TIN CAN. *See* Can (tin)

TIN FACTORY, for the combined manufacture of black plates, and tin andterne plates, was established in 1874 by Rogers and Burchheld at Leechburg, Pa.

TINTYPE CAMERA. *See* Camera

TINWARE MANUFACTURERS are claimed to be Edward and William Pattison, brothers who settled in Berlin, Conn., about 1740 where they manufactured culinary vessels and household articles made of sheet tin. Exact data as to the extent of their manufacturing activities have not been definitely determined, but it is known that they peddled their wares from house to house. (*Timothy Dwight—Travels in New England and New York*)

Successful tinware manufacturers were Lallance and Grosjean, who in 1860 established a factory at Woodhaven, Long Island, N.Y., for the manufacture of deeper tinware, such as milk pans, wash bowls, dishpans, etc.

TIRE. *See* Automobile tire; Bicycle tire**TISSUE PAPER.** *See* Paper**TITLE GUARANTY INSURANCE COMPANY.** *See* Insurance

TOBACCO cultivation was undertaken at Jamestown, Va., in 1612 by John Rolfe, husband of Pocahontas, who with 107 other settlers arrived May 13, 1607, from England in three small boats. (*Ralph Hamor—A True Discourse of the present estate of Virginia and the successes of the Affaires there till the 18 of June 1614*)

Tobacco tax (colonial) was authorized October 3, 1632, by the Massachusetts Court of Assistants and General Court which ruled at Boston, Mass., "that no person shall take any tobacco publicly, under pain of punishment; also that everyone shall pay 1d. for every time he is convicted of taking tobacco in any place, and that any Assistant shall have power to receive evidence and give order for the levying of it, as also to give order for the levying of the officer's charge. This order to begin the tenth of November next." (*Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff—Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England*)

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TOBACCO—*Continued*

Tobacco tax for internal revenue was levied by an Act of Congress of July 1, 1862 (12 Stat. L.432) but did not go into effect until September 1, 1862. The first federal tax on tobacco was levied in 1794 but after two years was abandoned. A similar attempt was made in 1812 which lasted until 1816 when the tax was repealed. (*Meyer Jacobstein—Tobacco Industry in the U.S.*)

TOILET PAPER. *See* Paper

TOKEN MONEY. *See* Money

TOLL BRIDGE. *See* Bridge

TOLL ROAD. *See* Road

TOMMY GUN. *See* Ordnance

TONG (Chinese secret society) organized was the Kwong Dock Tong of San Francisco, in about 1870. The first tong war broke out in 1873 as a result of the attack made on Ming Long of this tong by Low Sing, member of the Suey Sing Tong over the slave-girl traffic. At Ross Valley and Waverly Place, San Francisco, Calif., the factions met by appointment and began shooting. The result was six wounded of the Kwong Dock Tong of whom three died, and one killed of the Suey Sing Tong. (*Eng Ying Gong and Bruce Grant—Tong War*)

TOOL FACTORY devoted exclusively to the manufacture of machinists' tools was established in 1838 by John H. Gage in the Water Street shop of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, Nashua, N.H. (*Edward Everett Parker—History of the City of Nashua, N.H.*)

TOOTHBRUSH with synthetic bristles was Dr. West's Miracle Tuft Toothbrush made of Du Pont "Exton," a product synthesized from elementary substances, introduced to the retail trade during September 1938.

TOOTHPICK MANUFACTURING MACHINE PATENT was No.123,790 granted February 20, 1872, to Silas Noble and James P. Cooley of Granville, Mass. It enabled "a block of wood, with little waste, at one operation, be cut up into toothpicks ready for use."

TORNADO of which there is any record occurred at New Haven, Conn., June 10, 1682, about 2:30 P.M. (*John Park Finley—Tornadoes*)

TORNADO INSURANCE AND FIRE FUND. *See* Insurance

TORPEDO

Airplane torpedo was invented by Bradley Allen Fiske of the United States Navy, who obtained patent No.1,032,394, July 16, 1912, on a "method of and apparatus for delivering submarine torpedoes from airships." The torpedo, held rigidly in place, its bow pointing in the same direction as the airplane, was dropped under its own power.

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Torpedo manufacturing station was established in 1869 on Goat Island, in Newport Harbor, under the supervision of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department. The purpose of the station was to instruct naval officers in the manufacture of torpedoes. Commander Edmund O. Matthews was ordered June 9, 1869, to report for duty and in September took possession of Goat Island and commenced the erection of the necessary buildings. (*Records in Office of Naval Records and Library, Navy Department. Washington, D.C.*)

Torpedo mine attack in the Civil War was made July 7, 1861, by the Confederates at Acquia Creek, Potomac River, when two large casks, connected by a piece of manila rope about twenty-five fathoms long kept at surface by cork floats, were floated down the river in an attempt to destroy the "Pawnee" commanded by Commander Stephen Clegg Rowan. The attempt failed. The first attack that destroyed a war vessel was made in the Yazoo River, December 12, 1862, on the U.S. gunboat "Cairo," an armored river gunboat of 512 tons, under command of Lieutenant Commander Thomas Oliver Selfridge. A large demijohn placed in a wooden box was anchored in the channel and exploded by means of a friction fuse. The first Confederate loss was a torpedo boat destroyed February 17, 1864, off Charleston, S.C.

Torpedoes used for oil drilling. *See* Oil

Underwater torpedo operated by electric current was invented by Samuel Colt of Hartford, Conn., who wrote President John Tyler on June 19, 1841 that he could sink ships by mines. He sank the gunboat "Boxer" in New York harbor on July 4, 1842 and the 300 ton brig "Volta" on October 18, 1842. On April 13, 1843, in the presence of President Tyler and his cabinet, General Winfield Scott and other officials, he blew up a schooner in the Potomac River by an electric mine from a distance of five miles. His invention was a combination of Robert Fulton's stationary torpedo and Professor Robert Hare's galvanic current.

TORPEDO BOAT. *See* Ship

TOTALISATOR to record race track bets and odds was invented by Sir George Julius, an Australian engineer, and installed in 1931 by the American Totalisator Company, Inc., Baltimore, Md., at the Hialeah Race Track, Miami, Fla. It was known as "the totalizer" and "the Julius" and was first used January 14, 1932.

TOUR OF THE WORLD made by an unattended woman was made by Elizabeth Cochrane (Nellie Bly). She made the tour in 72 days, 6 hours, 11 minutes, and 14 seconds, as a stunt for the New York *World* in 1889-90. She left New York City, Thursday, November 14, 1889, sailed from Hoboken, N.J., on the "Augusta Victoria" for Southampton, went

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around the world and returned to New York on the Chicago express January 25, 1890, spending 56 days, 12 hours and 41 minutes in actual travel. (*Nellie Bly—Around The World in 72 Days*)

TOURNAMENT OF ROSES, originally called "The Battle of Flowers," was held January 1, 1889, at Pasadena, Calif., under the auspices of the Valley Hunt Club. In the afternoon, amateur sport contests were held. The first football contest was held January 1, 1902, between the University of Michigan and Stanford University. The University of Michigan won 49 to 0. Football games were made a regular annual event on January 1, 1916, when Washington State College defeated Brown University, 14 to 0. Since 1897 the tournament has been conducted by a non-profit organization known as the Pasadena Tournament of Roses Association, Limited. (*Pasadena Tournament of Roses Association—Tournament of Roses*)

TOW ROPE (SKI). See Ski tow rope

TOWBOAT. See Ship

TOWN NAMED FOR GEORGE WASHINGTON was "Forks of Tar River," N.C., which changed its name to Washington in 1775. The town was originally formed November 20, 1771, by James Bonner who owned all the land on which it was situated. It was incorporated April 13, 1782. Washington, Ga., incorporated January 23, 1780, was the first town incorporated under the name of Washington.

TOYERY was opened September 24, 1932, at the New York University Community Center, New York City. The first director was Mrs. Ida Cash. Old toys were repaired for distribution to children.

TRACK. See Railroad track

TRACK MEET (intercollegiate) was held at Saratoga, N.Y., July 20-21, 1876 under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America. Teams participated from Bowdoin, City College of New York, Columbia, Dartmouth, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Wesleyan, Williams and Yale. A silver cup trophy was awarded the winner, permanent possession of which was given to the college with the greatest number of victories in fourteen years. The first meet was won by Princeton with four firsts and four seconds. The cup was given permanently to Harvard which won eight of the fourteen meets.

Track meet (intercollegiate) telecast. See Television

TRACKLESS TROLLEY SYSTEM. See Street car

TRACT SOCIETY

Tract society was the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, instituted at Boston, Mass., September 1, 1803, at

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the suggestion of Samuel Phillips and Professor D. Tappan.

Tract society (national) was the American Tract Society organized May 11, 1825, at New York City. The first president was Sampson Vryling Stoddard and the first secretary, the Reverend William Allen Hallock. The society, still in existence, was the outgrowth of a combination of about fifty large and small tract societies. The society is evangelical in principle, inter-denominational in character, interracial in purpose and international in scope. It was organized to minister to all classes and conditions of people, in many languages, through the medium of the printed page.

TRACTOR. See Automobile tractor

TRADE ASSOCIATION was the American Brass Association which was organized in Naugatuck Valley, Conn., in February 1853. Headquarters were opened at Waterbury, Conn. Originally, in 1853, its object was to regulate prices, but in 1856 an attempt was made to regulate production. The association ceased in 1869. Local associations were formed earlier by various groups. (*William Gilbert Lathrop—The Brass Industry in Connecticut*)

TRADE COMMISSION (Federal). See Federal trade commission

TRADE DOLLAR. See Money

TRADE JOURNAL. See Periodical

TRADE REGISTER was Aitken's *General American Register*, and the *Gentleman's and Tradesman's Complete Annual Account Book and Calendar for . . . 1773*. Printed by J. Cruikshank for R. Aitken at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1772-73. It contained 110 unnumbered pages including a calendar, an account book for the year and space for memoranda. The second part contained 64 pages. Aitken's prefatory letter states, "The intercourse and connection of the several colonies with each other is enlarging . . . so that it becomes a matter of some consequence to every inhabitant to be acquainted with the public offices and officers . . . in all the . . . provinces on the continent."

TRADE TOKENS. See Money

TRADEMARK was registered under the act of July 8, 1870. During that year there were 121 registrations under the law, the first thereof (No. 1) under date of October 25, 1870 by the Averill Chemical Paint Company of New York, N.Y. on a "trade-mark for liquid paint." This law was declared unconstitutional and void. The subsequent act of March 3, 1881 was superseded by the act of February 20, 1905, which was supplemented by the acts of May 4, 1906 and March 19, 1920. All of these three are now in force.

TRADEMARK LAWSUIT

Trademark controversy involving a newspaper was tried before Judge Nathan Sandford, Chancellor of New York State who

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TRADEMARK LAWSUIT—*Continued*
decided on January 31, 1825 that the *National Advocate*, New York, was not entitled to an injunction to restrain the *New York National Advocate* in the case of Thomas Snowden vs Mordecai M. Noah, John D. Brown and others. (*Samuel M. Hopkins—Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Court of Chancery of the State of New York*)

Trademark lawsuit was instituted by Samuel Thompson against Hosea Winchester before Judge Marcus Morton at the March 1837 term of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. He claimed that the defendant was manufacturing a medical product which was an infringement, but the court did not sustain his claim. Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw decided that the defendant was not guilty of passing off his own medicines as those of the plaintiff, therefore there was no ground for action in a trademark lawsuit. (*Octavius Pickering—Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts*)

TRADING POST. See Fur trading post

TRADING SHIP. See Ship

TRADING STAMP was originated in 1891 by Thomas Alexander Sperry who in 1896 organized the Sperry & Hutchinson Company of Bridgeport, Conn. The company was incorporated in 1900. "The Little Green Stamp" business has grown to a volume of several million dollars annually. (*Twenty-Fifth Anniversary—Sperry & Hutchinson Co.*)

TRAFFIC COURT (bicycle). See Bicycle traffic court

TRAFFIC LINES to designate lanes were painted in white on River Road, near Trenton, Wayne County, Mich., in the fall of 1911 under the direction of Edward Norris Hines (a road commissioner for Wayne County) who called his idea a "center line safety stripe." A machine was later developed which cut the painting cost.

TRAFFIC POLICE. See Police

TRAFFIC REGULATION

One-way traffic regulation appears to have been issued in New York City on December 17, 1791, when a regulation incidental to a performance at the John Street Theatre requested that "Ladies and Gentlemen will order their Coachmen to take up and set down with their Horse Heads to the East River, to avoid Confusion."

Traffic law was passed June 27, 1652, by New Amsterdam (New York City). "The Director General and Council of New Netherland in order to prevent accidents do hereby ordain that no Wagons, Carts or Sleighs shall be run, rode or driven at a gallop within this city of New Amsterdam, that the drivers and conductors of all Wagons, Carts and Sleighs within this city (the Broad Highway alone excepted) shall walk by the Wagons, Carts or Sleighs and

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so take and lead the horses, on the penalty of two pounds Flemish for the first time, and for the second time double, and for the third time to be arbitrarily corrected therefor and in addition to be responsible for all damages which may arise therefrom."

TRAFFIC REGULATION COURSE

Air traffic regulation course was endowed in 1934 by Godfrey Lowell Cabot, who created the James Jackson Cabot Professorship of Air Traffic Regulation and Air Transportation at Norwich University Northfield, Vt. Lectures have been given at intervals since the establishment of the course.

Graduate course in traffic engineering and administration was established August 16, 1937, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., under the direction of Miller McClintock.

Teacher training course in "Training Traffic Safety" was offered at the Pennsylvania State College during the 1936 Summer Session under the guidance of Amos Earl Neyhart, administrative head of the Institute of Public Safety, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa. This course included both classroom techniques and road instruction procedures.

TRAFFIC REGULATION PAMPHLET

Printed traffic regulations were *Rules For Driving*, four pages size 3¼ inches by 6¼ inches, by William Phelps Eno, which were put into effect October 30, 1903, by the New York City Police Department.

TRAILER CHURCH was Saint Paul's Wayside Cathedral which was placed in operation October 1, 1937, by the Diocese of Southern Ohio Protestant Episcopal Church under the direction of Bishop Henry Wise Hobson. It was designed by Norman R. Sturgis and built by the Aerocar Company, Detroit, Mich. Its exterior was of sheet metal with a backing of Masonite painted gun-metal gray while the roof was covered with a silver finish fabric. It had a removable altar, an organ, an amplification unit, and sound-moving-picture equipment. It seated about 25 people.

TRAIN. See Car; Railroad

TRAIN NEWSPAPER. See Newspaper

TRAIN ROBBERY. See Railroad train robbery

TRAINING SCHOOL. See Army training school; Naval officers' training school; Police training school, etc.

TRAITOR to the American cause was William Demont (Dement) who, on February 20, 1776, was appointed adjutant in Colonel Robert Magraw's battalion. He notified the British of the position of Fort Washington, Mount Washington (now New York City), which enabled Sir William Howe to conquer it November 16, 1776. The British force of 8,900 men captured 2,818 officers and men, 43 guns,

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2,800 muskets, etc. Demont, a member of the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion, deserted on November 2, 1776 and gave his plans to Lieutenant General Earl Percy. (*Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution—Fort Washington*)

TRAMROAD. See Railroad

TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT. See Aviation—Flights (transatlantic)

TRANSCONTINENTAL AIR MAIL. See Air mail service

TRANSCONTINENTAL AIR RACE. See Aviation—Races

TRANSCONTINENTAL FLIGHT. See Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)

TRANSCONTINENTAL HORSEBACK TRIP. See Woman

TRANSCONTINENTAL TRIPS. See under specific type of locomotion, e.g., Automobile, Railroad, etc.

TRANSCRIPTION (radio). See Radio broadcast

TRANSFER PAPERS. See Decalcomania

TRANSOCEANIC NEWSPAPER. See Newspaper

TRANSPARENT PAPER STRIP PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM. See Photographic film

TRANSPACIFIC FLIGHT. See Aviation—Flights (transpacific)

TRANSPORT AIRPLANE. See Aviation—Airplane

TRANSPORTATION COORDINATION

Transportation coordination (federal) was undertaken by the act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat.L.211). Joseph Bartlett Eastman, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was appointed June 16, 1933. His office was created the same day, by the enactment of the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, "to relieve the existing national emergency in relation to interstate railroad transportation." (*Public Act No. 68—73d Congress*)

TRAPEZE PERFORMER. See Tightrope

TRAPSHOOTING

Clay pigeon target was invented by George Ligowsky of Cincinnati, Ohio, who obtained patent No. 231,919 on September 7, 1880 on a concave slotted "flying target."

TRAPSHOOTING TOURNAMENT

Trapshooting (Grand American) at clay targets was held at Interstate Park, Queens, Long Island, New York, June 12, 1900, and won by Rolla O. (Pop) Heikes, of Dayton, Ohio, who scored 91 targets out of a possible 100 from a distance of 22 yards. There were

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74 entries. Walter S. Beaver of Berwyn, Pa., was the first shooter to win the Grand American from the extreme distance of 25 yards. On August 25, 1933 he broke 99 out of 100 targets.

Trapshooting (Grand American) at live birds was held in March 1893 at Dexter Park, Jamaica, New York, with 21 entries. R. A. Welch won, and killed 23 out of 25 birds from 23 yards. (*Robert A. Welch—First Annual Grand American Handicap Program*)

TRAVELERS AID was instituted in 1851 when Bryan Mullanphy of St. Louis died and left approximately one-third of his fortune of more than \$1,000,000 in a trust fund, to be administered by the City Council for the purpose of assisting, while in St. Louis, those who were "traveling to the west." In 1885, William Collins and Edward Prior, of the Society of Friends, paid the salary of the first employed worker among travelers. (*Travelers Aid Manual—Nat. Assn. of Travelers Aid Societies*)

TRAVELERS AID SOCIETY

Travelers Aid Society (national) was the National Association of Travelers Aid Societies which developed from the Travelers Aid Society of the City of New York, founded in 1904, which cooperated in forming the National Travelers Aid Society in 1917. In May 1920, it was decided to change the name from National Travelers Aid Society to National Association of Travelers Aid Societies and in 1923 articles of incorporation were secured under the new name. (*Travelers Aid Manual—National Association of Travelers Aid Societies*)

TRAVELERS' CHECK. See Check

TRAVELING SIDEWALK. See Sidewalk (traveling)

TREADMILL was completed September 7, 1822 in a specially constructed building for the New York City Prison. It was designed for eight to sixteen persons and ground forty to fifty bushels of Indian corn daily. The wheel was five feet two inches in diameter. It was placed in operation September 23, 1822 in a building sixty feet in length and thirty feet wide, two stories high with a garret which served as a granary. Stephen Greelet and Isaac Collins, one of the managers of the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, are credited with suggesting it to Stephen Allen, Mayor of New York. (*James Hardie—History of the Tread-Mill*)

TREASON

American colonist hanged for treason was Jacob Leisler who led an insurrection against Governor Francis Nicholson of New York "for the preservation of the Protestant religion" and in behalf of William and Mary. Due to trickery the aristocratic party regained power and in a manifestly unfair trial convicted Leisler

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TREASON—Continued

of treason and hanged him May 16, 1691 from a scaffold erected in City Hall Park. (*Jared Sparks—Library of American Biography*)

Citizen of the United States to be tried, found guilty and suffer death for treason was William Bruce Mumford, a retired gambler. Captain Theodorus Bailey was sent by Admiral David Glasgow Farragut to New Orleans, La., where he hoisted the American flag April 28, 1862 over the Mint. After the troops left, Mumford tore down the flag. On May 1, General Benjamin Franklin Butler arrived in New Orleans with 2,000 troops and took possession of the St. Charles Hotel. A crowd gathered in front of it, among them Mumford who boasted of his exploit in humbling the "old rag of the United States." Mumford was tried under the direction of the provost marshal of the district of New Orleans and was hanged June 7, 1862. (*James Parton—General Builer in New Orleans*)

Treason trial (colonial) was held May 7, 1634 when the Virginia Assembly heard complaints against Sir John Harvey, Governor of Virginia who assumed his duties March 24, 1630. Opposition against his rule increased and on April 28, 1635 he was accused of treason and thrust out of the government. Captain John West assumed the governorship until the wishes of the king were known. Harvey was returned to England where his case was considered and on April 2, 1636, returned to assume his post which he held until November 1639.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES was organized September 2, 1789 by Act of Congress (1 Stat.L.65) under the Secretary of the Treasury. The Sub-Treasury Act of July 4, 1840 (5 Stat.L.385) "act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue" provided for sub-treasuries in New York, Boston, Charleston and St. Louis, also a mint at Philadelphia and a branch mint at New Orleans. The first Sub-Treasury was established in 1846 in Wall Street, New York pursuant to the provisions of the Act of August 4, 1846 (9 Stat.L.59) "act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, disbursement of the public revenue."

Secretary of the Treasury was Alexander Hamilton of New York who was appointed by President George Washington on September 11, 1789 and served until February 1, 1795. (*Henry Jones Ford—Alexander Hamilton*)

Treasury department life saving medal. See Medal

Treasury surplus returned and apportioned among the several states was authorized by Section 13 of the act of June 23, 1836 (5 Stat.L.55). Twenty-six states received a total of \$28,101,644.91 in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House,

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which was given to them in three installments. This money was given to the states to remain on deposit until Congress directed otherwise, but no effort to secure its return has been made.

Treasurer of the United States was Michael Hillegas who held office from July 29, 1775 to September 11, 1789. On July 29, 1775, Hillegas and George Clymer were appointed joint treasurers of the United Colonies. On September 6, 1777, additional compensation was "allowed to Michael Hillegas, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, from the 6th day of August 1776 when Mr. Clymer resigned the office of joint treasurer" to become a delegate to the Continental Congress. Hillegas remained in office after the organization of the Treasury Department (September 2, 1789, 1 Stat.L.65) until September 11, 1789 when Samuel Meredith assumed office. (*Emma St. Clair Whitney—Michael Hillegas, and His Descendants*)

Woman assistant treasurer of the United States was Marion Glass Bannister appointed July 26, 1933 by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Woman treasurer of the United States was Mrs. Georgia Neese Clark of Richland, Kan., nominated June 3, 1949, and confirmed June 9, 1949. She succeeded William Alexander Julian who was killed in an automobile accident.

TREASURY NOTES. See Bonds

TREATY

Colonial treaty with the Indians was a defensive alliance made April 1, 1621 on Strawberry Hill, Plymouth, Mass., between Massasoit, war chief of the Wampanoags and the Pilgrims in behalf of King James. The agreement in all its parts was kept by both parties for more than half a century. (*Henry William Elson—United States, Its Past and Present*)

International treaty for the protection of wild birds. See Bird legislation

Treaty entered into by the United States was signed with France, February 6, 1778. The plenipotentiary of France was Conrad Alexandre Gérard; the United States plenipotentiaries Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee (*John Bassett Moore—History and Digest of International Arbitrations*)

Treaty entered into by the United States after the treaties of peace September 3, 1783 was made with Prussia, signed at the Hague, September 10, 1785 by Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson for the United States. The treaty was ratified by Congress, May 17, 1786 (8 Stat.L.84) and the ratifications exchanged in October 1786.

Treaty entered into by the United States with the Indian tribes is that with the Delaware Nation, September 17, 1778 (7 Stat.L.13). Its signers were Andrew and Thomas

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Lewis, Commissioners for and in behalf of the United States; and Captain White Eyes, Captain Pipe and Captain John Kill Buck on behalf of the Delawares. This treaty was agreed upon at Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh) and provided all offenses mutually forgiven; (2) peace and friendship perpetual, in case of war, each party to assist the other; (3) United States to have free passage to forts or towns of their enemies and such warriors as can be spared to join the troops of the United States; (4) neither party to inflict punishment without an impartial trial; (5) agent to be appointed by United States to trade with the Delaware Nation; (6) United States guarantee to them all territorial rights as bounded by former treaties, and a representative in Congress on certain conditions. (*Records in Office of Indian Affairs. Dept. of Interior. Wash. D.C.*)

Treaty of the United States Government with a nation with which it had been at war was the armistice with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Preliminary articles of peace were signed November 30, 1782 at Paris, France. Hostilities ceased January 20, 1783. The treaty was proclaimed by the Continental Congress April 11, 1783. The definite treaty of peace was signed at Paris, September 3, 1783 by David Hartley, plenipotentiary of Great Britain and Benjamin Franklin and John Adams of the U.S. The treaty was ratified and proclaimed January 14, 1784. (*Treaties, Conventions, International Acts, Protocols and Agreements Between the United States of America and other Powers 1776-1909*)

Treaty with a Far Eastern country was the Treaty of Amity and Commerce with Siam concluded March 20, 1833, the last of the fourth month of the year 1194 called Pī-Marōng-chat-tava-sōk (or the year of the Dragon). One copy was in Siamese, one in English, with a Portuguese and a Chinese translation annexed. Edmund Roberts was the envoy of the United States. Ratifications were exchanged April 14, 1836 at Bangkok (royal city of Sia-Yut'hia) and the treaty proclaimed June 24, 1837 by President Martin Van Buren.

Treaty with a foreign nation to provide for mutual reduction of import duties was the Convention with France, Regarding Claims and Regarding Duties on Wines and Cottons, signed at Paris, France, July 4, 1831 (8 Stat.L. 430). The ratifications were exchanged February 2, 1832 and proclaimed July 13, 1832 (1832 ch.199) (*Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America—Volume 3*)

Treaty with a South American country was the treaty or general convention of Peace, Amity, Navigation and Commerce which was signed at Bogotá, Colombia, October 3, 1824 between the United States and the Republic of Colombia. The Republic of Colombia then included Venezuela and Ecuador. The treaty was submitted to the Senate, February 22, 1825 and was ratified March 7, 1825. It was ratified by Colombia March 26, 1825. The treaty was

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proclaimed May 31, 1825. The Plenipotentiaries who signed the treaty were (for the U.S.) Richard Clough Anderson, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of Colombia and (for Colombia) Pedro Gual, Secretary of State and Foreign Relations of Colombia. (*Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America—Department of State, Washington, D.C.*)

Treaty violation occurred October 15, 1565. When Pedro Menéndez d'Aviles, the Spanish navigator, captured the French Huguenots who had settled in Florida. They surrendered on a truce. Instead of granting them the customary amnesty which was expected, Menéndez put them to death. (*Francisco Lopez de Mendoza Grajales—Memoir of the Happy Result and Prosperous Voyage of the Fleet commanded by the illustrious captain General Pedro Menéndez de Aviles which sailed from Cadiz on the morning of Thursday June 28th for the coast of Florida and arrived there on the 28th of August 1565*)

TREATY ADVISORY BOARD was the Inter-Departmental Advisory Board or Reciprocity Treaties, established in July 1933, as a continuation and enlargement of a committee set up in March 1933, by arrangement between the heads of certain departments and other establishments of the government for the purpose of making studies more or less similar to those of the Advisory Board. Neither the board nor the committee which it succeeded was authorized by act of Congress. The duties of the board include the investigation of subjects suggested for inclusion in or regulation by treaties under contemplation or negotiation, the drafting of such treaties and informal negotiations with foreign representatives or experts.

TREE (Christmas). See Christmas tree

TREE PATENT. See Patent

TREE SURGERY COURSE. See Forestry school

TRESTLE PIER (Timber). See Bridge

TRIBAL CONSTITUTION (Indian). See Indians

TRIBUNAL ARBITRATION. See Arbitration

"TRIPLE CROWN." See Jockey

TRIPLE PLAY (Baseball). See Baseball player

TROMBONE was used in the Liturgical services conducted at the obsequies of a child whose remains were interred November 15, 1754 at Bethlehem, Pa. Trombones were used March 30, 1755 in the Easter services. (*Rev. William C. Reichel—Something About Trombones*)

TROPHY (Aeronautical). See Aviation

TROTting COURSE. See Horse race

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TROTting REGISTER. See Horse register

TRUANCY legislation (state) was "an act to provide for the care and instruction of idle and truant children" enacted by New York on April 12, 1853 (Chapter 185). A fifty dollar fine was liable against parents whose children between the age of five and fourteen were absent from school.

TRUCK (automobile). See Automobile truck

TRUSS BRIDGE. See Bridge

TRUST

Anti-trust law (national) was passed July 2, 1890. (26 Stat.L.209) An "act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies." Section one provided that "Every contract combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal." It is popularly known as the Sherman Act.

Anti-trust law (state) was Act. No. 79 "to prevent monopolies in the transportation of freight, and to secure free and fair competition in the same," approved February 23, 1883 by Alabama. The first general law was Chapter 257 passed March 9, 1889 by Kansas "to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and products, and to provide penalties therefor."

Blue sky laws were passed by Kansas in 1911, an "act to provide for the regulation and supervision of investment companies and providing penalties for the violation thereof." (Chapter 133—*Laws of 1911—Kansas*)

Cartel listed by that name was the Pacific Coast Gasoline Cartel. The cartel was an agreement entered into by companies selling 95 per cent of the gasoline sold in the states of California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona and Nevada, and the territories of Hawaii and Alaska and was approved by the Secretary of the Interior as Oil Administrator on February 13, 1934. A committee of seven persons was chosen to manage the activities of the cartel. The first chairman was Ralph Kenneth Davies, of San Francisco, director of the Standard Oil Company of California, elected February 24, 1934. The government representative on the board was William Herbert Eaton. The cartel became effective March 1, 1934, and was abandoned before the end of the month.

Community trust. See Community trust

Investment trust. See Brokerage

Manufacturers price regulation agreement was signed by the coopers of New York City on December 17, 1679 who "Doo Agree upon ye Rate and Prizes of Caske, this is to Say, for euery Dry halfe Barll one shilling Six Pence.....And Wee, ye Under Written, Doo

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Joynly and Seavorally Bind ourselves, that for Euery one that shall sell any cask Beefore mentioned under the Rate or Prizes aboue, Sd., that for euery Such Default ffuety Shillings he or they shall pay for the vse of the poore, as Wittnes our hands, this 17th Day of December, 1679." Twenty-one coopers signed the agreement. Their action was disapproved of and they were brought to trial in the Council Chamber, January 8, 1679 where their "articles of Compact (are) disannulled. They are adjudged guilty, all that have signed the Contract, and are To pay each 50s, & either of them in publick employ to be dismist. The paym't to be to the Church or pious uses."

Trust was the salt trust which was organized November 10, 1817 by the salt manufacturers of Kanawha, W.Va. It went into active operation on the first day of January 1818, at the Kanawha Salt Company. It was formed for the purpose of controlling the quantity of salt manufactured, the method of manufacture, the packing and the production. The company disbanded January 1, 1822. (*Phil. Conley—West Virginia Encyclopedia*)

Trust company. See Bank

Trust fund (educational). See Educational trust fund

TUBE

Collapsible tube was invented by John Rand who received patent No. 2,252 on September 11, 1841 on a "mode of preserving paints, and other fluids, by confining them in close metallic vessels so constructed as to collapse with slight pressure, and thus force out the paint or fluid confined therein through proper openings for that purpose." They were molded of lead and were used to hold oil colors. The tubes were provided with caps to keep them airtight.

Collapsible tube making machine was built in 1873 at Philadelphia, Pa., under the direction of August Herman Wirz who had seen them in operation when he was U.S. Commissioner to the Industrial Exposition in Vienna and brought over their plans. The first machine made tubes were used for cucumber jelly.

TUBE (electron). See Electron tube

TUBERCULOSIS CIRCULAR was issued July 1889 by the New York City Department of Health through the efforts of Dr. Hermann Michael Biggs.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL. See Hospital

TUBERCULOSIS LABORATORY

Tuberculosis diagnostic community laboratory where specimens of sputum could be examined was authorized December 13, 1893 and opened by the New York City Department of Health under the direction of Dr. Hermann Michael Biggs. It offered a complete administrative policy including sputum examinations, reporting and registration (compulsory by in-

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stitutions, and voluntary by physicians), official supervision of isolation, terminal disinfection, provision of hospital facilities and the education of the public. (*American Review of Tuberculosis*—July 1929)

Tuberculosis research laboratory was the Saranac Laboratory established in 1894 by Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau in a room in his home at Saranac Lake, N.Y.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM. See Hospital

TUBERCULOSIS SCHOOL

Outdoor school for tubercular children was the Meeting Street School, Providence, R.I., opened January 27, 1908 as the Fresh Air School. A temporary teacher was appointed, but after three months Miss Marie E. Powers was assigned to the school as teacher and principal. Dr. Ellen R. Stone was the superintendent. Twenty children were in the first class consisting of pupils from grade one to eight. Hot lunches furnished by the school supplemented lunches brought by the children.

TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

Tuberculosis society was the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, founded April 10, 1892 at Philadelphia, Pa., by Lawrence Francis Flick.

TUBERCULOSIS TEST (cattle). See Animals

TUBERCULOSIS VACCINE. See Vaccine

TUBULAR PLATE GIRDER BRIDGE. See Bridge

TUGBOAT. See Ship

TULAREMIA. See Disease

TUNG (*Aleurites fordii*) trees successfully grown for tung oil, were planted in 1905 by the United States Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif. The seeds had been forwarded by David Fairchild, Chief of the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction, United States Department of Agriculture, who received them from L. S. Wilcox, United States Consul-General at Hankow, China.

TUNGSTEN AND TELLURIUM were found in 1819 in a bismuth mine in Huntington, Conn. The mine was owned by Ephraim Lane. Tungsten, a ferruginous metal known to mineralogists as "wolfram," was found in the state of yellow oxide while tellurium was found in the metallic state. (*American Journal of Science*. Vol. 1)

TUNNEL

Freight delivery tunnel system was put into operation in Chicago, Ill., August 15, 1906 but the whole of the underground network was not completed until September 1, 1907. The completed system was placed in operation January 2, 1908. The original franchise was granted February 20, 1899 to the Illinois Tele-

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phone and Telegraph Company and by an amendatory ordinance was extended to include mail delivery. This franchise was acquired by the Illinois Tunnel Company July 20, 1903. A new franchise was given to the Chicago Tunnel Company on July 19, 1932.

Mining tunnel (large) was commenced as early as 1824 by the Lehigh Navigation Company. This was the "Hacklebernie" tunnel near Mauch Chunk, Pa. It was driven by hand with black powder. Work stopped in 1827 when 790 feet had been penetrated. The opening was sixteen feet wide and eight feet high. In 1846 work was resumed and the length extended to 2,000 feet. It was an anthracite coal-mine tunnel. (*Henry Sturgis Drinker—Tunneling*)

Railroad tunnel was built in 1831 near Johnstown, Pa., by the Allegheny Portage Railroad, the first railroad to go west of the Allegheny Mountains. The tunnel was driven through slate and was 901 feet long, 25 feet wide and 21 feet high and was lined throughout with masonry 18 inches thick. The tunnel was commenced April 12, 1831 and was completed March 18, 1834 and extended from Hollidaysburg, Pa., to Johnstown, Pa., a distance of 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ miles. The engineer was Solomon White Roberts. (*David William Brunton and John Allen Davis—Modern Tunneling*)

Subaqueous highway tunnel was the Washington Street Tunnel beneath the Chicago River, Chicago, Ill., authorized to be constructed July 17, 1866, by the Board of Public Works. The total length of the tunnel and approaches was 1,520 feet. The contract price was \$328,500 but the final cost was \$512,709. It had two roadways, each 11 feet high and 13 feet wide and a separate footway 10 feet high and 10 feet wide. Work was started November 30, 1866 and the tunnel completed in 1869. The tunnel was lowered in 1907 to provide a clear draft of 27 feet in the Chicago River. The tunnel was closed to car traffic until a new tunnel was built in 1911.

Subaqueous railroad tunnel to a foreign country was the St Clair Railway tunnel between Port Huron, Mich., and Sarnia, Ontario, Canada, which was opened for freight traffic September 19, 1891 and for passenger traffic, December 7, 1891. The tunnel has been operated by electricity since May 17, 1908. The tunnel is still in use and its length from portal to portal is 6,025 feet. The original cost of the tunnel was \$2,700,000. It was designed and built under the supervision of Joseph Hobson, Chief Engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway, now the Canadian National Railways.

Tunnel was built as part of the Schuylkill Navigation Company's canal above Auburn, Pa., at the Orwigsburg landing. Job Samson and Solomon Fudge were the contractors. It was commenced in 1818 and opened to traffic in 1821. It was cut through red shale and was 20

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TUNNEL—*Continued*

feet wide, 18 feet high from the canal bottom and 450 feet long. It was arched for about 75 feet inward from each portal. In 1834, it was shortened to half its length, and again in 1845. In 1856 it was again shortened "until nothing remained but air."

Tunnel under the Hudson River was that of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad System, going from Jersey City to Morton Street, New York. It was officially opened February 25, 1908. Two single-track tubes, with a minimum inside diameter of 15 feet 3 inches and approximately 5,700 feet long were built under the river. (*Railroad Age Gazette*—1909—Vol. 47)

Twin-tube subaqueous vehicular tunnel was the Holland tunnel between New York City and Jersey City. Actual construction began October 12, 1920. The tunnel was opened for public operation November 13, 1927, and on April 21, 1930 all operation was turned over to the Port of New York Authority as agent for the two states. The tunnel consists of twin tubes 9,250 feet long. The part below the river is 5,480 feet in length. The tunnel accommodates 1,900 motor vehicles an hour. The air in the tubes is changed forty-two times an hour, at the rate of 3,761,000 cubic feet a minute. The chief engineer was Clifford Milburn Holland. (*New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission—The Holland Tunnel, the Underground Highway Which Joins a Continent to a City*)

Vehicular tunnel to a foreign country was the Detroit-Windsor tunnel under the Detroit River, opened for traffic November 3, 1930. It connects Canada with the United States and has a capacity of 1,000 motor cars each way an hour. The Ambassador Bridge from Detroit to Canada was opened November 11, 1929. Ferries also ply between the two cities, making three separate modes of international travel between Detroit and Canadian border cities.

Water supply tunnel. See Water conduit

Wind tunnel. See Wind tunnel

TURBINE

See also Electric generator

Steam turbine operated by a public utility to drive its generators was installed in April 1901 by the Hartford Electric Light Company, Hartford, Conn. The turbine was manufactured by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Steam turbine generator of large capacity for commercial service began operating October 2, 1903 at the Fisk street generating station of what is now the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, Ill. It was rated at 5,000 kilowatts. The largest previous type was rated at 2,000 kilowatts. These machines were made very rugged with the result that they

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were capable of carrying a maximum load of 200 per cent of their rating for a considerable period without injury.

Turbine successfully operated by water power was invented in 1844 by Uriah Atherton Boyden and installed in the cotton mills of the Appleton Company at Lowell, Mass. It was an improvement of Fourneyron's (French) turbine water-wheel and utilized approximately 80 per cent of the power expended.

TURBINE (gas) PROPELLER DRIVE AIRPLANE. See Aviation—Airplane

TURBINE MERCURY BOILER. See Electric generator

TURBINE (wind). See Electric power plant

TURKISH BATH. See Bathhouse

TURNPIKE. See Road

TURNSTILE (electric) with ratchet was used at the Philadelphia Centennial, Philadelphia, Pa., which opened May 10, 1876. When a person desired entrance, the attendant released the brake by foot-pressure. The number of turns registered on a machine in the central office.

TURRETED SHIP. See Ship

TUXEDO COAT. See Coat

TWENTY-CENT PIECE. See Money—silver coins

TWINE. See Cotton twine factory

TWINE (paper) MACHINERY. See Paper machinery.

TWINS (Siamese). See Siamese twins

TWO-THIRDS RULE. See Political convention

TYPE. See Dollar marks, Hebrew type

TYPE FOUNDRY in America was that belonging to Abel Buell who cast his first font on April 1, 1769 at Killingworth, Conn. It is claimed that the statue of King George III which was torn down in New York was brought to his foundry to be cast into type. (*Lawrence Counselman Wroth—Abel Buell of Conn.*)

Type foundry to be permanently established in America was that of Christopher Sauer II erected in Germantown, Pa. in 1771. His founding equipment was imported from Germany. (*Felix Reichmann—Christopher Sauer, Sr. 1694-1758*)

TYPE SPECIMEN BOOK of an American Type Foundry is said to be that of (Archibald) Binny & (James) Ronaldson. It was printed in 1809 by Fry and Kammerer and titled *A*

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Specimen of Metal Ornaments cast at the Letter Foundry of Binny & Ronaldson, Philadelphia. Type sizes were not shown, but about 100 ornaments were illustrated. In 1812, they published *A Specimen of Printing Types* in which type faces were shown. (Daniel Berkeley Updike—*Printing Types*)

TYPESETTING MACHINE

Linotype machine was invented by Ottmar Mergenthaler of Baltimore, Md., who obtained patent No. 304,272 on August 26, 1884, on a "matrix making machine."

Linotype machine used commercially was a blower machine installed July 1, 1886, by the Mergenthaler Linotype Company in the New York *Tribune* printing plant. It cast type for the July 3, 1886, newspaper. It had a keyboard assembling mechanism, a mechanism for casting a full line of type in a single bar, and a matrix lifting and distributing device. When the matrix was released from the vertical tube which resembled a pipe of an organ, it was carried by air blast along an inclined chute to its place in the assembling line of matrices.

Monotype machine for casting new type, letter by letter from matrices which are used over and over, was invented by Tolbert Lanson, of Washington, D.C., who received five patents, No. 364,521 to No. 364,525 inclusive, on June 7, 1887.

Typesetting machine that actually operated was the Alden Printing Machine invented by Timothy Alden who obtained patent No. 18,175 September 15, 1857. The type was arranged in cells around the circumference of a horizontal wheel. As the wheel revolved, several receivers also started to rotate which picked up the desired type and dropped it in proper order in a line.

Typesetting machine patent was No. 2,139 issued June 22, 1841, to Adrien Delcambre and James Hadden Young of Lisle, France, on a "machine for setting type." It had keys like a piano with push-type levers, the type falling by gravity.

TYPEWRITER

Portable typewriter was the Blickensderfer, which was patented April 12, 1892, by George C. Blickensderfer of Stamford, Conn. (patent No. 472,692).

Typewriter was patented July 23, 1829, by William Austin Burt of Mount Vernon, Mich., who received a patent on his invention of a "typographer." The first letter written on the machine was sent by John P. Sheldon, editor of the *Michigan Gazette*, Detroit, Mich., to Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State, on May 25, 1829. (Horace Eldon Burt—*William Austin Burt*)

Typewriter that actually typed was a "Chirographer" invented by Charles Thurber of Norwich, Conn., who received patent No. 3,228 on August 26, 1843. It was known as

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"Thurber's Patent Printer" and was proposed as an aid for the blind. The inking was effected by an inking roller. It lacked speed and did not meet with great success. (*The Weekly Mirror*—October 19, 1844)

Typewriter that was practical was invented in 1867 by Christopher Latham Sholes, who also coined the word "type-writer." The machine was patented June 23, 1868 (No. 79,265) and was known commercially as "The Type-Writer." This machine had a movable carriage, a lever for turning paper from line to line, a converging type bar, a keyboard like that of a piano in two rows, the keys of which were of black walnut with letters painted on in white. The machine had all the letters in capitals, figures from 2 to 9, a comma and a period. It was originally manufactured by E. Remington & Sons of Iliou, N.Y., under contract dated March 1, 1873. The first machine was completed September 12, 1873. A few years later they sold out their typewriter business to Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict who afterwards organized the Remington Typewriter Company. (*Herkimer County Historical Society—The Story of the Typewriter*)

Visible typewriter on which the line of writing could be seen as it was being written was invented by Herman L. Wagner of Brooklyn, N.Y., who obtained patent No. 497,560 on May 16, 1893. This machine went through the experimental period with the Wagner Typewriter Company, then was sold to John T. Underwood who had been associated with his father in the ribbon and carbon business of John Underwood & Company. The Underwood Typewriter Company, incorporated in March 1895, undertook the manufacture of this machine in New York City.

TYPEWRITER RIBBON

Typewriter "copy" ribbon for manifold work was patented January 24, 1888, by Jacob L. Wortman of Philadelphia, Pa. The patent was No. 376,764.

Typewriter ribbon patent was No. 349,026 which was granted September 14, 1886, to George K. Anderson of Memphis, Tenn.

TYPEWRITING PRIMER. See *Primer*

TYPEWRITING SCHOOL was opened by D. L. Scott-Browne at 737 Broadway, New York City, in 1878.

TYPEWRITTEN BOOK MANUSCRIPT was *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* by Samuel Langhorne Clemens. It was typed on a Remington typewriter in 1875. *Life on The Mississippi* was also typewritten the same year. Mark Twain did not publicize this as he did not want to write testimonials nor explain the operation of the machine to inquirers. (*Herkimer County Historical Society—The Story of the Typewriter 1873-1923*)

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TYPHUS FEVER TREATISE. *See* Medical book

UKRAINIAN NEWSPAPER. *See* Newspaper

UMBRELLA is believed to have been used in Windsor, Conn., in 1740. It produced a riot of merriment and derision, the neighbors parading after the user, carrying sieves balanced on broom handles.

UNCLE SAM CARTOON. *See* Cartoon

UNDERGROUND CITY SEWER. *See* Sewerage

UNDERSEA PHOTOGRAPH. *See* Photograph

UNDERWATER TORPEDO. *See* Torpedo

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. *See* Insurance

UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE. *See* Legislature

UNIFORM. *See* Army uniform; Navy—Naval uniform; Police—Police uniform

UNION CATALOG OF BOOKS. *See* Library catalog

UNION DEPOT. *See* Railroad station

UNION LABEL. *See* Labor union label

UNION LABOR PARTY was formed at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 22, 1887, and on May 15, 1888, held its first convention there. Two hundred and seventy-four delegates represented twenty-five states. Alson J. Streeter of Illinois was nominated for President and Samuel Evans of Texas for Vice President. They received approximately 146,000 popular votes in the election held November 6, 1888. Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, the Republican candidate, was elected President.

UNION PARTY was organized June 18, 1936. The first convention, held August 15, 1936, at Cleveland, Ohio, nominated William Lemke for President and Thomas Charles O'Brien for Vice President. The ticket was supported by liberals, the National Union of Social Justice, Dr. Francis Everett Townsend of the Townsend organization, etc.

UNION REFORM PARTY held its first convention at Baltimore, Md., September 3, 1900. Seth Hockett Ellis of Ohio was nominated for President and Samuel T. Nicholson of Pennsylvania for Vice President. They received less than 6,000 votes as compared with 7,200,000 cast for William McKinley of Ohio, the Republican candidate, in the election of November 6, 1900. The platform was adopted March 1, 1899, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

UNIT (Navy) COMMENDATION DECORATION. *See* Medal

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UNIT COST PLAN (College). *See* College

UNIT RULE. *See* Political convention

UNITARIAN CHURCH CONVENTION (National) assembled in New York City, April 5, 1865, at the call of the American Unitarian Association, and elected Governor John Albion Andrew of Massachusetts as its president. The convention was attended by three hundred and seventy-nine lay delegates who represented one hundred and fifty congregations. (*Joseph Henry Allen—A History of the Unitarian Movement Since the Reformation*)

UNITARIAN MINISTER was James Freeman who was ordained minister of King's Chapel, Boston, Mass., by the congregation on November 18, 1787. The first church to adopt the Unitarian name was the Society of Unitarian Christians, Philadelphia, Pa., organized June 12, 1796, under the leadership of Joseph Priestley, LL.D. The first worship in their church building was February 14, 1813. (*Earl Morse Wilbur—Our Unitarian Heritage*)

Woman ordained to the Unitarian ministry was Mrs. Celia C. Burleigh who was given a parish in Brooklyn, Conn., October 5, 1871. (*George Willis Cooke—Unitarianism in America*)

UNITARIAN PRAYER BOOK was *A Liturgy, Collected Principally From the Book of Common Prayer, for the use of the first Episcopal Church in Boston; together with the Psalter or Psalms of David* compiled by Reverend James Freeman and printed by Peter Edes, Boston, in 1785 for King's Chapel, Boston, Mass.

UNITARIAN SOCIETY

National organization of the Unitarian Churches of the United States and Canada was the American Unitarian Association organized May 25, 1825 in the vestry of the Federal Street Church, Boston, Mass. The Reverend Aaron Bancroft, D.D. was the first president of the association. Rev. Ezra Stiles Gannett, secretary, and Lewis Tappan, treasurer. The first anniversary was observed June 30, 1826 at Pantheon Hall, Boston, Mass.

Woman moderator of the Unitarian Church was Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, a member of the Oakland Unitarian Church, Oakland, Calif., who served as moderator of the Unitarian Churches of America from 1940 to 1942.

UNITED CHRISTIAN PARTY was organized at Rock Island, Ill., and was devoted to the inculcation of religious and moral ideas as controlling forces in politics. The party held its first convention May 2, 1900, at which time Silas Comfort Swallow of Pennsylvania was nominated for President and John Granville Woolley of Illinois for Vice President. The candidates withdrew and Jonah Fitz Randolph Leonard of Iowa was nominated for

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President and David H. Martin of Pennsylvania for Vice President. The popular vote in the election of November 6, 1900, was only 1,060 as compared with 7,200,000 cast for William McKinley, the Republican candidate.

UNITED COLONIES OF NEW ENGLAND. *See* Colonial government

UNITED LABOR PARTY was formed at a convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 16, 1888, composed of secessionists from the Union Labor Party. Robert Hall Cowdrey of Illinois was nominated for President and William H. T. Wakefield of Kansas for Vice President. The popular election was held November 6, 1888, at which Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, the Republican candidate, was elected President. Cowdrey received 2,818 votes.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION was held at San Francisco, Calif., from April 25, 1945, to June 26, 1945, when the charter was signed. It was attended by representatives from fifty nations. The United Nations moved into temporary headquarters at Hunter College, New York City, on March 21, 1946, and to Lake Success, Nassau County, N.Y., on August 16-19, 1946.

UNITED STATES

See also specific bureaus and departments

Nation to recognize the independence of the United States was France. A Treaty of Amity and Commerce and a Treaty of Alliance were signed by the United States and France at Paris, France, on February 6, 1778. Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee represented the United States and the Count de Vergennes represented France. These pacts were the first public relations agreements of the United States with a foreign power.

"United States" instead of "United Colonies" was first authorized on September 9, 1776, by the Second Continental Congress: "That in all continental commissions and other instruments where heretofore the words, 'United Colonies' have been used, the style be altered, for the future, to the 'United States'." The colonies were first definitely proclaimed to be united in a resolution adopted by the Second Continental Congress on June 7, 1775: "On motion, resolved, that Thursday, the 20th of July next, be observed throughout the Twelve United Colonies as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer." Georgia not having sent delegates to the First and Second Continental Congresses, only twelve colonies were represented.

UNITED STATES AIR DEFENSE COMMAND. *See* Air defense command (U.S.)

UNITED STATES ARMY AIRPLANE FLIGHTS. *See* Aviation—Flights

UNITED STATES CIVIL AIR PATROL. *See* Civil air patrol (U.S.)

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UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION. *See* Constitution of the United States

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT. *See* Employment service

UNITED STATES FOREIGN SERVICE. *See* Diplomatic service

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING. *See* Building

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MAGAZINE. *See* Periodical

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE. *See* Information service (U.S.)

UNITED STATES LABOR ADVISORY BOARD. *See* Labor—Labor advisory board (federal)

UNITED STATES MAP. *See* Map

UNITED STATES MORGAN HORSE FARM. *See* Animals

UNITED STATES SEAL. *See* Seal

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD. *See* Shipping—United States Shipping Board

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH OF AMERICA (Independent Christian Church, Universalist) held its first meetings in 1774 but was not formally organized until January 1, 1779, when the articles of association were signed by Reverend John Murray, thirty-one men and thirty women. Reverend Murray, "father of the organized Universalist church," was made the first minister. A church built in Winthrop Sargent's garden, Water Street, Gloucester, Mass., was dedicated December 25, 1780. It contained thirty box pews. (*Richard Eddy—Universalism in America*)

UNIVERSITY. *See* College

UNKNOWN SOLDIER MEMORIAL. *See* Monument

UNPERFORATED STAMPS. *See* Postage stamp

USHER (woman). *See* Theater

"V" MAIL. *See* Postal service

VACATION FUND to send poor children to the country was established in 1847 by the Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York City. (*Anne Ayres—Life and Work of W. A. Muhlenberg*)

VACCINATION for smallpox was given by Dr. Zabdiel Boylston to his six-year-old son, Thomas, and to two Negro servants on June 26, 1721. In 1721 and 1722, he inoculated 247 persons. The spread of inoculations was in a large measure due to Cotton Mather, the Boston clergyman, who persistently advocated them. The first vaccination for smallpox was performed by Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, pro-

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VACCINATION—Continued

fessor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Cambridge, Mass., on Daniel Oliver Waterhouse on July 8, 1800, using kine-pox. (*Benjamin Waterhouse—A Prospect of Exterminating the Small-pox; being the history of Variolae-Vaccine or Kine-pox, as it appeared in England with an account of a series of inoculations performed in Massachusetts*)

VACCINATION LEGISLATION

Vaccination legislation for Indians was the act of May 5, 1832 (4 Stat.L.514) "an act to provide the means of extending the benefits of vaccination, as a preventive of the smallpox, to the Indian tribes, and thereby, as far as possible, to save them from the destructive ravages of that disease." An appropriation of \$12,000 was made. Physicians were paid \$6 a day.

Vaccination legislation (national) was the act of February 27, 1813 (2 Stat.L.806) to encourage vaccination. It authorized the President to appoint a vaccine agent to furnish vaccines through the Post Office to any citizen of the United States who might apply for it. The act was repealed May 4, 1822 (3 Stat.L.677). (*John Walter Kerr—Vaccination—U.S. Public Health Bulletin. No.52*)

Vaccination legislation (state) was Chapter 116 of the Massachusetts Laws of 1809 passed March 6, 1810, which required "every town, district and plantation" to choose "three or more suitable persons, whose duty it shall be to superintend the inoculation of the inhabitants...with the cow-pox." The towns of Milton and Bedford offered free inoculations. A committee was chosen July 8, 1809, which authorized Dr. Amos Holbrook to charge a 25 cent fee for his services. He inoculated the entire population of Milton, 337, and pledged that the people "are for ever secure against Small Pox." (*Independent Chronicle. Boston, Mass. December 25, 1809*)

VACCINE

Poliomyelitis vaccine was produced by Dr. Maurice Brodie, of New York City, in February 1933. The vaccine was obtained from the spinal cord of rare Indian monkeys which had been infected with poliomyelitis. The spinal cord was excised and an emulsion made of it. This emulsion was treated with formalin which kills all viruses during the process of preparation. (*Journal of Experimental Medicine. 1932. Vol.56*)

Tuberculosis vaccine (effective) produced in this country was developed in 1928 by Dr. William Hallock Park, director of the research laboratory of the Health Department of New York City and professor of preventive medicine at New York University, New York City. The vaccine was manufactured at the research laboratories of the Department of Health and first used in January 1928. (*Wade Wright Oliver—The Man Who Lived for Tomorrow*)

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VACCINE INSTITUTION for the propagation of the virus and its free distribution to the poor was opened by Dr. James Smith at Baltimore, Md., on March 25, 1802. (*John Russel Quinan—Medical Annals of Baltimore from 1608 to 1880*)

VACUUM CLEANER

Motor-driven vacuum cleaner was invented by John S. Thurman of the General Compressed Air and Vacuum Machinery Company, St. Louis, Mo., who obtained patent No.634,042 on October 3, 1899, on a "pneumatic carpet renovator." He obtained patents No.663,943 on December 18, 1900; No.665,983 on January 15, 1901; and No.688,559 on December 10, 1901.

Suction-type vacuum cleaner was invented by Ives W. McGaffey of Chicago, Ill., who obtained patent No.91,145, June 8, 1869, on a "sweeping machine," a light hand-powered suction device for surface cleaning.

VACUUM TUBE. See Radio tube

VANDERBILT CUP RACE. See Automobile race

VAPOR LAMP. See Electric lighting

VAPORIZED CHEMICAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER. See Fire extinguisher

VARIETY SHOW. See Vaudeville

VARNISH manufacturer (exclusively) was Christian Schrack, a carriage maker, who opened a shop in 1815 at Philadelphia, Pa. Furniture had previously been finished with shellac or oil. (*George Baugh Heckel—The Paint Industry*)

VASELINE. See Petroleum jelly

VAUDEVILLE originated in 1883 in Boston, Mass., when Benjamin Franklin Keith opened a small museum next to the old Adams House in Washington Street which he called the "Gaiety Museum." One of its principal attractions was "Baby Alice," a midget.

VAULT. See Safe deposit vault

VEHICULAR TUNNEL. See Tunnel

VELOCIPEDE. See Bicycle

VELLUM (book). See Book

VELVET CARPETING. See Carpeting (velvet)

VENDING MACHINE to operate automatically without the aid of plungers or indicators was produced by the Pulver Company, Inc., Rochester, N.Y. in 1897. It sold gum for a penny a package.

Vending machine (coin operated) to dispense postage stamps was manufactured in 1892 by the United States Postage Stamp Delivery Company, Boston, Mass., of which Carroll Davidson Wright was president. It was a

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quartered-oak case 20 inches high, 9¾ inches wide and 5½ inches deep. It delivered a capsule containing four cents' worth of stamps and a coupon upon insertion of a nickel. The coupon bore manufacturers' advertisements and was redeemable for one cent in purchases of a manufacturer's products at a ratio of one coupon to every ten cents in cash.

Vending machine law was ordinance No.4,431 of Omaha, Neb., approved May 10, 1898, by Mayor Frank Edward Moores. All vending machines were subject to a \$5 permit fee.

Vending machine to sell from bulk was the Automatic Clerk, a wooden-cabinet six feet high, which dispensed hot peanuts in bags. It was equipped with a heater and a measuring dispensing device. It was invented in 1897 by T. S. Wheatcraft of Rush, Pa. (*New York Herald*—December 5, 1897)

VENETIAN BLINDS are claimed to have been installed in 1761 in St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Venetian blind patent was granted to John Hampson of New Orleans, La., who obtained patent No.2,223 on August 21, 1841 on a "manner of retaining in any desired position the slats of Venetian Blinds."

VESSEL. See Ship

VETERANS' BUREAU was established under the act of August 9, 1921 (42 Stat.L. 147). The act provided that all forms of veterans' relief previously delegated to the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the U.S. Public Health Service and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance should be delegated to one bureau to be known as the U.S. Veterans' Bureau, to be directly responsible to the President of the United States. The Veterans' Administration was created by Executive Order 5398, dated July 21, 1930, under authorization of the act of Congress approved July 3, 1930 (46 Stat.L.1016).

VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS. See War veterans' society

VETERINARY HOSPITAL was opened by Charles C. Grice in 1830 at Pearl Street, New York City, where a fair beginning was made after much labor, patient waiting and perseverance. After a few years, he moved to White Street, where he remained about fourteen years; then he moved to his last residence, 122 Macdougall Street. Grice graduated at the Royal Veterinary College of England in 1826, and came to America in 1830. He was the first graduate of veterinary medicine to practice his profession in the United States. (*American Veterinary Review*. Vol. XXVI. June, 1902)

VETERINARY SCHOOL

Veterinary college was the Boston Veterinary Institute, Boston, Mass., incorporated

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April 28, 1855. The first president was Daniel Denison Slade, M.D. Courses were given in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pharmacy, the theory and practice of medicine and surgery, etc. (*American Veterinary Review*—Vol. 1 No. 1, January 1877)

Veterinary college of importance was the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, New York City incorporated April 6, 1857. It did not go into active operation until 1865. The course of study which embraced comparative anatomy was given in two sections of five months each. The tuition fee was \$135 of which amount \$5 was for matriculation fees, \$100 for lecture fees, \$5 for the dissecting room fee and \$25 for the diploma. The president of the school was Eben Mason. The school had professors of histology, anatomy, physiology, theory and practice, surgical pathology and operative surgery. (*Annual Announcement of the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons*. 1867-1868)

Veterinary department of collegiate character in a university was the Department of Veterinary Science of Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., which offered courses by Professor James Law, October 7, 1868.

Veterinary school (state) was established May 23, 1879, by the Board of Trustees of Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa. Lectures were given on veterinary anatomy, physiology, materia medica, pathology, disease and treatment, surgery, sanitary science and practice. The first class of the veterinary school graduated in 1880. In 1876 Dr. Milliken Stalker was granted the professorship of agriculture and veterinary science. The Iowa School was the first veterinary school in the United States to inaugurate a four-year course and the first to require as prerequisites for entrance a high school and college course. (*Charles Henry Stange—History of Veterinary Medicine at Iowa State College*)

VETO (Presidential)

Legislation passed over a President's veto was S. 66, 2 sess. 28 Cong. "An act relating to revenue cutters and steamers." It provided that no revenue cutter could be built unless an appropriation be first made by law therefor. President John Tyler vetoed the bill as he claimed a contract for two revenue cutters had already been let, one to a firm in Richmond, Va., and another to a Pittsburgh, Pa., contractor. He vetoed the bill on February 20, 1845. It was reconsidered by the Senate and House on March 3, 1845. The former passed it without debate over his veto, 41 to 1, and the House by a vote of 127 to 30. (*Benjamin Perley Poore—Veto Messages of the Presidents*)

Veto by a President of the United States was exercised by George Washington on April 5, 1792, when he vetoed a bill for the apportionment of representation. (*Edward Campbell Mason—The Veto Power*)

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VETO (presidential)—Continued

Veto message read by a President in person was the veto of the Patman Bonus Bill (H.R. Bill No. 3896) read by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, May 22, 1935, to a joint session of Congress, Washington, D.C. The Bonus Bill, introduced by Representative Wright Patman of Texas, provided for the immediate payment to veterans of the 1945 face value of their adjusted service certificates. Within an hour after the veto the House voted to override the veto 322 to 98 (the original vote on the measure had been 318 to 90). The following day the Senate voted 54 to 40 to override the veto (the original vote had been 55 to 33). A two-thirds vote of both houses is necessary to override a veto..

VICE CONSUL. See Diplomatic service

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Indian Vice President was Charles Curtis of Kansas who served under President Herbert Clark Hoover from March 4, 1929, to March 4, 1933. (*Don Carlos Seitz—From Kaw Teepee to Capitol*)

Vice President elected by the Senate was Richard Mentor Johnson who was chosen, February 8, 1837, as no candidate received a majority of the electoral vote. He served from March 4, 1837, to March 4, 1841, as vice president under Martin Van Buren. (*William Emmons—Authentic Biography of Col. Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky*)

Vice President sworn in on foreign soil was William Rufus de Vane King, a Democrat, the running-mate of Franklin Pierce in the 1852 campaign. King took the oath of office March 4, 1853, in Havana, Cuba, where he had gone for his health. The oath was administered by William L. Sharkey, United States Consul at Havana. The privilege was extended to him by a special act of Congress. King's term of office was of short duration as he died April 17, 1853, in Cahawba, Ala. (*U.S. Senate—Obituary Addresses—William R. King. 1853*)

Vice President to be nominated for the vice presidency was George Clinton who ran with Thomas Jefferson in the 1804 elections. He served under Jefferson from 1805 to 1809, and under James Madison from 1809 to 1812. Prior to the ratification of the twelfth amendment to the Constitution on September 24, 1804, the presidential candidate receiving the second highest number of votes became vice president.

Vice President to become President automatically on the death of a President was John Tyler, the tenth president, who succeeded William Henry Harrison who died on April 4, 1841. Harrison served from March 4, 1841, to April 4, 1841, and Tyler from April 4, 1841, to March 4, 1845. (*Oliver Perry Chitwood—John Tyler, Champion of the Old South*)

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Vice President to die in office was George Clinton who served under President Thomas Jefferson from March 4, 1805, to March 4, 1809, and under President James Madison from March 4, 1809, to April 20, 1812, when he died at Washington, D.C. William Harris Crawford acted as president pro tempore of the United States Senate for the unexpired portion of Clinton's term. (*Gouverneur Morris—Oration in Honor of the Memory of George Clinton*)

Vice President to leave the United States while the President was away was Vice President John Nance Garner who sailed from Seattle, Wash., on October 16, 1936, for Japan on the "President Grant," while President Franklin Delano Roosevelt was aboard the U.S.S. "Houston" on vacation. Under the act of succession of January 19, 1886 (24 Stat.L. 2), Cordell Hull who was Secretary of State acted as President until the President's return. Technically the President was on United States soil as he was on a naval vessel.

Vice President to resign before the expiration of his term of office was John Caldwell Calhoun who served as Vice President under President John Quincy Adams from March 4, 1825, to March 4, 1829, and under President Andrew Jackson from March 4, 1829 to December 28, 1832 when he resigned. He had been elected senator from South Carolina on December 12, 1832, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Robert Young Hayne. (*John Stilwell Jenkins—Life of John Caldwell Calhoun*)

Vice President to serve under two presidents was George Clinton who served under President Thomas Jefferson from March 4, 1805, to March 4, 1809, and under President James Madison from March 4, 1809, to the date of his death on April 20, 1812, at Washington, D.C.

Vice President's flag. See Flag

VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

Vice presidential candidate who was a Negro was Frederick Douglass nominated May 10, 1872, by the National Woman Suffrage Association convention, assembled at Apollo Hall, New York City, under the name of the convention of National Radical Reformers. About 500 delegates attended from twenty-six states and four territories. The presidential nominee was Victoria Claflin Woodhull. (*Frederick Douglass—Life and Times of Frederick Douglass*)

Vice presidential nominee to decline nomination was John Langdon of New Hampshire. The congressional caucus of the Republican Party, which was held at Washington, D.C., May 12, 1812, nominated him as their vice-presidential candidate. He received 64 of the 82 votes cast. James Madison, the presidential nominee received 82 votes. Despite his nomination, Langdon declined to run, and a second

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caucus was held at which Elbridge Gerry was nominated. Gerry received 74 of the 77 votes for vice president. (*Lawrence Shaw Mayo—John Langdon of New Hampshire*)

Vice presidential nominee to die before the meeting of the electoral college was James Schoolcraft Sherman, candidate on the 1912 Republican ticket headed by William Howard Taft. He was Vice President from March 4, 1909 to October 12, 1912. In June 1912, he was renominated as the Republican vice presidential candidate. The notification speech was made August 21, 1912, at Utica, N.Y., by Senator George Sutherland of Utah. Sherman died on October 30, 1912, before the election. Nicholas Murray Butler was the substitute for whom the electoral college cast its Republican votes. (*James Schoolcraft Sherman—Speech Accepting the Republican Nomination for Vice President of the U.S.*)

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY with a continued existence was the Laurel Hill Association of Stockbridge, Mass., founded by Mary Gross Hopkins. Laurel Hill was presented to the town in 1834 by Theodore Sedgwick. The society was organized August 24, 1853, and incorporated September 5, 1853, "to improve and ornament the streets and public parts of Stockbridge, by planting and cultivating trees and doing such other acts as shall tend to improve and beautify the village." (*Frederick N. Evans—Town Improvement*)

VINEYARD (successful) was established on August 28, 1798, by John James Dufour on a tract of land consisting of about 630 acres situated twenty-five miles from Lexington, Ky. He called it "The First Vineyard." Dufour was one of the pioneer viticulturists and founder of Swiss vineyards in America. Attempts to establish vineyards were made as early as 1619 in Virginia. (*Liberty Hyde Bailey—Sketch of the Evolution of Our Native Fruits*)

VISIBLE SPEECH TRAINING. See Deaf—School—oral instruction

VISITING CELEBRITIES

Absolute monarch to visit the United States was King Prajadhipok of Siam. He arrived in New York City, April 1931 accompanied by his wife, Queen Rambai Barni, and the royal entourage. President Herbert Clark Hoover received him April 29, 1931. They crossed into United States territory on April 19, 1931, at Portal, N.D., from Canada. He had visited the United States when he was a prince, arriving September 22, 1924, at New York City from England.

King (reigning) to visit the United States was David Kalakaua, King of the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii), elected February 12, 1874 by a vote of 39 to 6 to succeed William C. Lunalilo who died February 3, 1874. He embarked November 17, 1874 on the U.S.S. "Benicia" and was received at the White House, Washington, D.C. by President Ulysses Simpson Grant on December 15, 1874. Congress

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tendered him a reception on December 18, 1874. He arranged for a treaty of reciprocity which was concluded January 30, 1875, ratifications being exchanged at Washington, D.C., on June 3, 1875 (19 Stat.L 625). He returned to his country February 15, 1875 on the U.S.S. "Pensacola."

King and Queen of England to visit the United States were King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, who crossed the international border, 10:39 P.M. June 7, 1939, at the Suspension Bridge Station, Niagara Falls, N.Y. They visited New York City and Washington, D.C., and recrossed the border 5:22 A.M., June 12, 1939, bound for Halifax, Nova Scotia, whence they sailed June 15, 1939.

Lecturer of royal blood to speak for personal profit. See Lecturer

Pontiff who had visited the United States was Eugenio Pacelli, (Pope Pius XII). He visited America while Papal Secretary of State, arriving October 8, 1936, and returning November 7, 1936. His headquarters were at "Inisfada," the Long Island mansion of the Papal Duchess Genevieve Garvan Brady which is now a seminary of the Jesuit order

President of a Negro country to visit the United States was President Edwin Barclay of Liberia who addressed the U.S. Senate May 27, 1943, the day following his arrival. On October 14, 1943, President Elie Lescot of Haiti, former Minister to the United States, arrived for a brief visit.

Prince of Wales to visit the United States was Albert Edward, who left Plymouth, England, July 10, 1860 and arrived at Detroit, Mich., on September 20, 1860 from Hamilton, Canada. He was received by Moses Wisner, Governor of Michigan, and Mayor Christian Buhl of Detroit. He sailed from Portland, Me., October 20, 1860. He traveled through Canada and the United States as Baron Renfrew. He became King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India on January 22, 1901 and was known as Edward VII. (*Kinahan Cornwallis—Royalty in the New World, or The Prince of Wales in America*)

Queen to visit the United States was Queen Emma, widow of King Kamehameha IV, of the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) who arrived August 8, 1866 at New York City from England on the Cunard "Java" and was received August 14, 1866 by President Andrew Johnson and introduced to his official family. (*Gilson Willets—Inside History of the White House*)

VITAMIN

Synthetic vitamin was vitamin D commercially manufactured in 1927 by Mead, Johnson and Company, Evansville, Ind., and marketed in the spring of 1928. It was made by exposing a solution of ergosterol to ultraviolet light.

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VITAMIN—*Continued*
(Charles Everett Bell. "Physiology of the Sterols, including Vitamin D." *Physiological Reviews*. Vol. 15. No. 1. January 1935)

Synthetic vitamin K was made by Dr. Louis Frederick Fieser of the Harvard University Department of Chemistry, Cambridge, Mass., on August 1, 1939. A report was submitted to the September 10, 1939, meeting of the American Chemical Society at Boston, Mass.

Vitamin E, the anti-sterility vitamin, was first recognized by Dr. Herbert McLean Evans with Dr. Katherine Cott Bishop in 1922. Dr. Evans, Dr. Oliver Huddleston Emerson and Gladys Anderson Emerson of the Institute for Experimental Biology of the University of California, Berkeley, Calif., were the first to reduce it to a pure substance, alpha tocopherol. Announcement of the process was made at the American Chemical Society meeting at San Francisco, Calif., on August 20, 1935. This was published as "The Isolation from Wheat Germ Oil of an Alcohol, Alpha Tocopherol, Having the Properties of Vitamin E," by H. M. Evans, O. H. Emerson and G. A. Emerson in the *Journal of Biological Chemistry* of February 1936. (*Science* 1922)

VITROLITE was manufactured in 1907 at Parkersburg, W.Va., by the Meyercord-Carter Company. It was an opaque structural flat glass made originally in white. The first important installation was made in 1907 on the walls of the subway stations of the Interborough Rapid Transit System, New York City. About that time color was first utilized in firing-on colored designs for brewery signs, etc. In 1922, colors were added to the vitrolite itself by the introduction of coloring material into the sand, soda ash, lime and other ingredients. The Meyercord-Carter Company was purchased in 1935 by the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company.

VIVISECTION of animals to show the process of life was made about 1855 by Dr. John Call Dalton. He introduced the methods of vivisection in classroom demonstrations. In 1859 he published his *Treatise on Human Physiology* and in 1860 became Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy at the Long Island College Hospital. (*James Joseph Walsh—History of Medicine in New York*)

VIVISECTION PLAY. See Play

VIVISECTION SOCIETY. See Anti-vivisection society

VOCAL INSTRUCTION BOOK. See Music book

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL. See Agricultural school

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE CHAIR in an American university was established in 1914 by Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. The first professor was Robert Josselyn Leonard who served from June 1914 to April 1918.

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VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. See High school

VOICE MECHANISM

Voice mechanism capable of creating the complex sounds of speech in an intelligible manner was "Pedro, the Voder," designed by Homer Walter Dudley, Robert Richard Riesz and Stanley Sylvester Alexander Watkins of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York City, and publicly exhibited June 5, 1938 at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

VOLCANO eruption in America for which a date can be estimated occurred at Cinder Cone in the Lassen Peak district in California about 1694. On November 22, 1842, Mount Saint Helens, and on November 13, 1843, Mount Rainier (Tacoma) both in the state of Washington, were in eruption. Professor George Davidson of the United States Coast Survey in 1843 and John Shertzer Hittell in 1858 saw Mount Baker, also in Washington, in eruption. (*Israel Cook Russell—Volcanoes of North America*)

VOLCANO IN NATIONAL PARK. See Park

VOLLEY BALL was developed in 1895 as a game by Physical Director William George Morgan of the Young Men's Christian Association, Holyoke, Mass. The game, at first called mintonette, was played with a basketball bladder over a rope. Later, a light weight leather-covered ball was adopted, and an 8-foot net substituted for the rope. Rules were local until 1900 when the Young Men's Christian Association Physical Director's Association Volley Ball Committee developed standard rules. The first rules were published in the *Physical Education Magazine*, July 1896. (*Winged Acorn*. November 1932)

VOTE (Army). See Army vote

VOTERS' QUALIFICATIONS. See Literacy

VOTING. See Election; Election law

VOTING MACHINE

Electric vote recorder was patented by Thomas Alva Edison of Boston, Mass., who received patent No.90,646, June 1, 1869, on an "electrographic vote recorder."

Voting machines for use in federal elections were approved by Congress, February 14, 1899 (30 Stat.L.836). The bill was signed by President William McKinley, February 14, 1899. It provided that "all votes for representatives in Congress must be by written or printed ballot, or voting machines, the use of which has been duly authorized by the state."

Voting machines were authorized for use in New York state on March 15, 1892, Chapter 127, an "act to secure independence of voters at town meetings, secrecy of the ballot and provide for the use of Myers' automatic

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ballot cabinet." Later legislation extended the use of the machine to cities. The machines were first used on April 12, 1892, at Lockport, N.Y., when 3,271 votes were cast for mayor and other town officials. The machine was invented by Jacob H. Myers and manufactured by the American Ballot Machine Company, which was later absorbed by the Automatic Voting Machine Corporation of Jamestown, N.Y. (*T. David Zuckerman—The Voting Machine*)

VOTING MACHINE COMMISSION (state) was authorized by New York, Chapter 450, May 17, 1897 "an act relating to the use of voting machines" which provided that three commissioners should be appointed by the Governor "one of whom shall be an expert in patent law and two of whom shall be mechanical experts." The term of the commissioners was five years. The first commissioners were Robert Henry Thurston, Philip Tell Dodge and Palmer Chamberlaine Ricketts appointed June 16, 1897. Ricketts declined and Harry de Berkeley Parsons was appointed June 28, 1897.

VULCANIZED RUBBER. See Rubber

WAFFLE IRON PATENT was No. 94,043 issued August 24, 1869, to Cornelius Swarthout of Troy, N.Y.

WAGE LAW. See Labor law

WAGON (lunch). See Lunch wagon

WALK OF FAME was originated in the Autumn of 1929 by Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., who gave the college 22 stones from the former homes, birth places, and resting places of world famous men and women from all parts of the world. The stones were set between Carnegie Hall and Knowles Hall and along a walk leading past Carnegie Hall. They are of various sizes, shapes and textures and follow no pattern. Some 700 stones have now been placed, without any design, along both sides of the pathways.

WALKIE-TALKIE. See Radio telephone

WALLPAPER

Wallpaper was manufactured in 1739 by Plunket Fleeson of Philadelphia, Pa. Wooden blocks stamped the design on sheets of paper which were joined together. A paint brush was used to apply the color. In August 1739, he advertised in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, "bed-ticks, choice live geese feathers, blankets, as well as paperhangings." (*Nancy Vincent McClelland—Historic Wallpapers From Their Inception to the Introduction of Machinery*)

Wallpaper printing press. See Printing press

WALL TILE. See Tile

THE FIRST**WAR**

See also under
 Revolutionary war War (1812)
 Seminole war War (Mexican)
 Spanish American war World war I
 World war II
 War (colonial)

Battle fought by United States troops, after the formation of the Union, was the Miami Expedition. On October 19, 1790, Colonel John Hardin under Brigadier General Josiah Harmar, led 400 troops against 150 Indians in the territory of the United States, northwest of Ohio. Due to poor leadership, insufficient training and unworkable guns, the attack culminated in a retreat. The force was composed principally of militia which lacked the training of the federal troops. (*American State Papers—Military Affairs. Vol. 1*)

Bloodshed in the New World was in 1493 when Columbus and his men attempted to land in the dominion of Mayobanex (cacique of the Ciguaneys of Hayti). They were repulsed by the natives, so they used force and wounded several of them.

Rebellion against the Federal Government was in 1786 when Daniel Shays organized an armed force to overthrow courts, etc. On December 5, 1786 they seized Worcester, Mass. The revolution was of slight consequence. Due to the depreciation of paper money, the insistence of creditors on being paid in silver money and the power of placing delinquent debtors in prison, the rebellion took place.

WAR (colonial)

Bloodshed in the French and Indian war occurred May 28, 1754, on an isolated mountainside a few miles east of Umontown, Pa. George Washington at the head of several companies of Virginia militia appeared on the Monongahela and overtook a French reconnoitering party from Fort Duquesne. Jumonville, the French commander, was slain and his force captured. (*Winthrop Sargent—History of Braddock's Campaign*)

Colonial warfare between England and France for the possession of North America occurred in 1613 at Mount Desert, Me. Father Pierre Biard, Superior of Saint Sauveur who sailed March 12, 1613 from France on the ship "Jonas" established a French Jesuit settlement of colonists at Mount Desert. The settlement was attacked by an English expedition under the command of Captain Samuel Argall whose aim was to suppress piracy and to defend England's title to the country founded on the discovery of the Cabots. A brief description of the conflict records that an English "vessel and forty soldiers landed at a place called Mount Desert in Nova Scotia, near St. John's River, or Tweed, possessed by the French; they killed some French, took away their guns and dismantled the Fort." (*A Description of the Province of New Albion—1648*)

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WAR (colonial)—Continued

French and Indian war battle took place July 3, 1754 at Fort Necessity, located on the Great Meadows, nine miles east of Uniontown, Pa. Lt. Col. George Washington commanding 400 Virginia and South Carolina provincial troops opposed the French commander, M. Coulon de Villiers and his army of 1,600 French regulars, French Canadian Militia and Indians. (*Fort Necessity Memorial Association—A Young Colonel from Virginia and the Blow He Struck for American Independence in the Year 1754*)

Indian war that was serious between the English colonists in America and the Indians took place on May 27, 1607, at which time about 200 Indians were repulsed by the English settlers under Captain Edward-Maria Wingfield. It is recorded that he "was shot clean through his beard" by an Indian. (*John Fiske—Old Virginia and Her Neighbors*)

Intercolonial war in America started September 20, 1565, when Pedro Menendez de Aviles and 400 Spaniards proceeded overland to the St. Johns River and surprised and captured Fort Caroline (at St. John's Bluff, near Jacksonville, Fla.) without the loss of a man. They had sailed from Cadiz, Spain, June 28, 1565, and arrived off the Florida coast August 28, 1565. The French commanded by Rene Goulaine de Laudonniere lost 140 men in the attack. Ground had been broken June 30, 1564, for Fort Caroline named for King Charles IX of France. After its capture, Menendez changed its name to San Mateo. (*Florida Historical Association Quarterly—Vol. 12 No. 2 Oct. 1933*)

Marine engagement in battle took place on February 17, 1776 when three hundred colonial marines under Major Samuel Nicholas captured the English fort of New Providence, Bahamas. They also captured Governor Montfort Browne, the Lieutenant-Governor, one of the Council, one hundred cannons and divers military stores which they brought back in safety to New London, Conn., April 8, 1776. The attack was made in conjunction with Esek Hopkins, commander of the fleet. They left the Delaware Capes, February 17, 1776, and attacked the fort at New Providence, Bahamas, which they jointly captured on March 4, 1776.

WAR (1812)

Defeat in history of an English squadron was caused by Oliver Hazard Perry, American naval officer, in the war of 1812. In the beginning of the action September 10, 1813, Perry's short range guns prevented success on his part, and his ship was battered to a hulk, leaving but a handful of capable men. He went to a sister ship, the "Niagara" and renewed the fight, and had the satisfaction of seeing the British strike colors. This action took place at Put-in Bay, Lake Erie. (*Charles Judson Dutton—Oliver Hazard Perry*)

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Frigate action in the War of 1812, of importance, took place August 19, 1812, when the "Constitution" commanded by Captain Isaac Hull met the "Guerrière" captained by Captain James Richard Dacres. The "Constitution" which was built in Boston, Mass., in 1797 rated as a frigate of 1,576 tons, with an armament of forty-four guns. The "Guerrière" was a thirty-eight gun frigate. Within a quarter of an hour the mizzen-mast of the "Guerrière" had been shot away, and her spars, sails and rigging torn to shreds. The contest was one-sided. On March 3, 1813 (2 Stat.L.818) an award of \$50,000 was made by Congress to Captain Isaac Hull for the capture of the British frigate "Guerrière."

Prisoners in the War of 1812 were taken by Lieutenant William Learned Marcy who captured a corps of Canadian militia at St. Regis, N.Y., on October 22-23, 1812. Their flag was the first trophy of the kind captured during the war. The proclamation of war was signed June 19, 1812 by President James Madison.

War declaration was made by Congress on June 18, 1812 against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof. The following day, President James Madison issued a proclamation to that effect.

WAR (Mexican)

Mexican war shots were fired at La Rosia, Mexico, April 25, 1846. General Zachary Taylor sent Captain Seth Barton Thornton with a squadron of dragoons into enemy territory where he and fifty cavalymen were taken prisoners. Lieutenant George Thompson Mason was the first officer killed. (*George Lockhart Rives—The United States and Mexico*)

WAR BOND issued by the Federal Government, exclusive of the refunding of the Revolutionary War debts, was authorized on March 14, 1812, for the purchase of ordnance and equipment and to enlarge the army in preparation for the impending War of 1812. The amount authorized was \$11,000,000. Bonds were issued to the amount of \$8,134,700 and sold exclusively in the United States. (*William F. De Knight—History of the Currency of the Country and of the Loans of the United States from the Earliest Period to June 30, 1900*)

See also Bond

WAR COLLEGE. See Army school; Army war college; Naval war college

WAR DEPARTMENT

See also National defense department (U.S.)

Aeronautical division. See Aviation.

War Department (U.S.) was authorized by an "act to establish an executive department to be denominated the Department of War" approved August 7, 1789 (1 Stat.L.49) superseding a similar department established prior to the adoption of the Constitution. It

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authorized the appointment of a Secretary of War at a salary of \$3,000 a year. The first Secretary was Henry Knox of Massachusetts, appointed by President Washington on September 11, 1789. The appointment was confirmed and he was commissioned and entered on his duties on September 12, 1789. (*Lurton Dunham Ingersoll—History of the War Department of the U.S.*)

WAR LOAN made by the United States Government to a war ally was \$200,000,000 loaned to Great Britain on April 25, 1917, at 3.5 per cent.

WAR MAP. *See* Map

WAR RISK INSURANCE BUREAU. *See* Insurance

WAR VETERANS COLLEGE. *See* College

WAR VETERANS SOCIETY

American Legion was organized at Paris, France, February 15-16, 1919, but the first caucus was not held until March 15, 1919. The adoption of the name was moved by Maurice Kirby Gordon of Madisonville, Ky. It was incorporated by Act of Congress of September 16, 1919 "to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve our memories and incidents in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness." The first national convention was held at Minneapolis, Minn., November 10, 11, 12, 1919. (*Richard Seelye Jones—A History of the American Legion*)

Grand Army of the Republic post was established at Decatur, Illinois, on April 6, 1866. The organization was due principally to the efforts of Dr. Benjamin Franklin Stephenson, surgeon, and Rev. William J. Rutledge, chaplain, both of the 14th Illinois Infantry. The first state convention was held on July 12, 1866, at Springfield, Ill. The first national convention was held November 20, 1866, at Indianapolis, Ind., at which Stephen Augustus Hurlbut was elected commander-in-chief.

Military Order of Foreign Wars was founded in New York City on December 27, 1894, by veterans and descendants of one or more of the five wars waged between the United States and foreign powers. It was made up of commissioned officers and their lineal descendants. The National Commandery was instituted on March 11, 1896.

Society of the Cincinnati was instituted May 10, 1783 and organized May 13, 1783 at the Verplanck house, near Fishkill, N.Y., when the constitution was completed. Final organiza-

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tion was effected June 9, 1783 on which date New York and Massachusetts organized the first two of the thirteen state societies. Membership was limited to officers who had served three years in the continental army or were honorably discharged for disability. George Washington was elected the first president-general in 1783 and remained in office until his death, being succeeded by Major General Alexander Hamilton. Major General Henry Knox was secretary-general and Major General Alexander McDougall was treasurer-general. The first general meeting was held May 7, 1784 at Philadelphia, Pa. The Society in France was organized January 7, 1784 at Paris, France. The name was derived from the distinguished Roman, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, who was called from the plough and "left all to save the republic." (*Alonzo Norton Lewis—Historical Sketches of the Venerable and Illustrious Order of the Cincinnati*)

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States composed of Army, Navy and Marine Corps veterans who served in time of war in the theater of operation was formed August 18-19-20, 1913 at Denver, Colo. (under the temporary name Army of the Philippines, Cuba and Puerto Rico) with Rice W. Means as the first Commander-in-chief. It was an amalgamation of three separate groups; the American Veterans of Foreign Service (organized on September 23, 1899 at Columbus, Ohio); the Army of the Philippines (organized December 12, 1899 at Denver, Colo., as the Colorado Society of the Philippines); and the American Veterans of Foreign Service (organized September 10-12, 1903 at Altoona, Pa.) the latter being a combination of the Philippine War Veterans (organized October 13, 1901 at Pittsburgh, Pa.) and the American Veterans of the Philippines and China Wars (organized July 24, 1902 at Philadelphia, Pa.).

WARDEN. *See* Game warden

WAREHOUSE legislation was passed by Congress on August 6, 1846 (9 Stat.L.53). This act permitted the storage of imported merchandise in warehouses owned or leased by the Federal Government, duty free, the duty to be paid upon withdrawal of the merchandise within a specified time of not more than one year. The act of March 28, 1854, (10 Stat.L.271) extended bonded storage privileges to private warehouses approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of proper customs officers or having joint custody with customs officers of all merchandise.

WARSHIP. *See* Ship

WARTIME CONSCRIPTION BILL. *See* Conscription

WASHHOUSE AND PUBLIC BATH. *See* Bathhouse

THE FIRST**WASHING MACHINE**

Complete, self-contained electric washing machine was a Thor machine which was put on the market in 1907 by the Hurley Machine Company of Chicago, Ill. Patent No.966,677 was granted August 9, 1910 to Alva J. Fisher of Chicago, Ill., on a "drive mechanism for washing machines."

Rotary motion washing machine was made in 1859 by Hamilton E. Smith of Philadelphia, Pa., who obtained patent No.21,909, October 26, 1858. He continued to improve it until 1863 when he secured patent protection on the first self-reversing-motion attachment to the machine.

Washing machine for public use was installed by J. F. Cantrell in a "washateria" in Fort Worth, Tex., where on April 18, 1934, four electric washing machines were rented by the hour to those who wished to do their laundry. Hot water and electricity were supplied, but users were obliged to furnish their own soap.

Washing machine patent was granted March 28, 1797 to Nathaniel Briggs of New Hampshire for an "improvement in washing cloaths."

WASHINGTON (college named for George Washington). See College

WASHINGTON (town named for George Washington) See Town

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT. See News correspondent

WASHINGTON MONUMENT. See Monument

WATCH. See Clock

WATER

Cast iron pipes used in a city water works. See Iron

Heavy Water, D₂O was identified by Harold Clayton Urey in the autumn of 1931 and subsequently named deuterium. The first public scientific announcement of the discovery of the hydrogen atom of double weight was made at the Christmas meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at New Orleans, La., December 29, 1931.

Municipal water supply system was built at Boston, Mass., by the Water Works Company in 1652. A series of wooden pipes was used to convey the water from nearby springs to a central reservoir, which was only twelve feet square.

Soda water. See Soda water

Track water tanks. See Railroad

THE FIRST

Water pumping plant to supply water for municipal purposes was installed at Bethlehem, Pa., May 27, 1755. The water was pumped into the water tower through wooden pipes. The pumping plant was constructed by Hans Christopher Christiansen. (*Joseph Mortimer Levering—History of Bethlehem, Pa.*)

WATER CONDUIT

Drinking water conduit placed under water was built in 1848 by the Water Department of Boston, Mass. It was constructed on the shore, and was floated into place and sunk into a prepared trench below the surface of the water of the channel under Dover Street Bridge, Warren Avenue Bridge, Chelsea Street South Bridge and Chelsea Street North Bridge. These wooden tunnels were approximately 4' 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter and some 50 feet or more in length. Inside were laid cast-iron water pipes 20" in diameter to carry drinking water from Boston Proper to the South Boston, Charlestown and Chelsea sections of Boston. All these pipes were in use before 1852.

Water supply tunnel for a city was the Chicago Lake Tunnel which extended 10,587 feet under Lake Michigan to an inlet crib. It was five feet in diameter. Ellis Sylvester Chesbrough was the city engineer at the time of construction. The work was contracted for October 28, 1863 by Dull and Gowan of Philadelphia, Pa., and cost \$380,784.60. Construction was started March 17, 1864 and the tunnel was completed December 6, 1866, but water was not let into it until March 25, 1867. The pumping station with the standpipe tower still stands at the intersection of Michigan Boulevard and Chicago Avenue, having escaped destruction during the fire of 1871. (*The Tunnels and Water System of Chicago*)

WATER CURES were introduced by Russell Thacher Trall who opened a hydropathic institute and physiological school, November 1, 1853, at 15 Laight Street, New York City.

WATER GAS PLANT. See Gas

WATER POWER

Water power development grant was established by Ferdinando Gorges on the Piscataqua River, that part of which is known as the Newichawanick River at South Berwick, Me., in 1620. He obtained a grant from the English Crown which gave him the right to develop the territory from sea to sea, lying between the 40th and 48th parallels North Latitude. The grant required him to develop water power so he constructed a log dam, erected a grist mill and sent some of the meal to England as proof that he was conforming to the agreement in the charter. The water power has been in use ever since the grant to Gorges in 1620.

WATER POWER CANAL. See Canal

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WATER PURIFICATION

Municipal filtration system for the bacterial purification of a water supply was the Lawrence Filter, Lawrence, Mass., designed by Hiram Francis Mills. It was an open filter of $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres and was completed in September 1893. Water from the Merrimack River was purified by slow sand filtration. (*Maurice B. Dorgan—History of Lawrence, Mass.*)

Water purification by filtration dates from 1870 when an English-type slow sand filter was built at Poughkeepsie, N.Y. The plans were prepared by James Pugh Kirkwood and the filter was erected in 1872-1873. (*George Chandler Whipple—History of Water Purification. Am. Society of Civil Engineers. Trans. 1922*)

Water supply chemically treated with chlorine compounds for drinking water (on a practical scale) was the water supply of Jersey City, N.J., in 1908 under the supervision of George Arthur Johnson. The Jersey City Water Supply Company opened the Boonton reservoir September 26, 1908 (*Journal of Am. Medical Assn. Jan. 5, 1929. "The Use of Chlorine in Water Purification"—George C. Bunker*)

WATER VELOCIPEDE PATENT. See Bicycle patent

WATERLESS GAS STORAGE TANK. See Gas

WATERMARK was the single word "company" which was formed in the paper manufactured in 1690 by William Rittenhouse in his mill on Paper Mill Run or rivulet, Germantown, Pa. Afterwards he used several other watermarks to distinguish his paper. (*The Mennonite Quarterly Review—Vol. 16 No. 2*)

WAX WORKS MUSEUM was opened by James Wyatt in New York City from June to December 1749. The figures were imported from England and were exhibited at the Sign of the Dolphin, Privateer, near the Work-House. Effigies were shown of George II and Frederick, Prince of Wales, "both dressed in Royal Robes . . . as when sitting in the Parliament House," the Duke of Cumberland "in his Regimentals," Miss Peggy [Woffington] "the present famous actress," nuns, friars, British and Hungarian-Bohemian royal personages, etc.

WEATHER BROADCAST. See Radio broadcast

WEATHER BUREAU was authorized by Act of Congress on February 9, 1870 (16 Stat.L.369) which assigned meteorological duties to the Signal Corps of the War Department. Their first weather observations were made November 1, 1870 from reports gathered by telegraph from twenty-four sources. Official forecasts were distributed by telegraph by the Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce and Agriculture as well as by the Signal Corps. The first chief was

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Brigadier General Albert James Myer of the U.S. Army who had been Chief Signal Officer since 1860. Myer took over the direction of the weather service upon its organization and served until his death on August 24, 1880. The Weather Department was transferred to the Department of Agriculture on July 1, 1891, and the name changed to the Weather Bureau. (*William Babcock Hazen—History of the Signal Service*)

WEATHER MAP (television). See Television

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS systematically recorded were made by Dr. John Lining of Charleston, S.C., who took daily observations at 6:30 A.M., 3 P.M., and 10 P.M. in January 1738. He recorded temperature, rainfall, atmospheric pressure, humidity, wind direction and force, and the state of the weather and, as a physician, studied the effect of the weather on the human body, communicating his reports to the Royal Society of London. (*Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London—1743*)

WEBBING (elastic). See Elastic webbing

WEDDING

Airplane wedding took place July 26, 1919, in the air over Sheepshead Bay Speedway, New York City. Miss Emily Schaeffer of Sea Gate, N.Y., and Lt. George Burgess of the U.S. Army Aviation Corps were married by the Rev. Alexander Wouters. The ceremony was broadcast to the grandstand where an amplifier was installed. The bride and groom were in one plane while the minister and pilot were in another.

American woman married to a former King of England was Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson of Baltimore, Md., who was married by the Rev. Robert Anderson Jardine on June 3, 1937, at Monts, France, to Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Duke of Windsor [Edward VIII]. He acceded to the throne of England on January 20, 1936, and abdicated on December 11, 1936, without having been formally crowned. (*Rev. Robert Anderson Jardine—At Long Last*)

Balloon wedding was held October 19, 1874, over Cincinnati, Ohio. The Rev. H. B. Jeffries married Mary Walsh and Charles M. Colton.

Parachute wedding was performed August 25, 1940, at the World's Fair, New York City. Reverend Homer Tomlinson of the Church of God, Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y., performed the marriage ceremony for Arno Rudolphi and Ann Hayward. The minister, the married couple, the best man, the maid of honor and four musicians were all suspended in parachutes.

President married while in office. See President

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WEDDING—Continued

Silver wedding anniversary of a President in the White House. *See* President

Television wedding was held October 14, 1928, in the radio studio at Des Plaines, Ill. Miss Cora Dennison and James Fowlkes of Kansas City, Mo., were married by the Reverend Gustave A. Klenle of St. Luke's Evangelical Church. The ceremony was telecast.

Transatlantic telephone wedding took place December 2, 1933, when Bertil Hjalmar Clason in Detroit, Mich., and Sigrid Sophia Margarete Carlson in Stockholm, Sweden, were married by Judge John Dennis Watts of the Wayne County Common Pleas Court at Detroit. The ceremony was relayed from Detroit through New York to a Maine radio station where it was sent to Scotland to be relayed through London to Stockholm.

Wedding abroad of a soldier in the American Expeditionary Force was solemnized July 14, 1917, in London, England. The first war bride was Mrs. (Kate) William Lewis.

Wedding in New England was that of Governor Edward Winslow and Susanna, the widow of William White, May 22, 1621. The Governor's first wife, Elizabeth Barker whom he married in Holland in 1618, died March 24, 1621. William White died February 21, 1621. (*William Franklin Atwood—The Pilgrim Story*)

Wedding in Virginia was that of Anne Burras, maid of Mistress Forrest, to John Laydon, in 1609. The maid and her mistress were the first women colonists in America, arriving in 1608. No women came over with the original Jamestown settlers in 1607.

White House wedding took place March 29, 1812, when Mrs. Lucy Payne Washington was married to Justice Thomas Todd of the United States Supreme Court. Mrs. Washington was a sister of Mrs. James Madison and the widow of George Steptoe Washington, a nephew of George Washington. (*National Intelligencer—March 31, 1812*)

White House wedding of a President was Grover Cleveland's marriage to his ward, Frances Folsom, June 2, 1886. He served as President of the United States from March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1889, and from March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1897.

WEEVIL (COTTONBOLL). *See* Cotton-boll weevil

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES STANDARDIZATION was established by section 21 of the act of March 2, 1799 (1 Stat.L.643) which required the surveyor of customs of each port to standardize his measures to comply with the customs clause, "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the U.S."

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Act legalizing the employment of the metric system was approved July 28, 1866 (14 Stat.L.339) and provided that it "shall be lawful throughout the United States of America to employ the weights and measures of the metric system."

International Bureau of Weights and Measures was established by the International Metric Convention at Sevres, France of May 20, 1875. It is maintained by assessed contributions of the signatory governments and is the repository for the International Prototype Meter, the International Prototype Kilogram, and secondary standards.

Standards Bureau. *See* Standards bureau (U.S.)

WELDING by the electric process was invented by Professor Elihu Thomson of Lynn, Mass., who obtained patent No.347,140 on August 10, 1886 on "an apparatus for electric welding." (*Franklin Institute Journal—Vol. 229—1940*)

WELL (oil). *See* Oil well

WELSH MAGAZINE was *Cymro Americanaidd*, a semi-monthly published in 1832 in Welsh in New York City. J. A. Williams was the editor. Later, an English section was added.

WEST POINT. *See* Army School

WHALE

Sperm whale was captured in 1711 at sea by a Nantucket whaler. This was the beginning of an industry which in 1846 numbered over 700 whaling vessels.

WHALEBACK STEAMER. *See* Ship

WHALER. *See* Ship

WHALING

Whale killing machine (electric) was patented by Dr. Albert Sonnenberg and Philip Rechten of Bremen, Germany, who obtained U.S. patent No. 8,843, March 30, 1852.

Whaling expedition set sail from Nantucket, Mass., about 1715. Six sloops, of thirty to forty tons burden each, returned with cargoes amounting to 600 barrels of oil and 11,000 pounds of bone, the total value of which was £1,100 sterling. There were whaling trips by single boats and it is possible that prior expeditions may have sailed, but early records of their activities have not been preserved. (*Alexander Starbuck—History of the American Whale Fishery*)

Whaling (systematic) was undertaken March 7, 1644, by Southampton, Long Island, N.Y., which ordered the town divided into four wards of eleven persons each to attend to the driftwhales cast ashore. Two persons from each ward were employed to cut up the whales

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so that each and every inhabitant obtained an equal portion. A whaling franchise was granted a Mr. Whiting in 1647 for the waters between Stonington and Montauk Point. (*George Rogers Howell—The Early History of Southampton*)

WHEAT (shredded). See Breakfast food

WHIG PARTY held its first convention at Albany, N.Y., on February 3, 1836. William Henry Harrison of Ohio was unanimously nominated for President and Francis Granger of New York was designated as the candidate for Vice President. This was a state convention attended by delegates from 32 of the 52 counties. Ohio held a state convention at Columbus, Ohio, on February 22-23, 1836. In the election of November 8, 1836, Harrison received 73 electoral votes compared with 170 electoral votes (762,000 popular votes) cast for Martin Van Buren, a Democrat, the successful candidate.

WHIPS were manufactured commercially in 1801 by Titus Pease in Little River (village), Westfield, and Thomas Rose, Mundale, Westfield, Mass. In 1808, Joseph Jokes of Westfield, Mass., used hickory wood shafts and put a strip of horsehide at the end fastened to the stock by a "keeper." (*Clifton Johnson—Hampden County 1636-1936*)

WHISTLE (locomotive). See Locomotive steam whistle

WHITE HOUSE. See under Birth; Building; Gas; Swimming pool; Wedding; News correspondent

WHITE HOUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY. See Building

WHITE LEAD manufacturer was Samuel Wetherill of Philadelphia, Pa., who commenced its manufacture in 1789. It was used primarily in paint and to some extent for medicinal purposes. (*William Henry Pulsifer—Notes for a History of Lead*)

WHITE RATS. See Actor's union

WHITE SETTLEMENT. See Colonist

WILD BIRD SANCTUARY. See Bird sanctuary

WILD WEST SHOW was prepared by William Frederick Cody, more familiarly known as "Buffalo Bill," and presented at North Platte, Neb., as part of a Fourth of July celebration in 1883. The following year, he commercialized the show and exhibited it in various parts of the United States. The first commercial showing was held at Omaha, Neb.

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WILDLIFE PROTECTION SOCIETY.
See Game protection society

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECT.
See Game protection society

WIND TUNNEL

Full scale wind tunnel for testing airplanes was placed in operation May 27, 1931, at the Langley Field Laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Langley Field, Va. It was used to test airplanes to determine flying characteristics. The jet of air in the tunnel is 30 feet high and 60 feet wide and is moved by two propellers 35 feet 5 inches in diameter up to a speed of 118 miles an hour. Each propeller is driven by a 4,000 horsepower electric motor. In 1936 a new tunnel was constructed with air speed up to 600 miles an hour.

High speed jet wind tunnel was completed June 29, 1929, at the Langley Field Laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Langley Field, Va. Preliminary design work was begun November 14, 1928. A wind speed of approximately six hundred miles an hour was attained, permitting the testing of airfoils at this speed. The tunnel has since been modified and now produces sonic wind speed.

Propeller research tunnel was completed in the summer of 1927 at the Langley Field Laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Langley Field, Va. Preliminary work commenced April 28, 1925. The tunnel permitted the full-size testing of engines and propellers, engine nacelles, wing combinations and fuselages. It had an air stream twenty feet in diameter which traveled at speeds up to one hundred and ten miles an hour.

Wind tunnel of variable air density for testing airplanes was conceived by Dr. Max Michael Munk and completed April 1923 at the Langley Field Laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Langley Field, Va. Air was compressed to twenty times its normal pressure and, by means of a propeller, was moved past wing models at a speed as high as eighty miles an hour. By increasing the air pressure twenty times it is possible to obtain results equivalent to those that would be obtained if the model were twenty times the size.

WIND TURBINE. See Electric power plant

WINDMILL was erected in 1632 at Cambridge (Watertown) [Newtown] Mass. As "it would not grind but with a westerly wind," it was moved on August 1632 to Copp's Hill (Boston Neck), Boston, Mass. (*John Winthrop—History of New England from 1630 to 1649*)

THE FIRST**WINDMILL—Continued**

Windmill driven by rotor power was erected and tested in July 1933 at West Burlington, N.J., to determine the amount of power to turn or spin it and to measure its force. The first driving unit, a duralumin rotor, 90 feet high and 22 feet wide, built like a cylinder, was revolved by a motor at 60 revolutions a minute. The combination of the turning and the wind produced the force tending to make the cylinder move along the ground. The principle involved was similar to that used by Anton Flettner in his rotor ship. Original plans were to have a series of cylinders mounted on cars with a thirty foot gage run around a circular track one-half mile in diameter. The rotor project was sponsored by the Madaras Rotor Power Corporation, Detroit, Mich., with the support of public utility companies.

WINDOW ENVELOPE. See Envelope

WINDOW GLASS. See Glass

WINDOW GLASS FACTORY. See Glass factory

WINDOW SASH. See Sash

WINDOWLESS FACTORY. See Factory

WINDOWLESS STRUCTURE. See Building

WINGLESS AUTOGIRO. See Autogiro

WIRE

Barbed wire was made in 1873 by Joseph Farwell Glidden of De Kalb, Ill., who obtained patent No. 157,124 for this invention November 24, 1874. He filed his application October 27, 1873, and commenced manufacturing November 1, 1873 at De Kalb, Ill. The barbs were cut from sheet metal and were inserted between two wires which were twisted considerably more than is the practice today. (*Wrought Iron Record*. Vol. I. no. 4—*Wrought Iron Research Assn.*)

Brass wire was manufactured in 1840 by Edwin Hodges of West Torrington, Conn., but was not a successful commercial venture. In 1841 the Wolcottville Brass Company with a capital investment of \$56,000 started in business and was the first to manufacture brass wire successfully. (*Rev. Samuel Orcutt—History of Torrington, Conn.*)

Piano wire was produced at the factory of Ichabod Washburn, Grove Street, Worcester, Mass., in 1850. This plant was later part of the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company, afterwards absorbed by the American Steel and Wire Company.

Wire cutting machine and automatic straightener was invented in 1866 by John Adt who established a small plant in Wolcottville, Conn. Before this invention, wire was

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straightened by drawing it between two blocks of wood, one side of each being formed into several corrugations arranged so as to fit one block into the other, or the wire was drawn through holes in several wooden blocks with the holes in a vertical position, and staggered above and below. The cutting off was done by hand. Adt's machine did the work mechanically. The concern which he founded was absorbed in 1895 by the F. B. Shuster Company of New Haven, Conn.

Wire rope factory was erected at Saxonburg, Pa., in 1841 by John Augustus Roebling who also had to create the machinery to make the rope. A small building was put up to splice wire and wind it on large reels for running out. First the separate strands were laid up, seven in number, which were then twisted into the larger rope. The twisting machine was all out in the open and operated by hand power. (*Hamilton Schuyler—The Roeblings*)

Woven wire fence industry owes its creation to John Wallace Page who in 1883 erected on his own farm in Lenawee County, Mich., a fence with horizontally and vertically interlaced wires. This fence found such a demand among his neighbors that he opened a factory in Adrian, Mich.

WIRE BRIDGE. See subheads under Bridge: Iron wire suspension; Wire cable suspension; Wire suspension

WIRE DRAWING MACHINE (BRASS). See Brass wire drawing and tube making machinery

WIRE GAGE for standardizing the sizes of drawn wire, was a "V" type gage developed in 1849 by Ichabod Washburn of Worcester, Mass. It was used by the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company (afterwards part of the American Steel and Wire Company) and is the foundation for the present steel wire gage.

WIRE GLASS. See Glass

WIRE NAIL MACHINE. See Nail machine (wire)

WIRE SIEVE. See Sieve

WIRELESS. See Radio

WITCHCRAFT EXECUTION of record was that of Achsah Young of Massachusetts who was hung as a witch on May 27, 1647. (*Justin Winsor—Memorial History of Boston*)

WOLFRAM. See Tungsten and tellurium

WOMAN

See also under names of the armed services, colleges, decorations, government departments, medals, occupations, organizations, schools, societies, sports, and the like.

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American-born woman to become a member of Parliament in Great Britain was Lady Astor whose maiden name was Nancy Witcher Langhorne. She was elected to represent the Plymouth constituency. She took her oath as member of the House of Commons on December 1, 1919. (*Nancy Witcher Langhorne Astor—My Two Countries*)

American woman to swim the English Channel was Miss Gertrude Ederle, "Trudy," on August 6, 1926. The time required was fourteen hours and thirty-four minutes.

Heroine publicly rewarded was Hannah Duston. The Indians in their attack on Haverhill, Mass., March 16, 1697, killed her baby and captured her and Mary Neff. They were brought to the Indian camp at which Samuel Leonardson, a young boy who had been captured on March 30, 1695, at Worcester, Mass., was held prisoner. Hannah Duston, seizing an opportune time, killed ten Indians with a tomahawk, scalping them as proof of her deed. The Great and General Court of Massachusetts voted all three of them an award while the Governor of Maryland sent Hannah Duston a pewter tankard. (*George Wingate Chase—The History of Haverhill*)

White woman to become an Indian chief was Mrs. Harriet Maxwell Converse. In 1891 the Six Nations tribe, in recognition of her services to them, gave her the name of "Yah-wah-non," which meant "ambassador" or "watcher." In 1884 she had been adopted as a member of the Seneca tribe in appreciation of her efforts in their behalf.

Woman automotive engineer was Marie Luhring, draftsman for the International Motor Company, who received the Master of Engineering degree from Cooper Union, New York City, June 5, 1922. On April 9, 1920, she was elected an associate member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, becoming the first woman member. (*Journal of the Society of Automotive Engineers—June 1920*)

Woman clerk of a state supreme court was Grace Kaercher [Davis] of Ortonville, Minn., elected November 7, 1922. She was the first woman to be elected to a state office in Minnesota and was re-elected for the four-year term in 1926, 1930, 1938 and 1942.

Woman Congressional hearing witness was Elizabeth Cady Stanton who addressed the District Committee of the Senate January 20, 1869, in a plea to save women of the district from being debarred from the exercise of the right of suffrage. (*Carrie Chapman Catt and Nettie Rogers Shuler—Woman Suffrage and Politics, the Inner Story of the Suffrage Movement*)

Woman coxswain of a men's collegiate varsity team was Sally Stearns who led the shell of Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., on May 27, 1936, against Marietta College and on June 1, 1936, against Manhattan College. The

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crew raced only twice in 1936, losing to Marietta by four lengths and winning from Manhattan by a half-length.

Woman District Attorney of the United States was Annette Abbott Adams who served in the Northern California District from July 25, 1918 to June 26, 1920.

Woman editor-in-chief of a law review was Mary Honor Donlon who edited the November 1919, January 1920 and March 1920 issues of the *Cornell Law Quarterly* of the Cornell Law School, Ithaca, N.Y.

Woman granted a patent was Mrs. Mary Kies of South Killingly, Conn., who obtained a patent on May 5, 1809, for "a new and useful improvement in weaving straw with silk or thread." (*George Larkin Clark—History of Connecticut*)

Woman horseback rider to make a solo transcontinental trip was Nan Jane Aspinwall who left San Francisco, Calif., September 1, 1910, carrying a letter from Mayor McCarthy to Mayor Gaynor of New York City. She covered 4,500 miles in 301 days, 108 of which were spent traveling. She arrived July 8, 1911, at New York City.

Woman humorist was Frances Miriam Berry Whitcher who used the nom de plume "Frank" in 1846 in Joseph Clay Neal's *Saturday Gazette*. Her "Widow Bedott" papers republished in book form in 1855 sold over 100,000 copies. (*Walter Blair—Native American Humor*)

Woman internal revenue collector was Mabel Gilmore Reinecke, who served from June 1, 1923 to March 31, 1929, as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Illinois. She was appointed by President Warren Gamaliel Harding.

Woman labor delegate to a national convention of the American Federation of Labor was Mary Burke who represented the Retail Clerks' Union of Findlay, Ohio, at the convention held at Detroit, Mich., December 8-13, 1890.

Woman labor delegate to the British Trades Union was Sara Agnes McLaughlin Conboy, who was elected in 1920 as a fraternal delegate of the American Federation of Labor. She was the first woman organizer of the United Textile Workers of America.

Woman lobbyist of more than local influence was Dorothea Lynde Dix who in the 1840's and 1850's championed the care of the indigent insane. On June 23, 1848, she presented a memorial to Congress for a grant of 5,000,000 acres for "the relief and support of the indigent insane in the United States." By courtesy of Congress, a special alcove in the Capitol Library was set apart for her use, where she could converse with members. (*Francis Tiffany—Life of Dorothea Lynde Dix*)

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WOMAN—*Continued*

Woman mayor was Susanna Medora Salter elected in May 1887 at Argonia, Kan. Although only twenty-seven years of age, she received a two-thirds majority of the votes. She served for one year for one dollar.

Woman newspaper editor was Ann Franklin, Benjamin Franklin's sister-in-law, who became editor of the *Newport Mercury*, Newport, R.I., upon the death of her son, James Franklin, Jr., August 22, 1762. The first number had appeared June 12, 1758, under the editorship of the son. At his death, she took charge of the newspaper and printing plant until her death, April 16, 1763. (*Bulletin No. 65 Newport Historical Society—April 1928*)

Woman of American descent to become a queen was Countess Geraldine Apponyi of Hungary (born August 6, 1915) who married King Zog (Ahmed Zogu) of Albania on April 27, 1938 at the Royal Palace, Tirana, Albania. The marriage was proclaimed by Heqmet Delvina, vice president of the parliament. The countess was the daughter of Virginia Gladys Stewart who married Count Julius Apponyi. (*Antoinette de Szinyei-Merse—Ten Years, Ten Months, Ten Days*)

Woman ordained a minister was Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell who was ordained September 15, 1853 at the Congregational Church, South Butler, N.Y. (*Rev. Harriot Kesia Hunt—Glances and Glimpses*)

Woman passport division chief was Ruth Bielaski Shipley appointed by Secretary of State Frank Billings Kellogg. She assumed office June 1, 1928.

Woman Presbyterian elder, as finally permitted by the General Assembly at Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 31, 1930, was Sarah E. Dickson of the Wauwatosa Presbyterian Church of Milwaukee, Wis., elected June 2, 1930. She served until January 1, 1934.

Woman printer was Dinah Nuthead of Annapolis, Md., who petitioned the Assembly on May 5, 1696, for license to print and carry on the printing trade of her deceased husband, William Nuthead. (*Lawrence Counselman Wroth—A History of Printing in Colonial Maryland 1686-1776*)

Woman referee (licensed) was Mrs. Belle Martell of Van Nuys, Calif., granted license No. 209 on April 30, 1940, by the California State Athletic Commission. She also held an announcer's license and timekeeper's license. Her first assignment was May 2, 1940, at San Bernardino, Calif., when she refereed a complete show of eight bouts, and her last June 24, 1940, at Los Angeles, Calif., after which she retired.

Woman sculptor honored by membership in the National Academy of Design was Evelyn Beatrice Longman who was elected in 1919. Her first important work was a male

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statue, "Victory," placed in Festival Hall at the 1904 St. Louis Exposition, for which she was awarded a silver medal.

Woman secretary of a (national) political party was Mrs. Dorothy McElroy Vredenburg of Alabama who was appointed secretary of the Democratic National Committee on February 29, 1944 by chairman Robert E. Hannegan. She was secretary at the Democratic national convention, July 19-21, 1944, at Chicago, Ill.

Woman secretary of a state senate was Fern Ale who served as secretary of the Senate of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind., during the session of 1927, beginning January 6 and adjourning March 7. She also served as secretary of the special meeting of the Senate immediately following the regular adjournment of the legislature. This special meeting was for the impeachment of a judge and lasted several days.

Woman state budget commissioner was Jean Wetterau Wittich of Minneapolis, Minn. She served as Budget Commissioner of the State of Minnesota from March 16, 1931, to May 16, 1933.

Woman state committee chairman of a major political party was Mary Teresa Norton who was elected Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New Jersey at the state convention held at Trenton, N.J., May 22, 1934. Mrs. Norton was at the time of her election a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from the 13th District, New Jersey.

Woman state liquor board member was Mrs. Jeanie Rumsey Sheppard appointed April 12, 1933, by Governor Herbert Henry Lehman to New York's Alcoholic Beverage Control Board to license, regulate and control the sale of all alcoholic beverages. The name of the board was changed on May 10, 1934, to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

Woman tax appeals board member was Annabel Matthews whose appointment by President Herbert Clark Hoover was confirmed by the Senate on February 14, 1930. She served from February 18, 1930 to June 1, 1936.

Woman telegrapher was Sarah G. Bagley who was in charge of the Lowell, Mass., office of the New York and Boston Magnetic Telegraph Association when the line opened February 21, 1846 between Boston and Lowell, Mass. (*James D. Reid—The Telegraph in America*)

Woman to compile a dictionary. See Dictionary

Woman to have her name placed on the cornerstone of a United States Government building was Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint. The building was the United States Depository, Fort Knox, Ky., completed the early part of April 1936. There was no formal laying or dedication of the cornerstone.

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Woman whose vote was recorded was the widow of Josiah Taft of Uxbridge, Mass., who in 1756 voted her approval of levying a town tax. She was granted this privilege as her son, Bazaleel, was a minor. (*Henry Chapin—Address delivered at Unitarian Church in Uxbridge, Mass. in 1864*)

Women to become Federal government employees were Sarah Waldrake and Rachael Summers employed in 1795 by the Mint at Philadelphia, Pa., at fifty cents a day as adjusters to weigh gold coins.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Colony to grant suffrage to women was New Jersey when a new constitution was adopted on July 2, 1776. It provided "that all the inhabitants of this Colony of full age who are worth 50 Pounds Proclamation money, with clear estate in the same, and have resided within the county in which they claim a vote for twelve months immediately preceding the election" shall be entitled to vote at the general election. In 1790 this was interpreted to mean both men and women, but on November 16, 1807, the General Assembly passed laws providing that only free white male citizens could exercise the right of franchise.

Convention (national) of women advocating woman suffrage was the National Woman's Rights Convention held in Worcester, Mass., on October 23rd and 24th, 1850, "to consider the question of Woman's Rights, Duties and Relations."

Convention of women advocating woman suffrage was held in the Wesleyan Chapel at Seneca Falls, N.Y., July 19-20, 1848, called through the initiative of Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. A Declaration of Sentiments was read and a series of resolutions adopted, one of them calling for woman suffrage. (*National American Woman Suffrage Association—Victory—How Women Won It*)

State to grant suffrage to women after the adoption of the United States Constitution was Wyoming which became a state on July 10, 1890. Women had voted in Wyoming territory from the beginning. The first territorial legislature, which convened on October 12, 1869, had voted on December 10, 1869, to extend the vote to women. New Jersey women had the privilege of voting for a time under the constitution adopted July 2, 1776, but this was reinterpreted in 1807 limiting the right to vote to free white male citizens only. (*Carrie Chapman Catt and Nettie Rogers Shuler—Woman Suffrage and Politics*)

Woman suffrage advocate, better known as America's first feminist, was Margaret Brent, niece of Lord Baltimore. She came to America in January 1638, the first woman of Maryland to own property in her own name.

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On June 24, 1647, she demanded a voice and vote for herself in the colonial assembly by virtue of her position as Leonard Calvert's secretary. She was ejected from the meetings. She protested and demanded a "place and voice." At the death of Calvert, she was his executrix and became acting governor and presided over the General Assembly. She was refused a voice in the affairs of the government as "it would set a bad example to ye wives of ye colony." (*National Republic—May 1930*)

Woman suffrage amendment approved by Congress for submission to the states was passed by the House of Representatives May 21, 1919, and by the Senate on June 4, 1919. It was ratified by Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan on June 10, 1919. Tennessee was the thirty-sixth state to ratify the amendment, on August 18, 1920, completing the necessary three quarters of the states to put the amendment into effect. On August 26, 1920, Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby signed the Proclamation of the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution, giving public notice that the Nineteenth amendment had been formally adopted, and was in effect. Woman suffrage amendments had been presented to Congress at intervals beginning in 1868 without success.

Woman suffrage association (international) was the International Woman Suffrage Alliance which was organized in Washington, D.C., in February 1902 at a meeting of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The first international convention of the Alliance was held in Berlin in 1904, in conjunction with the quinquennial convention of the International Council of Women.

Woman suffrage associations (national) were the outgrowth of the American Equal Rights Association which had been organized in 1866, when the 14th amendment to the Constitution was up for ratification. The constitution was adopted May 10, 1866, at New York City. It advocated the right of suffrage irrespective of race, color or sex. Lucretia Mott was president and Susan Brownell Anthony, secretary. In 1869 the American Equal Rights Association split over the question of equal suffrage for Negroes, one faction forming the American Woman Suffrage Association led by Lucy Stone and Julia Ward Howe, and the other forming the National Woman Suffrage Association led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony. Some twenty years later the two were reunited to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Woman suffrage book was a reprint of *A Pindication of the Rights of Women, with strictures on political and moral subjects* by Mary [Wollstonecraft] Godwin, 276 pages, printed in 1792 at Philadelphia, Pa., by William Gibbons. The author's name was erroneously spelled "Woolstonecraft." Another edition was published, 340 pages, at Boston, Mass.,

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE—*Continued*

by Peter Edes with a slight subtitle variation. The book was originally published in England in 1770 and was dedicated to Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Perigord, formerly bishop of Autun.

WOMAN'S CLUB

Chinese woman's club incorporated was the Chinese Women's Association, Inc., New York City, organized March 29, 1932, and incorporated June 10, 1936. The first president was Mrs. Theodora Chan Wang.

Jewish woman's organization (national) was the National Council of Jewish Women formed in Chicago, Ill., in January 1894. The first president was Mrs. Hannah Greenebaum Solomon and the first secretary was Miss Sadie American.

Woman's club was the Female Charitable Society of Wiscasset, Me., which held its first meeting on November 18, 1805, at the home of Mrs. "Tempe" Lee, wife of Judge Silas Lee, member of Congress. Thirty ladies were present and were admitted as members at the first meeting at which \$78 was subscribed. The first president was Sally Sayward Wood, Maine's first woman novelist. (*Daughters of American Revolution Magazine*. May 1920)

Woman's club federation was the General Federation of Women's Clubs organized March 20, 1890, at Madison Square Garden, New York City. The first convention was held April 23, 1890, and the constitution adopted April 24, 1890. The first officers were Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, president; Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall, vice president; Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst, treasurer; Miss Mary B. Temple, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Jane Cunningham "Jennie June" Croly, recording secretary; and Mrs. Kate Tanett Woods, auditor. (*Jane Cunningham Croly—History of the Woman's Club Movement in America*)

Woman's professional club was "Sorois," founded in New York City, March 21, 1868, by Mrs. Jane Cunningham "Jennie June" Croly and a few of her friends. The first officers were Miss Alice Carey, president; Mrs. Croly, vice president; Kate Fields, corresponding secretary and Mrs. Charlotte Beebe Wilbour, treasurer and recording secretary. (*Jane Cunningham Croly—History of the Woman's Club Movement in America*)

Woman's secret society was organized May 15, 1851, at Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga., as the Adelphean Society with sixteen charter members whose motto was "We live for one another." The original founder was Mrs. Eugenia Tucker Fitzgerald. In 1904 the name was changed to Alpha Delta Phi Sorority at which time it had 60 active members and 3,000 alumnae. In 1913 it changed its name to the Alpha Delta Pi Sorority. (*The Adelphean of Alpha Delta Pi—Vol. 1.#1*)

See also Sorority

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WOMAN'S LABOR LEGISLATION. See Labor law

WOMAN'S LABOR ORGANIZATION. See Labor union

WOMAN'S MONUMENT FINANCED BY A WOMAN. See Monument

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION. See Woman suffrage

WOMAN'S STRIKE. See Strike

WOMAN'S WORLD'S FAIR. See Fair

WOMEN USHERS. See Theater

WOMEN'S BUREAU (Labor Department). See Labor Department (U.S.)

WOOD DRYDOCK. See Drydock

WOOD ENGRAVING. See Engraving

WOOD FIBRE OR PULP PAPER. See Paper

WOODCUT. See Engraving

WOODEN MONEY. See Money

WOODEN RAILROAD BRIDGE. See Bridge

WOODEN TRACK (bicycle). See Bicycle race track

WOOL

Fulling mill was established at Rowley, Mass. in 1643 and operated by emigrants from Yorkshire, England.

Wool carding machine was built by John and Arthur Scholfield at Newburyport, Mass., and installed in a mill at Byfield, Mass., in 1793. It was 25 inches wide and had a single cylinder, 33 inches in diameter. It carried two workers and strippers, a fancy and a 14 inch doffer cover with card clothing sheets. A fluted cylinder of 13 inches was arranged behind the doffer. (*Arthur Harrison Cole—The American Wool Manufacture*)

Worsted mill was established in 1695 at Boston, Mass., by John Cornish. The spinning was done by farmers who called for clean top wool, from which the noil had been removed, and brought back spun worsted. An appraisal of his estate revealed "two pairs of combs, four looms and tackling, and two dye furnaces."

Worsted mill operated by water power and the first operated on a strictly business basis was the Hartford Woolen Manufactory, at Hartford, Conn., which was organized on April 15, 1788. A £ 1,250 capital was raised by subscription in nearby towns, the largest contributor being Jeremiah Wadsworth. A bounty of

THE FIRST

one penny per pound was given for all yarn spun in the factory before June 1, 1789, as a means of encouraging the new industry. Water power had previously been used in fulling mills.

WOOL (glass). See Glass wool

WORKINGMEN'S PARTY. See Labor party (political)

WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION

Workman's compensation agreement was made January 26, 1695 by Captain William Kidd, commander of the "Adventure Galley" of 787 tons burden. One fourth of the booty captured was to be distributed among the crew. "If any man should Loose a Leg or Arm in ye said service, he should have six hundred pieces of Eight, or six able slaves; if any man should loose a joynt on ye said service, he should have a hundred pieces of eight." (*Harold Tom Wilkins—Captain Kidd and His Skeleton Island*)

Workman's compensation insurance. See Insurance

Workman's compensation lawsuit involving the rights of an injured servant against his master was *James Murray vs. South Carolina Railroad Company* which was tried before Judge Belton O'Neill at the July Extra Term, 1838, of Barnwell County and resulted in a verdict of \$1500 in favor of the plaintiff. The defendant appealed and the case was heard by the Court of Errors of South Carolina in Charleston in February 1841, which reversed the decision and granted a new trial. The decision was written by Judge Josiah James Evans. (*McMullan Law Reports. Vol. 1. p. 251*)

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION was created by Presidential Executive Order No. 7034, May 6, 1935 under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935 (49 Stat.L.115) to "provide relief, work relief and to increase employment by providing for useful projects." Harry Lloyd Hopkins, appointed May 6, 1935 was the first administrator.

Works Progress Administration Federal Art Project Gallery was officially opened December 28, 1935, at New York City "to provide an outlet for the showing of work by artists on the projects, and at the same time to enable the public and cooperating sponsors to see for themselves the results of the federal art program." A large part of the work exhibited was allocated to tax-free and tax-supported institutions which paid for the cost of the material used.

WORLD FLIGHT. See Aviation—Flights (world)

WORLD SERIES BASEBALL GAME. See Baseball game

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WORLD TOUR BY AN UNATTENDED WOMAN. See Tour of the world

WORLD WAR I

Air combat of an American organization in World War I with the Germans took place April 14, 1918, at which time Alan Winslow and Douglas Campbell shot down two enemy single-seaters almost over the Squadron Aerodrome at Toul, France.

Air squadron. See Aviation

Airplane bombing raid by an American air unit. See Aviation—Airplane bombing

American army casualty in World War I was First Lieutenant Louis J. Genelba, Medical Corps, who received a shell wound July 14, 1917 while serving with the British Army at the front southwest of Arras. (*U.S. Battle Monuments Commission—American Armies and Battlefields in Europe*)

American Army division to cross the Rhine river into the American sector of the American Army of Occupation was the First Division which passed over the pontoon bridge at Coblenz, on the morning of December 13, 1918. Lieutenant Donald McClure, commanding officer of Company M, Eighteenth Infantry, First Division, led the advance with his company of infantry. In daily marching order down the Moselle river from Luxemborg to that river's confluence with the Rhine, regiments, battalions and companies rotated in the advance. On November 26, 1918, the American Army crossed the Moselle (Rhenish Prussia).

American Army soldiers killed in combat in World War I were corporal James B. Gresham of Evansville, Ind., and privates Thomas F. Enright of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Merle D. Hay of Glidden, Iowa, members of Company F, 16th Infantry, First Division. They met death when the Germans raided the 16th Infantry's trenches near Bathelmont on the nights of November 2-3, 1917. On November 3, 1917, General Bordeaux of the French Army commended their heroism and sacrifice.

American Army soldiers killed in World War I were Lieutenant William T. Fitzsimmons and enlisted men Rudolph Rubins, Oscar C. Tugo and Leslie G. Woods, members of U.S. Army Base Hospital No 5, then operating No. 11 General Hospital British Expeditionary Force at Dannes-Camiers, France, who were killed at 11 P.M. September 4, 1917, when enemy bombs exploded. (*Carlisle Barracks—In Memoriam—The Medical Department of the U.S. Army in the World War*)

American Army troopship in World War I torpedoed by the Germans was the S.S. "Tuscania" carrying 119 officers and 2,037 men. It was torpedoed and sunk, by the German Undersea Boat No 77, February 15, 1918 off the north coast of Ireland with a loss of 183 men.

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WORLD War I—Continued

American aviator shot down. See Aviation—Aviator

American combatant casualty in World War I was corporal Bouligny, serving in the French Army, who was shot through the knee November 15, 1914, at the Craonnelle cemetery while attacking a German outpost installed around the mausoleum erected to Napoleon's soldiers who fell at the battle of Craonne in 1814.

American combatant to die in World War I was Edward Mandell Stone of Chicago, Ill. He was wounded February 17, 1915, and died February 27, 1915. Living in Paris, France, he enlisted in the Foreign Legion and was assigned to the second regiment serving at Champagne and in the Aisne until mortally wounded. He was posthumously awarded the Croix de Guerre and the military medal.

American division in the trenches in World War I and the first in battle was the First Division which entered the line October 21, 1917, in the Luneville sector, near Nancy. Each unit was attached to a corresponding French unit. (*Records in Adjutant General's Office. War Dept. Wash. D.C.*)

American flag flown in World War I. See Flag

American sailor to lose his life in World War I was John E. Eopolucci who was killed when the steamship "Aztec" was torpedoed and sunk April 1, 1917. This occurred five days before the War Risk Insurance Act went into effect.

American ship lost in World War I was the "William P. Frye," a steel sailing vessel of 3,374 gross tons, built in 1901, owned by Arthur Sewell & Company of Maine. She cleared from Seattle, Wash., November 4, 1914, bound for Queenstown, Falmouth or Plymouth, for orders, with a cargo consisting solely of 186,950 bushels of wheat. She was sunk January 28, 1915, by the German cruiser "Prinz Eitel Friedrich." (*Henry Ernest Dannack—Maine Book*)

American shot fired in World War I was fired at 6:05 A.M. October 23, 1917 by Battery C of the 6th Field Artillery. Sergeant Alexander Arch of South Bend, Ind., was in command of the crew that fired the shot.

American to sail to Europe to enlist in World War I was Denis Patrick Dowd, Jr., of Sea Cliff, Long Island, N.Y. He enlisted August 6, 1914, fought with the Foreign Legion, was transferred to a line regiment when the battered Legion was withdrawn, was wounded and upon recovery was transferred to the Lafayette Escadrille. He died August 11, 1916 when his plane crashed in a nose dive at Buc, near Paris, France, the day before he was to fly to the front. His body lies in the Memorial Cemetery of the Lafayette Escadrille in the Parc du Villeneuve l'Etang near St. Cloud,

THE FIRST

France. (*James Norman Hall and Charles Bernard Nordhoff—The Lafayette Flying Corps*)

American troop contingent to arrive in France was Base Hospital 4 which sailed from New York City on May 8, 1917. It arrived at Liverpool, England on May 18, 1917 and at Rouen, France on May 25, 1917.

American troops to land in England in World War I was a group of 40 regular army officers, 17 reserve officers, 2 marine corps officers, 67 enlisted men, 36 field clerks, 20 civilians, 3 interpreters and 3 correspondents who left New York City May 28, 1917 on the "Baltic" and docked at Liverpool, England, June 8, 1917. After spending some days in consultation with British authorities, they reached Paris, France, June 13, 1917. General John Joseph Pershing was in command.

American troops to land in France in World War I were the First Division, 346 officers and 11,607 men, which sailed from America on June 14, 1917 on the S.S. "Tenadores," and disembarked at St. Nazaire, France June 26, 1917. The first to land was Company K, 28th Infantry. Major General William Luther Sibert was the commanding general of the First Division from June 8 to December 14, 1917. (*Henry Russell Miller—The First Division*)

German spy to receive a death sentence from the American forces during World War I was Lothar Witzke, alias Pablo Waberski. On Friday August 16, 1918 he was brought to Fort Sam Houston where a court-martial found him guilty and sentenced him to be hanged by the neck until dead. On November 2, 1918 the death sentence was approved by Major DeRosey Carroll Cabell, commanding. On November 11, 1918 the armistice was signed and President Wilson gave orders that Witzke was not to be executed until he personally reviewed the findings. On May 27, 1920 he confirmed the sentence but commuted it to "confinement at hard labor for the term of his natural life." On November 22, 1923 President Coolidge pardoned Witzke on the understanding that he leave the United States and never return. On November 29, 1923 he sailed for Berlin.

Naval ace in World War I. See Aviation—Aviator

Night-flying scout group. See Aviation—War night-flying scout group

Ship (American) attacked by a German submarine. See Ship

Shot fired by the American Navy in World War I was on April 7, 1917 at Guam Island. Commander William Alden Hall, U.S.N., in command of a prize crew left the U.S.S. "Supply" about 6:30 A.M. (Guam time) and proceeded to Piti with orders to follow the Governor's Aide who had boarded the interned

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German cruiser "Cormoran" under a flag of truce to demand its surrender. A German launch with a cutter in tow was sighted and a shot was fired across her bow by Corporal Michael B. Chickie, U.S.M.C. As the launch disregarded the warning, a second Marine was ordered to fire. After several shots the launch hove to and was ordered to Piti to surrender to the authorities there.

Shot fired by the American Navy in World War I against a known German submarine was on April 19, 1917 by the S.S. "Mongolia." Lieutenant Bruce Richardson Ware, U.S.N. was in command. As the submarine submerged, the result of the shot is unknown.

Shots to land on American soil in World War I were fired July 21, 1918, by the German submarine U-156 at the tugboat "Perth Amboy" and four barges loaded with stone off Nauset Bluffs, Orleans, Mass. About seventy or eighty shots were fired three miles off shore, a few of which landed at Meeting House Pond, Mass. (*Henry Johnson James—German Subs In Yankee Waters*)

United States declaration of war against Germany (World War I) was made on April 6, 1917, and against Austria-Hungary on December 7, 1917. The United States was the thirteenth country to declare war against the Central Powers.

WORLD WAR II

Admiral killed in action in World War II. See Naval officer

American bombardier over German occupied territory was Bernard L. Bell, who, while assigned to an English outfit, flew in a Boston bomber escorted by Spitfires in a raid over Hazebrouck, France, June 29, 1942.

American bombing mission in the Orient took place December 9, 1941, when B-17 airplanes of the 19th Bombardment Group attacked enemy ships of the east coast of Vigan, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

American bombing mission over enemy-occupied territory in Europe took place July 4, 1942 when six American crews manned A-20 Boston bombers of the Royal Air Force, accompanied by six British-manned Bostons on a daylight attack against Nazi airfields at Alkmaar, Haamstede and Valkenburg, in the Netherlands, gunning and bombing enemy planes, installations and personnel.

American destroyer torpedoed was the "Kearny," in command of Lieutenant Commander Anthony Leo Danis, attacked October 17, 1941, 350 miles southwest of Iceland. Eleven of the crew were killed, two were seriously wounded and eight sustained minor wounds. The "Kearny" arrived at Iceland, October 19, 1941.

THE FIRST

American destroyer torpedoed and sunk while on convoy duty in the North Atlantic was the "Reuben James," under command of Lieutenant Commander Heywood Lane Edwards, on October 30, 1941. About 100 of the crew of 145 were reported dead or missing.

American expeditionary force to land in Africa was the 41st Engineers General Service Regiment which landed June 17, 1942 at Port Takoradi, Gold Coast, Africa. The first to land was Napoleon Edward Taylor of Baltimore, Md., a Negro private, orderly of Major Charles S. Ward.

American expeditionary force to land on the European continent arrived January 26, 1942, at Ireland and was greeted by Sir Archibald Sinclair, British Air Minister. The first officer to land was Major General Russell Peter Hartle. The first soldier to land was Private Milburn Henke of Hutchinson, Minn.

American General missing in action was Major General Clarence Leonard Tinker missing in action off Midway, June 7, 1942, and declared dead June 7, 1943. He was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Medal on November 10, 1942.

See also below—General

American offensive in the Pacific area was undertaken August 7, 1942, at Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, by the Marines under Lieutenant General Alexander Archer Vandergrift. (*Richard Tregaskis—Guadalcanal Diary*)

American pilot to shoot down a German fighter plane in World War II (a victory which was confirmed) was Second Lieutenant Sam F. Junkin of Natchez, Miss., who shot down a Focke-Wulf-190 ship over Dieppe, France, in a Commando-Ranger raid on August 19, 1942. He was wounded and jumped from his own disabled plane. He was picked up by a returning Commando barge. On the same date a similar plane was shot down by Frank A. Hill of the 31st Fighter Group but it was listed as "probably destroyed" since observers did not see it hit the ground, explode in the air or see the pilot bail out.

American ship sunk by a U-boat was the "Robin Moor," 4,985 tons operated by the Robin Line of New York, which sailed May 6, 1941, from New York City for Cape Town, South Africa, with eight passengers and a crew of thirty-eight under Captain Edward Myers. She was sunk May 21, 1941, in the South Atlantic, 400 miles south of the Cape Verde Islands and 900 miles due west of Monrovia, Liberia.

American to land on French soil in World War II was Corporal Franklin M. Koons of Swea City, Iowa, one of the Rangers, who accompanied Lieutenant Colonel Lord Lovats' Commandos on the Dieppe raid August 19, 1942. He destroyed a German 155 millimeter gun

THE FIRST**WORLD War II—Continued**

and was awarded the British Military Medal for "conspicuous gallantry and admirable leadership" on October 2, 1942.

Bombing on continental American soil occurred September 9, 1942 at Mount Emily, Oregon. One bomb crater was found possibly caused by a Japanese plane or pilotless balloon.

General killed in World War II was Major General Herbert Arthur Dargue, killed December 12, 1941, in an airplane which crashed en route to the Pacific area.

General wounded in action in World War II was Brigadier General Clinton Albert Pierce, Army of the United States, commander of the 26th cavalry Philippine scouts, Fort Stotenburg, Philippine Islands, who was wounded February 4, 1942, at Bataan Peninsula while opposing the Japanese at Lingayan Gulf. He was subsequently held as a prisoner of war by the Japanese at Taiwan Camp, Island of Formosa.

German ship captured in World War II by an American ship was the "Busko," a Norwegian (German) 60-ton trawler which was captured at Mackenzie Bay, Greenland on September 12, 1941 by the Coast Guard cutter "Northland" captained by Commander Carl Christian von Paulsen. The "Busko" was sent to Boston, Mass., in charge of the Navy-manned U.S.S. "Bear." (*Rex Ingraham—First Fleet*)

Japanese attack in World War II was made Sunday, December 7, 1941, in a sneak attack against Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The United States loss was five battleships, three destroyers, a minelayer and a target vessel sunk, as well as many damaged. About 400 airplanes were destroyed. Casualties totalled 2,117 killed, 1,272 wounded and 960 missing.

Japanese submarine sunk by an American ship was hit by a four-inch gun of the U.S.S. "Ward" on December 7, 1941, at Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands.

Naval "Ace." See Aviation—Aviator

Sea battle fought solely by air power was the Battle of the Coral Sea which took place from May 4, 1942, to May 8, 1942. Airplanes were released from carriers 180 miles away from each other. The Japanese loss was 39 ships, the U.S. loss the carrier "Lexington."

WORLD WAR BABY. See Births

WORSTED MILL. See Wool

WOVEN WIRE FENCE INDUSTRY. See Wire

WRAPPING PAPER (PERFORATED). See Paper

THE FIRST

WRECKING CRANE. See Crane

WRENCH

Pipe or screw wrench (practical) was the Stillson wrench invented by Daniel C. Stillson of Somerville, Mass., who obtained patent No.184,993 on December 5, 1876.

Wrench patent was obtained August 17, 1835 by Solymann Merrick of Springfield, Mass.

WRITER. See Author

WROUGHT IRON BRIDGE. See Bridge

WROUGHT IRON BUILDING. See Building

WROUGHT IRON WINDOW SASH. See Sash

X-RAY

Photograph of a beam of 100,000,000 volt x-rays. See Photograph

X-ray machine in the United States was exhibited January 18, 1896, at the Casino Chambers, New York City. Admission of 25 cents was charged to see the "Parisian sensation."

X-ray moving pictures (successful) of the action of the human heart, stomach, diaphragm, lungs, etc., were made with an amateur motion picture camera set in front of a fluoroscopic screen, by Drs. William Holmes Stewart, William Joseph Hoffman and Francis Henshall Ghiselin, all of New York City. They were exhibited October 2, 1937, at a convention of the American Roentgen Ray Society held in New York City.

X-ray of an entire living person made by one exposure was taken by Dr. William James Morton of New York City in April 1897. The film was a coated single sheet three feet by six feet. The apparatus employed was a twelve-inch induction coil whose primary was supplied from the 117-volt Edison current. At a revolution of the break wheel of 5,000 a minute, the coil afforded a free discharge of sparks across a five-inch air gap. The Crookes tube employed was an ordinary focus tube; its vacuum at the start corresponded to a spark of two inches and gradually rose until at the end it corresponded to eight inches. The distance of the tube from the sensitive film, made by the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y., was four feet six inches. The tube was run the first ten minutes steadily; then the current was turned off several times during a minute to allow it to cool. The total time consumed, including stoppages, was thirty minutes. The heavier regions, such as the pelvis, spine and thighs, were underexposed while the thinner portions, such as the hands were overexposed. (*Electrical Engineer. May 19, 1897*)

THE FIRST

X-ray photograph was made January 12, 1896, by Dr. Henry Louis Smith, professor of physics and astronomy, Davidson College, Davidson, N.C. He obtained the hand of a corpse, fired a bullet into it and then took a fifteen minute exposure which when developed, revealed the exact location of the bullet.

X-ray photograph of the entire body taken in a one-second exposure made under ordinary clinical conditions available to the average hospital or average radiographer, and the first in which a selective filter was used, was a full-length, full-size, one-piece radiograph of a living human body taken July 1, 1934, by Arthur Wolfram Fuchs of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y. The size of the film was 32 x 72 inches and the exposure was one second. The radiograph was exhibited by the Chicago Roentgen Society at the Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

X-ray photograph showing the complete arterial circulation in an adult person was completed July 16, 1936, at Rochester, N.Y., by Dr. Edmond John Faris of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, Philadelphia, Pa., and Arthur Wolfram Fuchs of the Medical Division, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y. A radio-opaque medium was injected into the arteries of a cadaver by Dr. Faris and Mr. Fuchs made several entire-body radiographs on film 32 x 72 inches. The films were exposed, employing the following technical factors, 70 kilovolts, 10 milliamperes, 30 seconds at a distance of 12 feet. Ultra-speed x-ray intensifying screens, 32 x 72 inches were also used in a large cassette made to accommodate the film and screen.

X-RAY FIELD HOSPITAL AUTOMOBILE. See Automobile

"Y" BRIDGE. See Bridge

YACHT. See Ship

YACHT (ice). See Ice yacht

YACHT CLUB was the New York Yacht Club organized July 30, 1844, by four yachting enthusiasts in the cabin of John Cox Stevens' schooner "Gimcrack." The first regular election of officers was held March 17, 1845 at which time John C. Stevens was elected commodore, a post which he held until 1855. In 1846 a club house was erected at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, N.J. It was towed to Glen Cove, L.I., in 1904 and officially reopened July 6, 1904. In 1848 the Secretary of the Navy allowed the vessels of the club, sloops and schooners, to proceed from port to port in the United States without entering or clearing at the Custom House provided they did not transport merchandise for pay (Act of August 7, 1848). The signal of the club was a pointed burgee, with a five pointed white star in the center and two red stripes crossing on a field of blue. The Boston Yacht Club, founded in 1835, with

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Captain R. B. Forbes as commodore was chiefly a fishing organization. It went out of existence in 1837. (*Charles A. Peeverly—Book of American Pastimes*)

YACHT RACE

Regatta, of importance, was held by the New York Yacht Club, New York City, July 16, 1845. The following contestants entered the competition: the "Cygnet," 45 tons; the "Sybil," 42 tons; the "Spray," 37 tons; the "Newburg," 33 tons; the "Minra," 30 tons; the "La Coquille," 27 tons; the "Gimcrack," 25 tons; the "Lancet," 20 tons; and the "Ada," 17 tons. They raced in New York waters from Robbin's Reef to Bay Ridge, thence to Stapleton, thence to the Southwest Spit buoy and return.

Yacht race across the Atlantic Ocean was held December 11, 1866. An agreement was entered into October 27, 1866, by which three contestants each put up a \$30,000 purse, the winner to receive \$90,000. The "Henrietta" of 205 tons owned by James Gordon Bennett, Jr.; the "Vesta" of 201 tons owned by Pierre Lorillard; and the "Fleetwing" of 212 tons owned by George Osgood competed. The "Henrietta" was the winner making the trip in 13 days and 22 hours. (*Charles A. Peeverly—Book of American Pastimes*)

Yacht race broadcast. See Radio broadcast

Yacht race (international) was held August 22, 1851 under the auspices of the Royal Yacht Squadron around the Isle of Wight, a distance of 53 miles. It was won by an American yacht, "America" owned by a syndicate headed by Commodore John Cox Stevens of the New York Yacht Club. She was designed by George Steers and built by William Henry Brown of New York. She was 101 feet 9 inches over all, and 90 feet 3 inches at the water line. She had a beam of 23 feet 11 inches and her foremast measured 79 feet 6 inches while her mainmast was 81 feet. Her total sail area was 5,263 square feet. She carried three sails, jib, foresail and mainsail. She was planked with white oak and was coppered below the water line. The "America" covered the course in 10 hours and 37 minutes defeating 14 contestants. She received the trophy valued at 100 pounds sterling, known as The Queen's Cup in honor of Queen Victoria. (*Herbert Lawrence Stone and Alfred Fullerton Loomis—Millions For Defense, A Pictorial History of the Races for the America's Cup*)

"YANKEE DOODLE" verses were written in 1755 by Dr. Richard Shuckburgh, regimental surgeon of General Braddock who wrote the words to accompany an ancient tune. It was written at Fort Crailo, Albany, N.Y., in derision of the "homely clad colonials." The song was played at Yorktown at the surrender of Cornwallis. (*Burton Alva Konkle—Benjamin Chew*)

THE FIRST**YEAST**

Compressed fresh yeast was introduced in 1868 by Charles Fleischmann whose firm, Gaff, Fleischmann & Company, manufactured it at Riverside, near Cincinnati, Ohio.

Yeast preparation patent was No. 40,451 which was granted on November 3, 1863 to J. T. Alden of Cincinnati, Ohio on "an improvement in the preparation of yeast."

YIDDISH NEWSPAPER. See Newspaper

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION was organized December 29, 1851 at Boston and December 9, 1851 at Montreal, patterned after a similar organization which was started in London June 6, 1844. The first international convention was held in Boston, Mass., June 7, 1854. The first well-equipped gymnasium was opened in New York City in 1869 and in the same year the first separate boys' department was opened at Salem, Mass. (*Samuel Lowry—Historical Sketch of the Progress of the Young Men's Christian Associations in North America*)

Young Men's Christian Association (for Negro members) was organized at Washington, D.C., in 1853 by Anthony Bowen and Jerome Johnson who served respectively as president and secretary. The first paid secretary was William Alphaeus Hunton, a Negro, who received \$800 a year for his services from the Norfolk, Va. Y.M.C.A. in January 1888. (*Addie Waite Hunton—William Alphaeus Hunton*)

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION was founded March 22, 1874 in New York City. It was incorporated on September 15, 1875 and the first president was Lewis May who served from May 3, 1874 to February 15, 1876.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION originated as a local organization in Boston, Mass., in 1866. The first president was Mrs. Henry Fowle Durant. An organization was formed in 1858 in New York City called "The Ladies Christian Association," a branch of which was later called the Y.W.C.A. In 1871 the local eastern associations met in national convention at Hartford, Conn., and in 1886 the central group met at Lake Geneva, Wis. These two national organizations came together as the Y.W.C.A. of the U.S. of A. of which the present National Board is the executive body. The first president of the national Y.W.C.A. was Miss Grace Hoadley Dodge of New York City and the first convention of the present national organization was held in New York City on December 5-6, 1906.

YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION was organized February 6, 1902 in New York City. Mrs. Israel Unterberg was the founder and the first president. The first building used by the organization was at 1584

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Lexington Avenue, New York City. (*Young Women's Hebrew Association—Annual Report 1903*)

YOUTH HOSTEL was opened December 27, 1934 at Northfield, Mass., as headquarters of the American Youth Hostels, Inc., incorporated March 15, 1934 at Hartford, Conn. It was the eighteenth group in the International Youth Hostels. Isabel and Monroe Smith were appointed directors of the American organization. (*The Knapsack—November 1935*)

YOUTH'S LIBRARY. See Library

ZINC

Zinc was produced in 1835-1836 by John Hitz in the Arsenal at Washington, D.C. (*Heinrich Oscar Hofman—Metallurgy of Zinc and Cadmium*)

Zinc commercial production was undertaken at the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Zinc Company Mill which was erected October 13, 1853 by Samuel Wetherill. The company was incorporated May 2, 1855. The zinc was obtained from calamine ores. (*Joseph Mortimer Levering—History of Bethlehem, Pa.*)

Zinc patent for the process of reducing zinc ore was No.16,362 granted to Samuel Wetherill of Bethlehem, Pa., on January 6, 1857. On February 20, 1855, he received patent No.12,418 for an apparatus for separating zinc white, and on November 13, 1855 patent No.13,806 for the process of making zinc white. He patented a zinc white furnace, No.15,830 on September 30, 1856. On January 7, 1868 he obtained patent No.73,146 for the process of manufacturing white oxide of zinc.

Zinc sheet mill was erected at Bethlehem, Pa., and the first production was made in March 1865. (*Clifford Dyer Holley—Lead and Zinc in the U.S.*)

ZIONIST SOCIETY

Zionist national organization was the United American Zionists formed October 22, 1897 at New York City by ten local societies. The first convention was held July 4, 1898 at New York City. Local Zionist societies, Chovevi (Hovevai) Zion or Hibat Zion [Love of Zion] groups, without political aims, were formed as early as 1882 and advocated Palestine colonization.

"ZIPPER." See Fastening

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

Barless zoological garden of naturalistic rock construction was started in 1915 at the City Park Zoo, Denver, Colo., and was completed in 1918 at a cost of \$60,000. The materials used were colored concrete and steel. This "Mountain Habitat" was designed and supervised by Victor Borchardt, the director of the zoo. This barless zoo was not a pit as the floors of the enclosures are on ground level or above the outside walkaway.

THE FIRST

Zoological garden was the Philadelphia Zoological Garden, Philadelphia, Pa., which was under the management of the Zoological Society of Philadelphia. The society was incorporated March 21, 1859. The garden was opened to the public July 1, 1874, feature attractions being the bear pit and the lion house. (*Roger Conant—Official Illustrated Guide to the Philadelphia Zoological Garden*)

ZOOLOGICAL LABORATORY (U.S.)

Zoological Laboratory (U.S.) for the study of the parasites of livestock was opened August 1, 1886 at Washington, D.C., in the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Cooper Curtice was the first person placed in charge of the work by the

THE FIRST

federal government, and entered the service August 1, 1886. The appellation, Zoological Laboratory, was not applied, however, until June 3, 1891 when Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles was placed in charge, with Dr. Albert Hassall as his assistant. In 1901, the laboratory received the classification of a Division. Dr. Brayton Howard Ransom was put in charge of the division June 1, 1903.

Zoological laboratory (U.S.) for the study of parasites of man was started August 16, 1902 by the Public Health Service simultaneously with the appointment of Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles as chief of the division of zoology at the Hygienic Laboratory (now the National Institute of Health), Washington, D.C.

Index by Years

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Catholic Parish—founded—St. Augustine, Fla.—Sept. 8

Catholic Settlement—St. Augustine, Fla.

Colonist—permanent white settlement in America—St. Augustine

Treaty—treaty violation occurred—Oct. 15

War (Colonial)—intercolonial war—Spain vs. France—Sept. 20

1579

Book—book of Common Prayer—used—June 24

1585

Artist—English artist—John White

Letter—letters written in English—Va.—Aug. 12

Surveyor—Thomas Harriot—landed

1587

Beer—brewed—Va.

Births—child born of English parents in America—Virginia Dare—Aug. 18

Indians—Indian convert (Protestant)—Mateo—Aug. 13

1588

Map—map of a city—St. Augustine, Fla.

1602

Discovery—discovery of New England by an Englishman—C. Gosnold—landed—New Bedford, Mass.—May 15

1603

Catholic Bishop—Fla.

1604

Colonist—colonial white settlement (north of Fla.)—Calais, Me.

1607

Colonial Government—colonial council—Jamestown, Va.—May 13
Colonist—English settlement—Jamestown, Va.—May 13
Holiday—Thanksgiving Day service—Phippsburg, Me.—Aug. 9
Protestant Episcopal Church—Protestant Episcopal Church—established—first Eucharist—May 9
Rebellion (Colonial)—led by George Kendall—Jamestown, Va.
Ship—ship built by the English—launched—Me.
Slander Proceedings—instituted—John Robinson—Jamestown, Va.—Sept. 17
War (Colonial)—Indian war that was serious between the English colonists in America and the Indians—Va.—May 27

1608

Bottle—blown
Glass Bead—manufactured—Jamestown, Va.
Glass Factory—established—Jamestown, Va.—Oct.

1609

Animals—sheep—imported—Jamestown, Va.
Maize—Indian corn grown—Jamestown, Va.
Wedding—wedding in Virginia—Anne Buras and John Laydon

1610

Physician—doctor in the colony of Virginia—Lawrence Bohune—arrived

1611

Presbyterian Church—established—Va.

1612

Tobacco—cultivation—Jamestown, Va.

1613

Navy—naval expedition (colonial)—Samuel Argal
War (Colonial)—colonial warfare between England and France for the possession of North America

1614

Lottery—of importance—Va.—June 26, 1614
Ship—decked ship—launched—New York—"Onrust"—A. Blok

1616

Epidemic—smallpox epidemic—May 26

1617

College—college proposed—Henricopolis, Va.

1619

Blue Law—enacted—Va.
Iron—iron works—erected—Falling Creek, Va.
Legislative Assembly—Jamestown, Va.—July 30
Slavery—slaves—introduced—Jamestown, Va.—August

1620

Colonist—English settlement in New England—Plymouth, Mass.—Dec. 21
Congregational Church—founded—Plymouth, Mass.
Lead—mined—Falling Creek, Va.
Physician—doctor in New England—Dr. Samuel Fuller—arrived—Mass.—Dec. 21
Water Power—water power development grant—South Berwick, Me.

1621

Duel—E. Leicester and E. Dotey—Plymouth, Mass.—June 18
Furs—exported—Robert Cushman—Mass.
Military Leader—Miles Standish—Mass.
Sermon Printed (American)—delivered—Plymouth, Mass.—Robert Cushman—[published—Boston, Mass.—1724]
Treaty—colonial treaty with the Indians—Plymouth, Mass.—April 1
Wedding—wedding in New England—Edward Winslow and Susanna White—May 22

1622

Indians—Indian massacre in America—Jamestown, Va.—March 22
Potato—introduced—Jan.
Prohibition—enforcement officers—authorized—Va.—June 21

1623

Breach of Promise Suit—Va.—June 14
Leather—leather tanning—Plymouth, Mass.—Experience Miller
Liquor Reform Movement—New York City
Silk—silk culture—commenced
Temperance Law (Colonial)—Va.—March 5

1624

Animals—cows—imported—Mass.—March
Blue Law—blue law regulating gambling—Va.

1625

Road—road pavement—laid—Pemaquid, Me.

1626

Book—profane poetry published translation prepared in the U.S.—Va.
Forestry Legislation—colonial forestry legislation—enacted—March 29

1627

Oil—oil spring — recorded — Cuba, N.Y. — July 18

1628

Deportation—Thomas Morton — deported — June 9
Fur Trading Post — established — Augusta, Me.
Reformed Church (Dutch) — established — New York City—1628
Shoe—manufactured—Mass.—Thomas Beard

1629

Agriculture—crop limitation law—enacted—Va.—Oct. 16
Animals—horses—imported—Mass.
Apples—imported—John Winthrop
Brick Kiln—established—Salem, Mass.
Fishery (commercial) — established — Medford, Mass.—April 17
Game Law—game law (colonial)—enacted—Va.—March 24

1630

Execution—John Billington—hanged—Plymouth, Mass.—Sept. 30
Fork—imported — Mass. — Gov. John Winthrop
Gambling Legislation (Colonial)—enacted—Boston, Mass.—March 22
Popcorn—introduced
Salt—salt works—established—Va.

1631

Election—accredited colonial election—Mass.—May 18

1632

Pirate—Dixie Bull—looted Bristol, Me.
Road—law regulating construction of highways—Va.
Tobacco—tobacco tax (colonial) — Mass. — enacted—Oct. 3
Windmill—erected—Cambridge, Mass.

1633

Building—brick building—New York City
School—established—New York City

1634

Bridge—bridge—erected—Dorchester, Mass.
Club Woman—Anne Hutchinson—arrived—Boston, Mass.—Sept. 18

Educational Endowment—established — Va. — Benjamin Syms

Tax—property tax general law — enacted — Mass.—May 14

Treason—treason trial (colonial)—Va.—May 7

1635

Cod Liver Oil—described
Hurricane—recorded — Plymouth, Mass. — Aug. 15
Public School—public school with a continuous existence—established—Feb. 13

1636

College—Harvard College — Cambridge, Mass.—established—Sept. 8
Meat Packer—Wm. Pynchon—warehouse—Springfield, Mass.
Pension—pension act—Mass.—Pilgrims

1637

Club Woman—Anne Hutchinson—banished — Mass.—Nov. 17
Congregational Church — Congregational Church council—Cambridge, Mass.—Aug. 30
Prostitute—recorded

1638

Almanac—published—Cambridge, Mass.
Cloth—cloth mill — John Pearson—Rowley, Mass.
Curfew Bell—introduced—New York City
Earthquake—earthquake description—Plymouth, Mass.—June 1
Military Organization—Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company—Boston, Mass.—chartered—March 13
Murder in New York — Gerrit Jansen — stabbed
Swedes—arrived—Del.—March

1639

Agriculture—crop surplus destruction — Va. — Jan. 6
Autopsy—Salem, Mass.—Sept.
Baptist Church — established — Providence, R.I.
Bookseller—of importance—Hezekiah Usher — Cambridge, Mass.
Canal—canal for creating water power—construction ordered—Dedham, Mass.—March 25
Constitution—"fundamental orders"—Conn.—Jan. 14
Lawyer—lawyer disbarred — Thomas Lechford—Mass.—Sept.
Medical Legislation—medical law — Va. — Oct. 21
Ordinance—gunpowder mill—Pecoit, Mass.—land grant—June 6

Post Office—post office (colonial)—established—Boston, Mass.—Nov. 5
Printing—document printed in America — *Oath of a Free Man*—Cambridge, Mass.—March
Printing Press—printing press was imported —Cambridge, Mass.—March
Public School—public school supported by direct taxation—established—May 20

1640

Author—woman author—Anne Bradstreet—poems published
Book—book (full size) — published — Cambridge, Mass.
Election—election in defiance of the Royal Courts — Wethersfield, Conn.—April 11
Hebrew Type—used — Cambridge, Mass.
Lutheran Church — Lutheran pastor — Rev. R. Torkillus—landed—April 17
Music Book—hymn book—published—Cambridge, Mass.

1641

Children's Book—published—*Milk for Babies* —Cambridge, Mass.
Fair—annual fair — authorized — New York City—Sept. 30
Patent—patent granted by the colonies—Mass.—Samuel Winslow
Potter—John Pride—Salem, Mass.

1642

City (incorporated) — Georgiana, Me. — March 1
College—college — Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.—commencement—Sept. 23
Education—compulsory education law — enacted—Mass.—June 14
Labor Law—convict labor law — enacted — March 2
Thesis Directory—published — Cambridge, Mass.

1643

Catholic Priest—native Catholic priest — joined Jesuit order
Colonial Government—colonial government union—organized—Boston, Mass.—May 10
Dictionary—Indian-English dictionary—published
Extradition—agreement—New England Confederation
Iron—iron works (successful)—constructed — John Winthrop, Jr.
Spelling Book—published—Cambridge, Mass.
Wool—fulling mill — established—Rowley, Mass.

1644

Branding Legislation — enacted — Conn. — Feb. 5
Legislature—legislature with two chambers —Mass.—March 7
Whaling—whaling (systematic)—Southampton, L.I.—undertaken—March 7

1645

Brass and Iron Foundry — opened — Joseph Jencks—Lynn, Mass.
Lutheran Church—Lutheran Church building—dedicated—Wilmington, Del.—Sept. 4
School—endowed school—established—Roxbury, Mass.
School Committee — elected — Dorchester, Mass.

1646

Bounty—authorized—James City, Va.—Oct. 5
Patent—machine patent—granted — Mass.—Joseph Jencks—March 6, 1646

1647

Quarantine—quarantine legislation (colonial)—enacted—Mass.—March
Rice—imported—Va.
School Law (Compulsory)—enacted—Nov. 11
Witchcraft Execution—Achsah Young — Mass.—May 27
Woman Suffrage—woman suffrage advocate —Margaret Brent—demanded vote—June 24

1648

Labor Union — labor organization — authorized—Boston, Mass.—Oct. 18
Latin Book—written in New England—published London, Eng.

1649

Election Law—fraudulent election law (colonial)—enacted—Warwick, R.I.—May 22
Medical Legislation—law to regulate the practice of medicine (colonial)—enacted—Mass.—May 3
Missionary Society—missionary society (colonial)—chartered—July
Religious Liberty Act (colonial)—established —Md—April

1650

Corporation—corporate body — Cambridge, Mass.—May 30
Expedition—expedition—to cross the Allegheny mountains—commenced—Aug. 27
Iron—exportation of iron
Pound (enclosure for animals)—authorized —Conn.—May

1651

Navigation Act—enacted

1652

Money—dies for coinage—mint established —Boston, Mass.—May 27
Slavery—law regulating slavery—enacted—Warwick, R.I.—May 18

Traffic Regulation—traffic law — enacted —
New York City—June 27
Water—municipal water supply system—
built—Boston, Mass.

1654

Bridge—toll bridge—erected—Rowley, Mass.
Fire Engine—manufactured—Lynn, Mass.—
Joseph Jencks
Jews—Jew—arrived—New York City—Jacob
Barsimson—Aug. 22
Orphanage—established—New York City—
June

1655

Jewish Congregation—Shearith Israel—New
York City—established

1656

Cemetery—Jewish burial plot New York
City
Jury—jury composed of women—Patuxent,
Md.—Sept. 22
Physician—Jewish doctor—Jacob Lumbrozo
—Md.—Jan. 24
Quakers—Quakers to arrive in America—
Mass.—July

1657

Autopsy—autopsy and verdict of a coroner's
jury—recorded—Md.—Sept. 24
Jews—Jew to win all the rights and perform
all the duties of American citizenship—
Asser Levy—April 20
Road—stone pavement — laid — New York
City
Shoe Measuring Stick—introduced

1659

Fire Department—established by municipal
action—New York City

1660

Indian Church—Indian church — Natick,
Mass.
Quakers—Quakers annual meeting — Scitu-
ate, Mass.

1661

Bible—Bible in the Indian language—John
Eliot—published—Cambridge, Mass.
Medal—Indian medals—authorized—Va.
School—evening school—established — New
York City

1662

Book Auction—authorized—New York City
—April 18
Lime—manufactured—Providence, R.I.—Jan.
27
Poet—American poet—Benjamin Thompson
graduated—Cambridge, Mass.

1663

Bible—Bible in the Indian language—*Holy
Bible*—published—John Eliot
Book Binder—John Eliot—Mass.

1664

Citizenship—naturalization act—New York.
—March 12

1665

Book—book privately printed — *Communion
of Churches*—Cambridge, Mass.
Horse Race—horse race—on a regular basis
—Hempstead Plains, L.I.
Play—play given by non-professional actors
—Accomac, Va.—Aug. 27

1666

Brokerage — "financial corner" — New York
City
Grammar—Indian grammar — published —
Cambridge, Mass.

1669

Engraving—wood cut—John Foster—April
22
History—history of New England — *New
England's Memorials* — published — Cam-
bridge, Mass.
Primer—primer in an American Indian dia-
lect — *Indian Primer* — published — Cam-
bridge, Mass.
Rebellion (colonial)—rebellion of colonists
against the English—Marcus Jacobson—
condemned—Dec. 20

1670

Indians—Indian preacher — Hiacoomes—or-
dained—Aug. 22

1671

Baptist Church — Seventh Day Baptist
Church—organized—Newport, R.I.

1672

Copyright Law—passed—Mass.—May 15
Tax—tax on the American colonies without
their consent

1673

Coal—discovered—Louis Hennepin
Governor—native born governor of New
England—Josiah Winslow—elected
Postal Service—postal route—New York and
Boston—service commenced—Jan. 22

1675

Catholic Holy Orders—conferred—St. Au-
gustine, Fla.—Aug. 24
Corporation—commercial corporation—New
York—Jan. 8

1743

- Advertisement**—advertisement to occupy a half page—New York—*Weekly Journal*—July 18
Automaton—imported—May 3
Bible—Bible printed in German—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
Book—translated classics—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
Fishing Treatise—*A Discourse Utter'd* . . . —published—Boston, Mass.
Planetarium or orrery—built in America—New Haven, Conn.
Religious Publication—religious journal—*The Christian History*—Boston, Mass.—March 5
Science Association—scientific society—American Philosophical Society—organized

1745

- Carillon**—carillon—installed—Old North Church—Boston, Mass.
Knighthood—knighthood conferred on a native-born American for military leadership—Sir William Pepperell—Sept. 23
Stereotype—stereotype printing—Benjamin Mecom—Philadelphia, Pa.

1746

- College**—college charter granted by a governor or acting governor with only the assent of his council—Princeton, N.J.—Oct. 22

1747

- Lawyers' Association (State)**—New York Bar Association—formed
Textbook—Thomas Dilworth—*A New Guide to the English Tongue*—reprinted—Philadelphia, Pa.

1748

- Candle Factory**—Newport, R.I.
Lutheran Church—Lutheran services in English—Lutheran synod—held—Aug. 26

1749

- Academy**—Academy and College of Philadelphia—founded
Catholic Nuns—nun who was born in the United States—Mary Turpin—Profession of Faith—July 2
Electric Cooking Experiment—Benjamin Franklin—Philadelphia, Pa.
Lightning Rod—invented—Benjamin Franklin—Philadelphia, Pa.
Wax Works Museum—opened—James Wyatt—New York City—June

1750

- Medical Book**—dissection essay—New York City
Opera—opera performed by a professional visiting troupe—"Beggar's Opera"—New York City—Dec. 3
Play—Shakespearean play—"King Richard III"—New York City—March 5
Theatrical Advance Publicity Man—Robert Upton—arrived—New York City

1751

- Academy**—Academy and College of Philadelphia—Philadelphia, Pa.—opened—Aug. 13
Animals—monkey trained to perform—exhibited—New York City—Feb. 25
Cricket Tournament—cricket match—New York City—May 1
Manual Training—school to offer courses in manual training—opened—Dec. 1
Play—benefit performance—New York City—Jan. 7
Sugar—sugar cane—imported—La.

1752

- Hospital**—hospital in America—Pennsylvania Hospital—opened—Philadelphia, Pa.
Insurance—fire insurance company to receive a charter—Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses—first policy—June 1
Lightning Demonstration—Benjamin Franklin—Philadelphia, Pa.—June 15
Orchestra—orchestra used in conjunction with an opera—"Beggar's Opera"—Upper Marlborough, Md.

1753

- Arbitration**—colonial arbitration law—enacted—New Haven, Conn.—Oct. 11
Expedition—Arctic expedition to seek the northwest passage for the £20,000 reward—Capt. Charles Swaine—sailed—March
Medal—Copley medal award—awarded Benjamin Franklin
Steam Engine—steam engine—imported—North Arlington, N.J.—Sept. 25

1754

- Cartoon**—newspaper cartoon—"Join or Die"—published—Philadelphia, Pa.—May 9
Clock—clock to strike the hours—constructed—Benjamin Banneker—Elkridge Landing, Md.
Druggist—Jonathan Roberts—Philadelphia, Pa.—May
Language Instruction—German instruction—William Creamer—Philadelphia, Pa.
Trombone—used—Bethlehem, Pa.—Nov. 15
War (colonial)—bloodshed in the French and Indian war—Uniontown, Pa.—May 28
War (colonial)—French and Indian war battle—Fort Necessity, Pa.—July 3

1755

Animals—cattle exportation—Savannah, Ga.
Engraving—historical print engraved in America—printed—Boston, Mass.
Law School—law instruction in a college—King's College (Columbia College)—New York City
Meat—beef export—Savannah, Ga.
Water—water pumping plant—municipal purposes—installed—Bethlehem, Pa.—May 27
Yankee Doodle—composed — Dr. Richard Shuckburgh

1756

Spa—opened to public—Bath, Va.
Stage Coach (inter-city service)—New York and Philadelphia, Pa.—Nov. 9
Woman Suffrage—woman whose vote was recorded—Uxbridge, Mass.

1757

Academy—Academy and College of Philadelphia—Philadelphia, Pa. — graduation—May 17
Niagara Falls—utilization of Niagara Falls waterpower
Street Cleaning Service—instituted — Benjamin Franklin—Philadelphia, Pa.

1758

Botanist—woman botanist—Jane Colden
Holiday—Thanksgiving Day sermon—west of the Allegheny mountains—Rev. Charles Beatty—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Nov. 26
Indian Reservation—Indian reservation (state)—established—N.J.—Aug. 29

1759

Comb Factory—established—West Newbury, Mass.
Freemasons—military masonic lodge—Crown Point, N.Y.—April 13
Insurance—life insurance company—incorporated—Philadelphia, Pa.—Jan. 11
Music—musical instrument dealer—Michael Hillegas
Music—secular song — composed — Francis Hopkinson
Musician—composer (native-born American)

1760

Agricultural Book—published — Jared Eliot — Boston, Mass.
Chair—rocking chair — invented — Benjamin Franklin—Philadelphia, Pa.
Medical Legislation—law to regulate the practice of medicine actually enforced—New York City—June 10
Methodist—Methodist preacher—Philip Embury—arrived—New York City—Aug. 11

1761

Bridge—pile bridge—constructed—York, Me.
Expedition—scientific expedition—John Winthrop
Knighthood—knighthood conferred in America—Jeffery Amherst—Staten Island, New York City—Oct. 25
Music Book—music book by a native American—*Urania*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
Venetian Blinds—installed — St. Peter's Church—Philadelphia, Pa.

1762

Caricature—published — Nathaniel Hurd — Boston, Mass.
Medical Instruction—anatomy lectures (scientific)—Dr. William Shippen — Philadelphia, Pa.
Missionary Society—missionary society organized in the U.S.—founded—Mass.
Prize Fight—American to win distinction in the prize ring — Bill Richmond — born — Staten Island, New York City—Aug. 5
Woman—woman newspaper editor — Ann Franklin — *Newport Mercury* — Newport, R.I.—Aug. 22

1763

Ship—steamboat—built—William Henry

1764

Cotton—exported—Charleston, S.C.
Greenhouse—erected — James Beekman — New York City
Milestones—erected — Philadelphia, Pa. — May 15
Railroad—inclined railway—erected — Lewiston, N.Y.

1765

Chocolate Mill — established — Dorchester, Mass.
College Literary Society—Princeton, N.J.
Fire—fire in a mine—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Grammar—English grammar by an American published in America—Samuel Johnson—published—New York City
Medical School — medical college — established—Philadelphia, Pa.—May 3
Stamp Act Repudiation — Frederick, Md. — Nov. 23

1766

Actor—matinee idol—John Henry—debut—Philadelphia, Pa.—Oct. 6
Church of the United Brethren in Christ—formed—Lancaster, Pa.—May 18
Fox Hunting Club—Gloucester Fox Hunting Club—organized—Philadelphia, Pa. — Oct. 29

Gem-Cutting Machine—lapidary—invented—
Abel Buell—Killingworth, Conn.
Theater—theater building—permanent—opened
Philadelphia, Pa.—Nov. 21

1767

Libretto—libretto—published—*The Dis-
appointment*—New York City
Medical Instruction—midwifery professor—
Dr. J. V. B. Tennent—appointed—New
York City
Medical School—medical college in New
York—King's College (Columbia Univer-
sity)—lectures offered—Nov. 9
Opera—opera (comic)—scheduled—Phila-
delphia, Pa.—April 20
President—president born posthumously—
Andrew Jackson—March 15

1768

Arbitration—arbitration tribunal—New York
City—May 3
Artist—artist successful in commercial art—
Matthew Pratt
Botany Professor—Adam Kuhn—appointed
—Philadelphia, Pa.
Chamber of Commerce—formed—New York
City—April 5
Cottonseed Oil—produced—Dr. Otto—Bethle-
hem, Pa.
Hospital—insane hospital (state)—Williams-
burg, Va.—incorporated
Insurance—fire insurance company to receive
a charter—Philadelphia, Pa.—Feb. 20
Methodist Chapel—Wesley Chapel—New
York City—dedicated—Oct. 30
Music—patriotic American song—by John
Dickinson—published—Boston, Mass.—
July
Mustard—manufactured—Benjamin Jack-
son—Philadelphia, Pa.—advertised—Feb.
15
Physician—doctor to receive a Bachelor of
Medicine degree—graduation—Philadel-
phia, Pa.—June 21
Sieve—produced—John Sellers—Philadel-
phia, Pa.
Spelling Reform Advocate—Benjamin Frank-
lin—Philadelphia, Pa.

1769

California Mission—dedicated—San Diego,
Calif.—July 16
Chemistry Professor—Benjamin Rush—
Philadelphia, Pa.
Piano—John Harris—spinnet described—Bos-
ton, Mass.—Sept. 18
Type Foundry—Killingworth, Conn.—April
1

1770

Chamber of Commerce—incorporated—New
York City—March 13
Chemical Textbook—published—Benjamin
Rush—Philadelphia, Pa.

College—college to confer medals as prizes
—Williamsburg, Va.

Music Book—music composition book—*New
England Psalm-Singer*—William Billings—
Boston, Mass.

Revolutionary War—martyr in the Revolu-
tionary War—Christopher Snider—killed—
Boston, Mass.—Feb. 22

Teaching Methods Book—*Schul-ordnung*—
Christopher Dock—Germantown, Pa.

1771

Dwarf—exhibited—Boston, Mass.—Aug. 22
Equestrian Exhibition—John Sharp—Boston,
Mass.
Genealogy—of American family—Ebenezer
Watson—Hartford, Conn.
Type Foundry—type foundry to be perma-
nently established in America—Christo-
pher Sauer II—Germantown, Pa.

1772

Civil Government in America—Watauga
Commonwealth—N.C.—Tenn.
Medical Legislation—law to regulate the
practice of medicine—N.J.—Sept. 26
Protestant Church—Protestant church—
west of Pennsylvania—Schoenbrunn, Ohio
communion service—June 9
Schoolhouse—west of the Allegheny moun-
tains—Schoenbrunn, Ohio—started—Dec.
22
Trade Register—*Aitken's General American
Register*—Philadelphia, Pa.

1773

Baptist Church—Baptist church (Negro)—
established—Silver Bluff, S.C.
Degrees—doctor of laws honorary degree—
John Winthrop—Cambridge, Mass.
Hospital—insane hospital (state)—Williams-
burg, Va.—opened—Oct. 12
Methodist Conference—Philadelphia, Pa.—
July 16
Museum—public museum—organized—
Charleston, S.C.—Jan. 12
Schoolhouse—west of the Allegheny moun-
tains—completed—Schoenbrunn, Ohio—
July 29

1774

Conscientious Objectors—landed—New York
City—Aug. 6
Continental Congress—Continental Congress
—assembled—Philadelphia, Pa.—Sept. 5
Continental Congress—Continental Congress
to be opened with prayer—Philadelphia,
Pa.—Sept. 7
Declaration of Independence—declaration of
independence—formally made—Carlisle,
Pa.—July 12
Declaration of Rights—Philadelphia, Pa.—
Oct. 14

Military Organization—military organization (anti-British)—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.—Nov. 17
Music Magazine—music printed in a magazine—Boston, Mass.—April
President of the Continental Congress—Peyton Randolph—elected—Philadelphia, Pa.—Sept. 5
Revolutionary War—incident in the Revolutionary War—New Castle, N.H.—Major John Sullivan—Dec. 13
Shakers—arrived—New York City—Aug. 6
Shovel (steel)—manufactured—John Ames—West Bridgewater, Mass.
Slavery—non-importation of slaves act—enacted—R.I.—June 13

1775

Abolition Society—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.—April 14
Architectural Book—architectural book printed in America—Philadelphia, Pa.
Army—army engineering department—Continental Army—authorized—June 16
Army Insignia—special insignia—authorized—Boston, Mass.—July 5
Army Officer—adjutant general—Horatio Green—June 17
Army Officer—chief engineer—Richard Gridley—June 17
Army Officer—general (Continental Army)—George Washington—appointed—June 15
Army Officer—judge advocate—William Tudor—July 29
Army Officer—major general—Artemas Ward—June 17
Army Officer—paymaster general—James Warren—June 27
Army Officer—quartermaster general—Thomas Mifflin—Aug. 14
Army Officer—surgeon general—Benjamin Church—July 27
Declaration of Independence (American)—declaration of independence by a colony—Charlotte, N.C.—May 20
Diplomatic Service—foreign service committee—Nov. 29
Free Trade Policy (Federal)—in effect
Freemasons—Negro Mason—initiated—Boston, Mass.—March 6
Marines—American marines—organized—Nov. 10
Medical Book—surgery manual—*Plain, Concise Practical Remarks*—Dr. John Jones—published—New York City
Money—continental money—issued—June 22
Naval Officer—commander-in-chief of the Continental Navy—Esek Hopkins—Dec. 22
Naval Officer—naval doctor—Dr. Joseph Harrison—appointed
Navy—naval fleet—authorized—Oct. 13
Navy—naval fleet—Continental Navy organized—Dec. 22
Novel—*Adventures of Alonso*—published—London, England
Postal Service—mail franking privilege—granted—Nov. 8

Postmaster—postmaster general under the Continental Congress—Benjamin Franklin—appointed—July 26
Postmaster—woman postmaster (colonial)—Mary K. Goddard—Baltimore, Md.
Revolutionary War—armed conflict in the Revolutionary War—Lexington, Mass.—April 19
Revolutionary War—naval battle of the Revolution—Machias, Me.—June 12
Ship—warship regularly commissioned—"Hannah"—Sept. 2
State—state constitution—adopted—Mass.—May 16
Town Named for George Washington—Washington, N.C.
Treasury Department of the United States—treasurer of the U.S.—Michael Hillegas—July 29
United States—"United States" colonies united—June 7

1776

Army—brevet—authorized—July 20
Army Execution—Thomas Hickey—New York City—June 27
Army Officer—chaplain (Catholic) of the Continental army—appointed—Jan. 26
Cocktail—introduced—Elmsford, N.Y.
Colonial Government—independent government in any of the American colonies—Charlestown, S.C.—March
Declaration of Independence (American)—declaration of independence—by a colony—Halifax, N.C.—April 12
Declaration of Independence (American)—declaration of independence was first ordered "to be fairly engrossed on parchment"—Philadelphia, Pa.—July 19
Declaration of Independence (American)—declaration of independence was first published—Philadelphia, Pa.—July 6
Declaration of Independence (American)—declaration of independence was first read—publicly—July 8
Declaration of Independence (American)—declaration of independence was signed first—Philadelphia, Pa.—July 4
Degrees—honorary degree granted George Washington—Cambridge, Mass.—April 3
Engineering Book—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
Flag—American flag saluted by a foreigner—Governor de Graeff—Nov. 16
Fraternity—scholastic fraternity—Phi Beta Kappa—Williamsburg, Va.—founded—Dec. 5
Ink—invisible ink—used—Committee of Secret Correspondence
Land Grant—Continental Congress—Aug. 14
Loan—loan for war purposes—authorized—Dec. 23
Medal—medal awarded by the Continental Congress—to George Washington—resolution—March 25
Navy—naval uniforms (standardized)—Sept. 5
Pension—pension act of the Continental Congress—Aug. 26

Prison Reform Society—Philadelphia Society for Relieving Distressed Prisoners—Owing to the War of Independence—organized

Shakers—Shaker "family"—formed—Watervliet, N.Y.

Ship—warship (American built) to enter European waters—"Reprisal"—sailed—Dec 4

Ship—warship captured by a commissioned officer of the U.S. Navy—"Edward"—captured by John Barry—April 17

Submarine—submarine for war purposes—"American Turtle" built—Saybrook, Conn.

Traitor—to the American cause—William Demont—Nov. 2

United States—"United States" authorized—Sept. 9

War (Colonial)—marine engagement in battle—New Providence, Bahamas—Feb. 17

Woman Suffrage—colony to grant suffrage to women—N.J.—July 2

1777

Army—brevet conferred upon an American—Major Walter Stewart—Nov. 19

Articles of Confederation—adopted—Philadelphia, Pa.—Nov. 15

Catholic Funeral—Catholic funeral attended by the Continental Congress—Philadelphia, Pa.—Sept. 17

Emancipation Act (State)—Vermont—July 2

Flag—American flag—formally adopted—Philadelphia, Pa.—June 14

Flag—American flag displayed on a man-of-war—Portsmouth Harbor, N.H.—July 4

Flag—American flag flown in battle—Cooch's Bridge, Del.—Sept. 3

Flag—American flag on the high seas—"Raleigh"—Sept. 4

Holiday—Thanksgiving Day celebration (nation-wide colonial)—Dec. 18

Loan—loan for war purposes—from France—received—June 4

Lottery—lottery held by the Continental Congress—Philadelphia, Pa.—April 10

Mine Barrage—David Bushnell—New London, Conn.—Aug.

Nails—cold cut—Jeremiah Wilkinson—Cumberland, R.I.

State—state to abolish both entails and primogeniture—Ga.—Feb. 5

Suffrage—state to provide universal manhood suffrage—Vt.—July 28

1778

Arbitration—state arbitration law—Md.—Dec. 15

Arsenal—Springfield, Mass.—April

Articles of Confederation—ratified—S.C.—Feb. 5

Blockade—across Hudson River—May

Court Martial Trial—military court martial—commenced—Cambridge, Mass.—Jan. 20

Diplomatic Service—minister plenipotentiary—to France—Benjamin Franklin—Sept. 14

Diplomatic Service—representative of a foreign country to the U.S.—C. A. Gerard—July

Flag—American flag saluted by a foreign nation—France—Feb. 14

Freemasons—Masonic grand lodge—organized—Williamsburg, Va.—Oct. 13

Pharmacopoeia—William Brown—published—Philadelphia, Pa.

Secret Service—secret service (colonial)—organized—June

Treaty—treaty entered into by the United States—France—Feb. 6

Treaty—treaty entered into by the United States with the Indian tribes—Sept. 17

United States—nation to recognize the independence of the United States—France—Feb. 6

1779

Army—Army engineering department—"Corps of Engineers"—established—March 11

Army Uniform—standardized—Oct.

College—elective system of study—Williamsburg, Va.

Honor System—College of William and Mary—Williamsburg, Va.

Language Instruction—modern language school—in a college—Williamsburg, Va.

Law School—law school in a college—Williamsburg, Va.

Medal—medal awarded by the Continental Congress—to Lt. Col. Fleury—July 26

Military Drill Manual—published—Philadelphia, Pa.

Oyster Propagation—oyster propagation—R.I.—June

Universalist Church of America—organized—Jan. 1

1780

Arts and Science Society—arts and science national society—chartered—May 4

Astronomical Expedition—observed eclipse—Penobscot Bay—Oct. 27

Diplomatic Service—consul to die in service—William Palfrey—Dec.

"First Aid" Emergency Organization—Humane Society of Philadelphia—organized

Hat Factory—established—Danbury, Conn.

Slavery—law (state) abolishing slavery—Pa.—March 1

Slavery—slave emancipated—"Marm Bett"—Sheffield, Mass.

Universalist Church of America—church dedicated—Gloucester, Mass.—Dec. 25

1781

Army—cavalry unit—formed—Jan. 1

Bank—bank chartered by Congress—organized—Nov. 1

Diplomatic Service—consular officer detailed for duty in the Department of Foreign Affairs—Thomas Barclay—Jan. 21

Medical Book—croup report — published — Richard Bayley, New York City
Medical Society—medical society (state) — of importance — Massachusetts Medical Society—incorporated—Nov. 1
Territorial Expansion—acquisition of land by the Federal Government—N.Y.

1782

Almanac—nautical almanac—Samuel Stearns —published—Dec. 29
Bank—bank chartered by Congress—opened for business—Jan. 7
Bible—Bible printed in English—Robert Aitken—Philadelphia, Pa.
Cloth—jeans, fustians, everlastings and coatings—manufactured commercially—Philadelphia, Pa.
Dentist—dentist native-born—Josiah Flagg —opened office—Boston, Mass.
Medal—Order of the Purple Heart—established—Newburgh, N.Y.—Aug. 7
Mint (U.S.)—Mint of the United States—proposed—Robert Morris
President—president born a citizen of the United States—Martin Van Buren—Kinderhook, N.Y.—Dec. 5
Seal—great seal of the United States government—adopted—June 20
Treaty—treaty of the United States Government with a nation with which it had been at war—signed—France—Nov. 20

1783

Clock—self-winding clock — patent applied for—Oct. 6
College—university west of the Allegheny mountains—Transylvania—chartered
Copyright Law—copyright law (state) — Conn.
Salute (complimentary)—New York harbor —May 8
Sports Book—of importance — *Sportsman's Companion*—published—New York City
Treaty—treaty of the United States Government with a nation with which it had been at war—treaty with Great Britain—proclaimed—April 11

1784

Author—woman author to make writing a profession — Hannah Adams — first book published
Balloon—balloon flight—Edward Warren—Baltimore, Md.—June 23
Botanic Scientific Expedition—left Ipswich, Mass.—July 19
Catholic Work—by an American—published —Annapolis, Md.
Citizenship—citizenship (colonial) conferred by special grant—Maryland
Geography—published — Jedediah Morse — New Haven, Conn.
Grammar—French grammar—John Mary—published—Boston, Mass.
Law School—law school—Tapping Reeve—Litchfield, Conn.

Map—map of the United States—engraved —advertised—Hartford, Conn.—March 31
Methodist Bishop—Francis Asbury—Dec. 24
Motor Boat—invented—James Rumsey
Newspaper—daily newspaper—*Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser*—Philadelphia, Pa.—Sept. 21
Newspaper—French newspaper—*Courier de l'Amerique*—Philadelphia, Pa.—July 27
Political Economy Course—Williamsburg, Va.—College of William and Mary
Protestant Episcopal Bishop—Samuel Seabury—consecrated—Nov. 14
Seed Business—established — Philadelphia, Pa.—Jan. 7
Ship—trading ship sent to China—"Empress of China"—Feb. 22
State Department (U.S.)—state department (U.S.) secretary—John Jay—Dec. 21
Theological School—theological school — New York City

1785

Agricultural Society—agricultural society—Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture—organized—March 1
Animals—mule — George Washington imported jackasses from Spain—Oct. 26
Botany Book—botany book strictly American—printed—Philadelphia, Pa.
Church of England—organized in New England
College — state university — chartered — Athens, Ga.—Jan. 27
Dentistry—porcelain teeth—introduced
Diplomatic Service—ambassador to England—John Adams—June 1
Directory (City)—published — Philadelphia, Pa.—Oct. 1
Eyeglasses—(bi-focals)—invented — Benjamin Franklin
Geographer of the United States—Thomas Hutchins—appointed—May 20
Land Grant—land grant to schools—by United States—May 20
Land Sale Ordinance (General)—enacted—May 20
Marble Quarry—Dorset, Vt.
Methodist College—Cokesbury College, Abingdon, Md.—foundation sermon—June 5
Missionary Society—Negro missionary — John Marrant—ordained—May 15
Money—copper cents minted by a state—Vermont—June
Money—decimal system of money — with dollar as unit—adopted—July 16
Road—toll road—commissioners appointed —Oct.
Ship—trading ship sent to China—returned —New York City—May 11
Survey of Public Lands—authorized—Continental Congress—May 20
Treaty—treaty entered into by the United States after the treaties of peace—with Prussia—Sept. 10
Unitarian Prayer Book—published—Boston, Mass.

1786

Cotton Spinning Jenny—operated — Daniel Jackson—Providence, R.I.
Diplomatic Service—consul under the Department of State—Samuel Shaw—appointed—Jan. 1
Golf Club—golf club—formed—Charleston, S.C.
Hospital—dispensary — Philadelphia Dispensary—April 12
Ice Cream—commercially manufactured — Mr. Hall—New York City—advertised—June 8
Indian Reservation—Indian reservation (Federal)—established
Mineralogy Instruction—Rhode Island College—Providence, R.I.
Money—coin (state) to use "E Pluribus Unum"—N.J.
Music Magazine—*American Musical Magazine*—published—New Haven, Conn.
Newspaper—newspaper published west of the Allegheny mountains—*Pittsburgh Gazette*—Pittsburgh, Pa.—July 29
Spinning, Carding and Roping Machines—manufactured—Bridgewater, Mass.
Strike—union strike benefit—authorized—May 31
War—rebellion against the Federal Government—Shays Rebellion

1787

Clock—alarm clock—Levi Hutchins—Concord, N.H.
Constitution of the United States—Constitution of the United States was first published in a newspaper—Philadelphia, Pa.—Sept. 19
Glass Factory—window glass factory—chartered—Boston, Mass.
Life Saving Station—life saving stations for distressed mariners—Mass.
Methodist College—Cokesbury College—Abingdon, Md.—opened—Dec. 6
Music Book—secular song book—A. Reinagle—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
Play—native American play successfully acted on a regular stage—Royall Tyler—"The Contrast"
Playwright—(professional)—William Dunlap—comedy written
Prison Reform Society—formed—Philadelphia, Pa.—May 8
Ship—ship to carry the United States flag around the world—"Columbia"—sailed—Boston, Mass.—Sept. 30
Ship—steamboat to carry a man—John Fitch—Aug. 27
State—state to ratify the Federal Constitution—Del.—Dec. 7
Territorial Expansion—acquisition of land by the Federal Government
Unitarian Minister—James Freeman—Boston, Mass.—ordained—Nov. 18

1788

Algebra Book—algebra book by a native American — published — Newburyport, Mass.
Animals—horse (trotting horse)—imported — Philadelphia, Pa.
Cloth—sail cloth factory—Boston, Mass.
Constitution of the United States—printed copies of the Constitution—Constitution ratified—June 21
Cotton Goods To Be Trademarked—Beverly, Mass.—June 6
Cotton Mill—established—Beverly, Mass.
Dictionary—dictionary published in the United States — William Perry — *Royal Standard English Dictionary* — Worcester, Mass.
Election—federal election in the United States—authorized—Sept. 13
Music Book—secular song book by a native American—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
Naval Officer—naval chaplain (Continental Navy)—Rev. B. Parks—appointed—Oct. 28
Shakers—organized Shaker community — New Lebanon, N.Y.
Ship—ship built on the Pacific coast — "Northwest America"—commenced—June 11
Ship—steamboat patent — Isaac Briggs — Georgia—Feb. 1
Wool—worsted mill operated by water power—Hartford, Conn.

1789

Animals—horse (Morgan horse) — foaled — Randolph, Vt.
Army—medical corps—Richard Allison appointed surgeon—Sept. 29
Attorney General—E. J. Randolph—Sept. 26
Attorney of the United States—Samuel Sherburne, Jr.—appointed—Sept. 26
Book Publisher—of denominational books—New York City—May
Cabinet of the United States—cabinet—April 30
Catholic Church—Catholic church to conduct services in a foreign language other than Latin—Philadelphia, Pa.
Catholic Magazine—published — Boston, Mass.—April 23
College—Catholic college—Georgetown College — established — Washington, D.C.—Jan. 23
Comb—of ivory — manufactured — Centerbrook, Conn.
Comptroller—comptroller of the U.S. Treasury—N. Everleigh—served—Sept. 11
Congress (U.S.)—Congress of the U.S.—New York City—March 4
Congress (U.S.)—congressional act—June 1, 1789
Congress (U.S.)—congressional act declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the U.S.—Sept. 24

Congress (U.S.)—joint meeting of the Senate and the House of Representatives—April 6
Congress (U.S.)—House of Representatives—
 —assembled—March 4
Congress (U.S.)—House of Representatives—
 —committee of the House of Representatives—
 —appointed—April 2
Congress (U.S.)—House of Representatives—
 —contested election—April 13
Congress (U.S.)—House of Representatives—
 —"Speaker of the House"—F. A. C. Muhlenberg
Congress (U.S.)—Senate—president pro tempore of the United States Senate—John Langdon—April 6
Congress (U.S.)—Senate—senate meeting—New York City—March 4
Congressman (U.S.)—Catholic congressman—
 —served—March 4
Constitution of the United States—printed copies of the Constitution—Constitution declared in effect—March 4
Cotton Mill—cotton mill—established—
 —Charleston, S.C.
Drawback Legislation—tariff act—July 4
Flour Mill—of importance—designed—
 —Oliver Evans
Holiday—Thanksgiving Day—designated by presidential proclamation—Oct. 3—for Nov. 26
Insurance Treatise—English reprint—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
Internal Revenue Commissioner—Tench Coxe—Commissioner of Revenue—Sept. 11
Land Office—"Great American Wilderness"—
 —Canandaigua, N.Y.
Law Book—law compilation of federal session laws—published
Law Reports—E. Kirby—*Reports of Cases*—
 —published—Litchfield, Conn.
Lighthouse—lighthouse built after American independence—legislation—Aug. 7
Loan—loan to the United States—negotiated by Alexander Hamilton—Sept. 13
Map—road map—published—New York City
Money—trade tokens—issued—"Motts, N.Y."—New York City
Navigation Act—navigation act (U.S.)—
 —approved—July 20
Newspaper—political newspaper—*Gazette of the United States*—New York City—April 11
Novel—novel (American)—*The Power of Sympathy*—published—Boston, Mass.
Pension—pensions paid by the United States Government—authorized—Sept. 29
Periodical—children's magazine—published—
 —Hartford, Conn.
Periodical—sectarian magazine—*Arminian Magazine*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.—
 —Jan.
Pharmacy Professor—Dr. S. P. Griffiths—
 —Philadelphia, Pa.
Postmaster—postmaster general of the United States—Samuel Osgood—Sept. 26
Presbyterian General Assembly—Philadelphia, Pa.—May 22
President—president elected—George Washington—inaugurated—April 30

President—president to receive the entire vote of the presidential electors—George Washington
President—president to tour the country—George Washington—Oct. 15
Presidential Inaugural Ball—New York City—
 —May 7
"Presidential Mansion"—New York City—
 —April 23
Senate Journal—published—New York City
Senator (U.S.)—Catholic Senator—Daniel Carroll—March 4
State Department (U.S.)—established—July 27
Supreme Court of the United States—
 —appointed
Supreme Court of the United States—chief justice of the Supreme Court—John Jay—
 —Sept. 24
Tariff—tariff legislation—enacted—July 4
Temperance Society—temperance organization (local)—formed—Litchfield County, Conn.
Treasury Department of the United States—
 —organized—Sept. 2
Treasury Department of the United States—
 —secretary of the treasury—Alexander Hamilton—Sept. 11
War Department (U.S.)—authorized—Aug. 7
White Lead—white lead manufacturer—
 —Samuel Wetherill—Philadelphia, Pa.

1790

Actor—actor of American birth—appeared—
 —March 13
Birds—partridge propagation—Beverly, N.J.
Bond—bonds—of the U.S. government—
 —authorized—Aug. 4
Book—book entered for copyright—Pa.—
 —June 9
Button—pewter or block tin buttons—
 —manufactured—Waterbury, Conn.
Catholic Bishop—John Carroll—consecrated—
 —Dorset, Eng.—Aug. 15
Census—census of the United States—
 —authorized—March 1—enumerated—Aug. 1
Coast Guard (U.S.)—revenue cutter service—
 —organized—Aug. 4
Congress (U.S.)—House of Representatives—
 —filibuster of "dilatatory tactics"—June 11
Copyright Law—copyright law of the U.S.—
 —enacted—May 31
Cotton Mill—cotton mill to spin cotton yarn successfully—Pawtucket, R.I.—Dec. 20
Diplomatic Service—consul under the Department of State—Samuel Shaw—Feb. 9
Diplomatic Service—consuls of the United States appointed after the adoption of the constitution
Historical Society—historical society (state)—
 —Massachusetts Historical Society—
 —organized—Aug. 26
Ice Yacht—built—Oliver Booth—Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Lawyer—lawyers admitted before the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States—
 —Feb. 5

Medical Book—medical book for army medical use—published—New York City
Music—music publisher (exclusive)—Moller & Capron—Philadelphia, Pa.
Music—singing contest—Dorchester, Mass.
Naturalization Act—of the U.S. government—March 26
Navy—naval protection—organized—Aug. 4
Patent—patent granted by the United States government—Samuel Hopkins—July 31
Patent—patent law (national)—enacted—April 10
Physician—Negro doctor—James Derham—Philadelphia, Pa.
President—president who had been a senator—James Monroe—Nov. 9
Prison—prison to have individual cells—Philadelphia, Pa.
Refunding Act (Federal)—approved—Aug. 4
Senator (U.S.)—senator appointed by a governor—John Walker—Va.—appointed—March 31
Ship—revenue cutter—"Massachusetts"—authorized—Aug. 4
Ship—ship to carry the U.S. flag around the world—returned—Boston, Mass.—Aug. 9
State Department (U.S.)—State Department (U.S.) Secretary—Thomas Jefferson—took office—March 22
Supreme Court of the U.S.—first session—New York City—Feb. 1
Theater—panorama show—"Jerusalem"—New York City
War—battle fought by United States troops—Ohio—Oct. 19

1791

Army Officer—Chaplain of the United States Army—Rev. John Hurt—March 4
Attorney General—attorney general's (U.S.) opinion—decision—Aug. 21
Bank—Bank of the United States—chartered—Feb. 25
Bible—Bible in folio size to be illustrated—published—Worcester, Mass.
Carpet Factory—carpet mill—founded—Philadelphia, Pa.
Coal—anthracite coal—discovered—Carbon County, Pa.
College—Catholic college—Georgetown College—opened—Washington, D.C.—Nov. 15
Congress (U.S.)—Senate—senate special session—Philadelphia, Pa.—March 4
Congressman (U.S.)—Jewish congressman—Israel Jacobs—March 4
Constitutional Amendment—Constitutional amendments—"Bill of Rights"—Dec. 15
Countess—American woman to become a countess—Sarah Rumford
Dental Dispensary—dental dispensary—New York City—opened—Feb. 1
Export—export report—fiscal year ending Sept. 30
Internal Revenue Act—enacted—March 3
Law Book—law book containing the federal laws—published—New York City

Law Book—law book containing the federal laws of the United States—published—Hartford, Conn.
Marble Building—of importance—Philadelphia, Pa.
Masonry—Masonic grand lodge (Negro) (not Free and Accepted Masons)—Boston, Mass.—organized—June 24
Music—orchestral song—published—Boston, Mass.
Naval Officer—naval officer commissioned—Hopley Yeaton—appointed—March 21
Patent—patent granted jointly to a father and son—Philadelphia, Pa.—Aug. 2
Patent—patentee to obtain more than one patent—Philadelphia, Pa.—March 11
Pile Driver—patented—John Stone—Concord, Mass.—March 10
President—president to tour the country—to southern states—April 7
Ship—revenue cutter—"Massachusetts"—keel laid—Newburyport, Mass.
State—state admitted to the Union—Vt.—March 4
Sugar—sugar refinery—opened—New Orleans, La.
Tax—internal revenue tax—imposed—March 3
Traffic Regulation—one-way traffic regulation—New York City.—Dec. 17

1792

Agriculture Professor—Columbia University—New York City—July 9
Army Officer—paymaster—Caleb Swan—appointed—May 9
Brokerage—stock exchange—predecessors—May 17
Building—building erected by the government in Washington, D.C.—White House—cornerstone laid—Oct. 13
Building—building erected in the United States for public use—U.S. Mint—cornerstone laid—July 31
Chemical Society—founded—Philadelphia, Pa.
Circus—John Bill Ricketts—Philadelphia, Pa.
Congressional Apportionment—authorized—April 14
Conscription—authorized—May 8
Cotton Gin—invented—Eli Whitney—Mulberry Grove, Ga
Cracker Bakery—Newburyport, Mass.
Cremation—Charleston, S.C.—Dec. 8
Diplomatic Service—ambassador to England—Thomas Pinckney—minister plenipotentiary to England—Jan. 12
Glass Factory—window glass factory—production began—Boston, Mass.
Health Board—health board (local)—Baltimore, Md.
Insurance—life insurance—Philadelphia, Pa.—organized—Dec. 10
Labor Union—craft labor union (local)—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.

Lighthouse—lighthouse built after American independence — completed — Cape Henry, Va.
Maternity Book — published — Philadelphia, Pa.
Mint (U.S.)—mint director—David Rittenhouse—appointed—April 14
Mint (U.S.)—mint of the United States—established—April 2
Money—coin (United States) to use "E Pluribus Unum"—authorized—April 2
Money—copper coins made by the United States mint—authorized—April 2
Money—gold coinage—authorized—April 2
Money—gold price fixed by Congress—April 2
Money—half cent of the United States—authorized—April 2
Money—silver coins—authorized—April 2
Money—silver dollar—authorized—April 2
Money—silver half dimes—authorized April 2

Monument—monument to Christopher Columbus—Baltimore, Md.
Postal Service—post office act—established—Feb. 20
Postmaster—woman postmaster appointed after the adoption of the Constitution—Sarah De Crow—Hertford, N.C.—Sept. 27
Presidential Succession Act—enacted — March 1
Protestant Episcopal Bishop—Protestant Episcopal bishop consecrated in the United States—Rev. T. J. Claggett—New York City—Sept. 17
Road—macadam road—Lancaster Turnpike Railroad Company—chartered—April 9
Veto (presidential)—veto—by a President—George Washington—April 5
Woman Suffrage Book—*A Vindication of the Rights of Women*—published

1793

African Church—founded—Richard Allen—Philadelphia, Pa.
Alfalfa—description published—Wilmington, Del.
Animals—sheep (merino sheep) — William Foster—smuggled
Anthology (American)—published — Litchfield, Conn.
Balloon—balloon flight in which a presidential order was carried—Philadelphia, Pa.—Jan. 9
Broadcloth—produced—Pittsfield, Mass.
Canal—built—South Hadley Falls, Mass
Capitol (of the United States)—cornerstone laid—Sept. 18
Catholic Priest—Catholic priest ordained in the United States—S. T. Badin—May 25
Congress (U.S.)—Senate—contested election—Feb. 28
Cotton Thread—manufactured — Pawtucket, R.I.
Deaf—School—lip reading first referred to in print—Philadelphia, Pa.

Engraving—wood engraving made with an engraving tool — Alexander Anderson — New York City—June
"First Aid" Emergency Organization—Humane Society of Philadelphia—incorporated—Jan. 23
Money—metal purchased for coinage
Neutrality Proclamation—George Washington—April 22
Oiled Silk Patent—Ralph Hodgson—Lansingburg, N.Y.—Feb. 1
Road—state road authorization—Ky.—Dec. 14
Slavery—fugitive slave law (U.S.)—enacted—Feb. 12
Stove Patent—Robert Haeterick—June 11
Sulphuric Acid—produced—John Harrison—Philadelphia, Pa.
Wool—wool carding machine—built—Newburyport, Mass.

1794

African Church—dedicated — Philadelphia, Pa.—July 29
Arsenal—national arsenal — Springfield, Mass.—April 2
Ball Bearing—commercial installation—Lancaster, Pa.—Oct 30
Book—best seller novel—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
College—non-denominational college — chartered—Knoxville, Tenn.—Sept. 10
Congress (U.S.)—Senate—contested election—case commenced—Feb. 20
Congress (U.S.)—Senate—Senate session to which the public was admitted—Feb. 11
Extradition—extradition treaty with a foreign country—England—Nov 19
Flag Legislation—legislation authorizing changes—enacted—Jan 13
Glass Factory—glass factory west of the Allegheny Mountains—established—A. A. Gallatin
Hotel—hotel built—City Hotel—New York City
Insurance—life insurance—Insurance Company of North America—Philadelphia, Pa.—chartered—April 14
Jewelers' Supply House—Nehemiah Dodge—Providence, R.I.
Money—deposit of silver for coinage—July 18
Money—silver dollar—coined—Philadelphia, Pa.
Naval Officer—naval officer to become a commodore—John Barry—appointed
Neutrality Regulation—enacted—June 5
Newspaper—French daily newspaper—*Courrier Français*—weekly—April 15
Opera—opera of a serious nature—"Tammany"—New York City—March 3
Rivet—commercial production—J. G. Pierson—patent—March 23
Ship—ship constructed by the Federal Government — "Chesapeake" — authorized — March 27
Ship—warship builder—Joshua Humphreys—appointed—June 28

Surgical Operation—Cesarean operation (successful)—Dr. Jesse Bennett—Edom, Va.—Jan. 14

Textile Machinery Patent—James Davenport—Philadelphia, Pa.—Feb. 14

1795

Belt Conveyor System—described — Oliver Evans—Philadelphia, Pa.

Business Publication—*New York Prices Current*—New York City

Catholic Priest—Catholic priest to receive full theological training in the U.S.—ordained bishop—March 18

College—college named for George Washington—Washington College, Tenn.—name changed—July 8

College—non-denominational college—Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.—chartered—Feb. 25

Gazetteer—American gazetteer — Jedidiah Morse—published—Boston, Mass.

Grammar Instruction in a College—University of North Carolina—Chapel Hill, N.C.

Money—coin (United States) to use "F. Pluribus Unum"—issued

Money—deposit of gold bullion—Feb. 12

Money—return of coins—gold eagles—July 31

Rifle—muskets—manufactured — Springfield Armory—Springfield, Mass.

Road—state road appropriation of a specific sum—Ky.—Dec. 19

Steam Engine—steam engine that was practical—Oliver Evans—Philadelphia, Pa.

Woman—women to become Federal government employees—Philadelphia, Pa.

1796

African Church—Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church—incorporated—March 28

Animals—elephant — arrived — New York City—April 13

Bathhouse—steam baths—Samuel Thomson

Bridge—suspension bridge—Westmoreland county, Pa.

Coast Survey Book—published—Newburyport, Mass.—March

Cook Book—of American authorship—published—Hartford, Conn.

Debt Legislation (Federal)—enacted—May 28

Epidemiologist—Noah Webster—published report—New York City

Game Law—game law (national)—approved—May 19

Gas—gas lights for display—introduced—Philadelphia, Pa.—Aug.

Medical Book—pediatric monograph—published—Charles Caldwell—Philadelphia, Pa.

Nail Cutting and Heading Machine—patented—George Chandler—Dec. 12

Newspaper—newspaper to appear on Sunday—*Monitor*—Baltimore, Md.—Dec. 18

Opera—opera by an American composer—"The Archers"—New York City—April 18

Passport—recorded — State Department — July 8

Piano—piano patent—J. S. McLean—May 27

Ship—ship from the Atlantic coast to anchor in a Californian port—"Otter"—arrived—Monterey, Calif.—Oct. 29

1797

Architectural Book—distinctly American—printed—Greenfield, Mass.

Chemical Laboratory Manual—James Woodhouse—published—Philadelphia, Pa.

Clock—clock patent—Eli Terry—Nov. 17

Congress (U.S.)—special session—May 15

Cryptography Chart—published—Philadelphia, Pa.

Dollar Marks—cast—Philadelphia, Pa.—Binny & Ronaldson

Impeachment—impeachment proceedings against a United States Senator—William Blount—expelled—July 8

Medical Periodical—*Medical Repository* — New York—Aug. 8

Novel—novel (American) republished in England—Royall Tyler — *The Algerine Captive*

Plow—plow patent—Charles Newbold—June 26

President—president to reside in Washington, D.C.—John Adams—inaugurated—March 4

President—president whose son became president—John Adams — inaugurated — March 4

Presidential Election—presidential election in which more than one candidate declared for the presidency—John Adams—inaugurated—March 4

Ship—frigate—"United States"—launched—Philadelphia, Pa.—May 10

Ship—ship to capture an enemy ship after the Revolution—"Constellation"—launched Sept. 7

Washing Machine—washing machine patent—Nathaniel Briggs—March 28

1798

Alien Discriminatory Law—enacted—July 6

Author—professional—C. B. Brown—novel announced—April 28

Congress (U.S.)—House of Representatives — brawl—Washington, D.C.—Jan. 30

Encyclopedia—encyclopedia—printed in the U.S.—Philadelphia, Pa.

Hat—straw hats—made—Betsey Metcalf—Providence, R.I.

Hospital—marine hospital (U.S.)—authorized—July 16

Immigration—immigration act — enacted — June 25

Marines—American marines—Navy department created

Marines—American marines—United States Marine Corps—created—July 11
Navy—navy yard—acquired — Portsmouth, N.H.
Navy—prize money awarded by the United States Navy—authorized—June 28
Navy—Secretary of the Navy—Benjamin Stoddert—May 21
Nullification—nullification proceedings — Kentucky Resolutions—Nov. 10
Nursing School—instruction for nurses—New York City
Nut and Bolt Machine—David Wilkinson—patent—Dec. 14
Pistol—government contract for pistols—authorized—May 4
Public Health Service (U.S.)—public health service (U.S.)—authorized—July 16
Screw—screw patent—David Wilkinson—patent—Dec. 14
Ship—Revenue cutter and navy cooperation
Tax—federal tax levied directly upon the states—authorized—July 14
Theater—theater destroyed by fire—Boston, Mass.—Feb. 2
Vineyard (successful)—established—Lexington, Ky.—Aug. 28

1799

Astronomy—meteoric display — “shooting stars”—recorded—Nov. 12
Aviation—aeronautical patent—Moses McFarland—Oct. 28
Comb Cutting Machine—patented—April 12
Drydock—drydock authorized for the United States Government—approved—Feb. 25
Educational Association—educational association (local)—Middletown, Conn.—organized—May
Election—printed ballot—authorized—Pa.—Feb. 15
Forestry Legislation—federal forestry legislation—Feb. 25
Gold—gold nugget — found — Cabarrus county, N.C.
Ice—commercial transportation of ice— from New York City
Insurance—insurance regulation (state)—Mass.—Feb. 13
Labor Union—craft labor union contract—Philadelphia, Pa.
Language Instruction—Italian instruction at a college—Williamsburg, Va.
Law School—law school in a college—School of Municipal and Constitutional Law—Williamsburg, Va.
Musician—Negro-song popularizer—J. C. G. Graupner—Dec. 30
Naval Officer—naval chaplain—Wm. Balch—commissioned—Oct. 30
Presidential Eulogy—delivered—Dec. 26
Quarantine—quarantine legislation (national)—enacted—Feb. 25
Seeding Machine Patent—Eliakim Spooner—Jan. 25
Semaphore Telegraph System—invented—J. Grout—Belchertown, Mass.

Ship—ship to capture an enemy ship after the Revolution—“Constellation” vs. “*Insurgente*”—Feb. 9
Supreme Court Decision—supreme court decision between states—N.Y. and Conn.—commenced—Aug. 5
Swedenborgian or New Church Temple—erected—Baltimore, Md.
Weights and Measures Standardization—enacted—March 2

1800

Axe—manufacturing plant—erected—Johnstown, N.Y.
Bankruptcy Act—enacted—April 4
Bible—Greek testament—printed—Worcester, Mass.
Congress (U.S.)—House of Representatives—first session—Washington, D.C.—Nov. 17
Congressional Caucus—congressional caucus secretly held—Federalist Party
Evangelical Church—founded
Fireboat—used—New York City
Librarian—Library of Congress—established April 24
President—president's wife to frank mail—Martha Washington — authorization — April 3
Stomach Washing—Dr. P. S. Psysick—Philadelphia, Pa.
Swedenborgian or New Church Temple—church service—Baltimore, Md.—Jan. 5
Vaccination—inoculations against smallpox—Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse—Cambridge, Mass.—July 8

1801

Blowpipe—invented—Robert Hare—Philadelphia, Pa.
Booksellers Association—American Company of Booksellers—organized—New York City—June 7
Bridge—suspension bridge—design patented—James Finley
Cheese Factory—cheese factory cooperative—Cheshire, Mass.
Cracker—hard water crackers—manufactured—Milton, Mass.
Dental Book—book on dentistry—R. C. Skinner—New York City
Duelling Legislation (State)—enacted—Kentucky—Nov. 10
Election Law—registration law (state)—enacted—Massachusetts—March 7
Governor—Jewish governor—David Emanuel—Georgia—March 3
Herbal Book—published—Samuel Stearns—*American Herbal*—Walpole, N.H.
Hospital—marine hospital (U.S.)—Norfolk Naval Hospital deeded to U.S.—April 20
Land Preemption Act (Federal)—enacted—March 3
Naval Officer—naval surgeon of the United States Navy—Dr. George Balfour
Parliamentary Rules of Order—Thomas Jefferson—published—Washington, D.C.

President—president elected by the House of Representatives—Thomas Jefferson—Feb. 11

President—president inaugurated in the city of Washington — Thomas Jefferson — March 4

President—president to review the military forces—Thomas Jefferson — Washington, D.C.—July 4

Ship—yacht constructed—"The Jefferson"—Salem, Mass.

Whips—manufactured—Titus Pease—Westfield, Mass.

1802

Animals—leopard—exhibited—Boston, Mass.—Feb. 2

Animals—sheep (merino sheep)—imported

Army—engineer corps—established—March 16

Army School—army school graduates—Oct. 11

Army School—Military Academy of the United States—authorized—March 16

Astronomer—astronomer to acquire fame after the Revolution—Nathaniel Bowditch

Book Fair—New York City—June 1

Brass—rolled—Abel Porter & Co.—Waterbury, Conn.

Button—gilt buttons—commercially manufactured—Waterbury, Conn.

Chess Book—*Chess Made Easy*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.

Clock—banjo clock patent—Simon Willard—Boston, Mass.—Feb. 8

Fruit Culture Treatise—William Forsyth—published—Philadelphia, Pa.

Gymnastics Book—*Gymnastics For Youth*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.

Jewish Congregation—Jewish congregation (Ashkenazic)—founded—Philadelphia, Pa. October. 10

Land Grant—land subsidy for internal improvements—April 30

Law Book—law book (text)—*Lex Mercatoria Americana*—published—New York City

Librarian—Librarian of Congress — John Beckley—appointed—Jan. 29

Library Catalog—catalog of the Library of Congress—published—Washington, D.C.

Tea Shrub—planted—Middleton, S.C.

Vaccine Institution—organized—Baltimore, Md.—March 25

1803

Apple Parer—patented — Moses Coats — Downingtown, Pa.—Feb. 14

Bird Banding—John James Audubon — Montgomery County, Pa.

Botany Book—elementary work—published—Philadelphia, Pa.

Camp Meeting—Logan County, Ky.

Evangelical Association Council—assembly—Bucks County, Pa.

History Instruction—school of modern history—College of William and Mary—Williamsburg, Va.

Impeachment—impeachment of a Federal judge—John Pickering—trial—March 3

Law Digest—*An Abridgement of the Laws*—published—Harrisburg, Pa.

Library—youth's library—Salisbury, Conn.—Jan.

Medical Book—gastroenterology treatise—published—Philadelphia, Pa.

Medical Book—hemophilia treatise—Dr. J. C. Otto—published—New York City

Mica—mined—Grafton, N.H.

Reaper—patented — Richard French and John F. Hawkins—May 17

Refrigerator — refrigerator — invented — Thomas Moore—Baltimore, Md.

Ship—steamboat with a twin-screw propeller patented—John Stevens—Hoboken, N.J.—April 11

Social Service Endowment—establishment—White-Williams Foundation—Philadelphia, Pa.

Territorial Expansion—annexation of territory—Louisiana Purchase

Tract Society—tract society—Massachusetts Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge—instituted—Boston, Mass.—Sept. 1

1804

Agricultural Encyclopedia—*Domestic Encyclopedia*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.

Banana Importation—"Reynard" — from Cuba

Book Index—general catalog of books—published—Boston, Mass.—Jan.

Bridge—pontoon bridge—Lynn, Mass.

Cemetery—congressional cemetery—Washington, D.C.

College—university founded by a federal land grant—Ohio University—chartered—Feb. 18

Congressional Caucus—congressional caucus (open, not secret)—Washington, D.C.—Feb. 29

Distilling Book—*American Distiller* — published—Philadelphia, Pa.

Expedition—expedition across the continent to the Pacific coast—Lewis and Clark—left St. Louis, Mo —May 14

Impeachment — impeachment proceedings against a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States—Samuel Chase—Nov. 30

Insurance—insurance agency—Israel Whelan —New York City

Madstone—sale recorded—purchased—Benj. Milam—Winona, Ill.

Pharmacist—pharmacist (woman) — Elizabeth Marshall—Philadelphia, Pa.

Political Convention—political nominating caucus attended by party leaders—Washington, D.C.—Feb. 25

Presidential Candidate—presidential candidate nominated at a caucus—Thomas Jefferson—Washington, D.C.—Feb. 25

Presidential Election—presidential election in which candidates had been nominated for the vice presidency—Nov. 6
Printers Ink—successfully manufactured—C. E. Johnson—Philadelphia, Pa.
Quids—organized

1805

Art Organization—of importance—established—Philadelphia, Pa.—Dec. 26
Cryptography Book—published—Hartford, Conn.
Drydock—constructed — Robert Fulton — Jersey City, N.J.
Flag—American flag floated over a fortress of the old world—Tripoli—April 27
History—history of importance written by a woman—Mercy Otis Warren—published—Boston, Mass.
Ice—export of ice—to West Indies—Aug.
Prize Fight—American to win distinction in the prize ring—Bill Richmond—winner—July 8
Steam Operated Amphibious Vehicle—Oliver Evans—Philadelphia, Pa.—July
Vice President of the United States—vice president to be nominated for the vice presidency — George Clinton — served March 4
Woman's Club—woman's club — Female Charitable Society—Wiscasset, Me—organized

1806

Births—child born in the White House, Washington, D.C.—J. M. Randolph—Jan. 17
Cathedral—cornerstone laid — Baltimore, Md.—July 7
Cider Mill—patented—I. Quintard—Stanfield, Conn.—April 5
Duel—duel with a future president of the United States—Andrew Jackson—May 30
Gas—gas lights—street—David Melville—Newport, R.I.
Medical Book—dispensatory—*American Dispensatory*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
Periodical—college magazine—*Literary Cabinet*—Yale—New Haven, Conn.—published—Nov. 15
Road—federal highway — Great National Pike—Cumberland, Md—commenced
Soap Manufacturer—soap manufacturer to render fats in his plant—William Colgate—New York City

1807

Animals—sheep (Merino sheep) exhibition—Pittsfield, Mass.
Book—book with colored plates—*The Magic Lantern*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
College—college entrance requirement other than Greek, Latin and arithmetic—Harvard—Cambridge, Mass.
Deaf—School—instruction for the deaf—New York City

Embargo Act—enacted—Dec. 22
Evangelical Church—annual conference—Lebanon County, Pa.—Nov.
Evangelical Conference — Kleinfeltersville, Pa.—Nov. 15
Glass Factory—flint glass factory—successful—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Glue Factory—animal products—established—Roger Upton—Boston, Mass.
Lifeboat—built—William Raymond — Nantucket, Mass.
Medical Book—obstetrics book — Samuel Bard—published—New York City
Newspaper—democratic newspaper—*Democratic Press*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.—March 27
Ship—steamboat to make regular trips—Robert Fulton—"Clermont"—trial trip—New York City—Aug. 7
Soda Water—prepared—Townsend Speakman—Philadelphia, Pa.

1808

Bible Society—Bible society — organized — Philadelphia, Pa.—Dec. 12
Brushes—manufactured—Medfield, Mass.
Catholic Diocese—became Archdiocese—Baltimore, Md—April 8
Cheese—pineapple cheese—manufactured—Troy, Pa.
Coal—anthracite coal was burned experimentally—Jesse Fell—Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Feb 11
College—university founded by a federal land grant -- opened — Athens, Ohio — June 1
Duel—duel between congressmen—Bladensburg, Md.
Law Magazine—*American Law Journal*—published—Baltimore, Md.
Leather—leather splitting machine—patented—Samuel Parker—Billerica, Mass.—July 8
Naval Officer—naval medical officer to write a book—Edward Cutbush—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
Orchestra—college orchestra—Harvard University — Cambridge, Mass. — formed — March 6
Pharmacopoeia — pharmacopoeia (prepared by a medical association)—published—Boston, Mass
Play—play about an Indian—by an American—James Nelson Barker—"The Indian Princess"—produced—Philadelphia, Pa.—April 6
Religious Publication—religious review—*Herald of Gospel Liberty*—published—Portsmouth, N.H.—Sept. 1
Salt—salt well—west of the Allegheny mountains—operated — Charlestown, W.Va. — Jan. 15
Temperance Society—temperance society (union) — organized — Saratoga Springs, N.Y.—April 13

1809

- Catholic Magazine**—Catholic magazine in English—issued—Detroit, Mich.—Aug. 31
- Clock**—watch maker — Luther Goddard — Shrewsbury, Mass.
- Cricketer Club**—cricket club—founded—Boston, Mass.
- Dictionary**—Hebrew dictionary — Clement Clarke Moore—published—New York City
- Disciples of Christ**—church — organized — Washington, Pa.—Aug. 17
- Geology Book**—geology book—of importance — William Maclure — published — Philadelphia, Pa.
- Gloves**—commercial manufacture — Talmadge Edwards—Johnstown, N.Y.
- Medical Book**—typhus fever treatise—Elisha North—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
- Patent**—woman granted a patent — Mary Kies—South Killingly, Conn.—May 5
- Pen**—steel pen patent—Peregrine William—son—Baltimore, Md.—Nov. 22
- President**—President born beyond the boundaries of the original thirteen states—Abraham Lincoln—Hodgenville, Ky.—Feb. 12
- Railroad**—railroad for freight transportation—Thomas Leiper—Crum Creek, Pa. to Ridley Creek, Pa.
- Railroad Track**—railroad track (practical)—used—Philadelphia, Pa.—July 31
- Ship**—steamboat to make an ocean voyage—"Phoenix"—sailed—New York City to Philadelphia, Pa.—June 10
- Supreme Court Decision**—Supreme Court decision establishing the power of the United States—Feb. 20
- Surgical Operation**—abdominal operation—Dr. Ephraim McDowell—Danville, Ky.—Dec. 13
- Type Specimen Book**—showing ornaments — published—Philadelphia, Pa.
- Vice President of the United States**—vice president to serve under two presidents—George Clinton—second term—March 4

1810

- Actor**—English actor of note—George Frederick Cooke—debut—New York City—Nov. 21
- Agricultural Journal**—*Agricultural Museum*—published—Georgetown, D.C.—July 4
- Auger**—screw auger—manufactured—Walter French—Seymour, Conn.
- Carpet Factory**—carpet mill to make ingrain carpets—Frederick City, Md.
- Cigar Factory**—of importance—West Suffield, Conn.
- Dictionary**—military dictionary — William Duane—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
- Fair**—agricultural fair — Pittsfield, Mass.—Oct. 1
- Glass Crystal Chandelier**—Pittsburgh, Pa.

- Horse Breeding Society**—Massachusetts Society for Encouraging the Breed of Fine Horses—formed—Boston, Mass.—annual trials—Oct. 23
- Insurance**—fire insurance joint-stock company—American Fire Insurance Company—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.—Feb. 28
- Irish Magazine**—*The Shamrock*—published—New York City—Dec. 15
- Leather**—leather tanning by the "oil tan" method—Talmadge Edwards—Johnstown, N.Y.
- Medical Book**—pediatric book—*The Maternal Physician*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
- Mineralogy Magazine**—*American Mineralogy Journal*—published—New York City—Jan.
- Missionary Society**—foreign missionary society—organized—Bradford, Mass.—June 29
- Orchestra**—orchestra — founded — J. C. G. Graupner
- Poem**—by an American—to receive recognition — "Thanatopsis" — William Cullen Bryant
- Postal Service**—mail box—invented—Thomas Brown
- Printing History**—Isaiah Thomas—*History of Printing*—published—Worcester, Mass.
- Screw**—screw factory — established — Bellefonte, R.I.
- Silk**—silk mill—Mansfield, Ohio
- Vaccination Legislation**—vaccination legislation (state) — enacted — Massachusetts — March 6

1811

- Boat Club**—Knickerbocker Boat Club—New York City—organized
- Colonists**—colonists to reach the Pacific coast—April 12
- Conscience Fund**—started
- Disciples of Christ**—church established—Brush Run, Pa.—May 4
- Educational Magazine**—*Juvenile Mirror*—published—New York City
- Export**—exports from the United States to exceed the imports—fiscal year ending Sept. 30
- Ferryboat**—steam propelled ferryboat — "Juliana"—Hoboken, N.J. and New York City—operation—Oct. 11
- Hospital**—naval hospital—authorized — Feb. 26
- Masonic Magazine**—*Free-Masons Magazine*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.—April
- Medical Book**—anatomy book—Dr. Caspar Wistar—*A System of Anatomy*—published — Philadelphia, Pa.
- News Agency**—established—Boston, Mass.
- Periodical**—quarterly magazine — *American Review of History*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.—Jan.
- Secession**—first mentioned in Congress—Josiah Quincy—June 4
- Ship**—steamboat to sail down the Mississippi — "New Orleans"—from Pittsburgh, Pa.—arrived—New Orleans, La.—Oct. 1

1812

Army School—army school graduate killed—in military service—George Ronan—Chicago, Ill.—Aug. 15
Bond—money—treasury notes (interest bearing)—authorized—June 30
Bridge—"Y" bridge—authorized—Zanesville, Ohio—Jan. 21
Canning Book—François Appert—published—New York City
Coal—anthracite coal—used commercially—Philadelphia, Pa.
Drug Mill—established—Charles V. Hagner—Philadelphia, Pa.
File Manufacturing Machine—invented—Morris B. Belknap—Greenfield, Mass.
Flag—American flag over a schoolhouse—Colrain, Mass.—May
Historical Society—historical society (national)—American Antiquarian Society—Worcester, Mass.—incorporated—Oct. 24
History—comic history of the United States—James Kirke Paulding—published—New York City
Law School—law school of collegiate rank—permanently organized—Harvard College School of Law—Cambridge, Mass.
Marines—woman marine—Lucy Brewer—in battle—Aug. 19
Medical Book—hydrophobia book—James Thacher—*Observations on Hydrophobia*—published—Plymouth, Mass.
Medical Book—mental diseases book—*Medical Inquiries*—Dr. Benjamin Rush—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
Mower—horsepower—patented—Peter Gailard—Lancaster, Pa.—Dec. 4
Pawnbroking Ordinance—enacted—New York City—July 13
Pencil Factory—William Monroe—Concord, Mass.—June
Political Convention—political nominating caucus—New York City—Sept. 15-16
Railroad Treatise—John Stevens—published—New York City
Russian Settlement—established—Cazadero, Calif.—March 15
School Superintendent—school superintendent (state)—Gideon Hawley—New York—appointed
Ship—naval vessel of the United States to display the American flag around Cape Horn—"Essex"—sailed—Oct. 27
Type Specimen Book—published—Binny & Ronaldson—Philadelphia, Pa.
Vice President of the United States—vice president to die in office—George Clinton—died—April 20
Vice Presidential Candidate—vice presidential nominee to decline nomination—John Langdon—May 12
War (1812)—frigate action in the War of 1812—Aug. 19
War (1812)—prisoners in the War of 1812—captured—St. Regis, N.Y.—Oct. 22-23
War (1812)—war declaration

War Bond—issued by the federal government—authorized—March 14
Wedding—White House wedding—Todd—Washington—March 29

1813

Army Officer—surgeon general—of U.S. Army—James Tilton—June 11
Book—stereotyped book—published—New York City—June
Cotton Mill—cotton mill in the world where the whole process of cotton manufacturing from spinning to weaving was carried on by power—Waltham, Mass.—incorporated—Feb. 23
Diplomatic Service—Jewish diplomatic representative—Manuel Mordecai Noah—consul to Tunis
Factory Standardization of Production—contract—Middletown, Conn.—April 16
Flag—American flag flown in battle on the Pacific—"Essex"—docked—Valparaiso, Chile
Globe Factory—terrestrial and celestial globes—James Wilson—Bradford, Vt.
Hair Cloth—manufactured—Rahway, N.J.
Medical Instruction—medical jurisprudence course—Dr. James Stringham—Columbia University—New York City
Postal Service—mail delivery by steamboats—authorized—Feb. 27
Religious Publication—religious weekly newspaper—*The Religious Remembrancer*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.—Sept. 4
Rubber—rubber patent—J. F. Hummel—Philadelphia, Pa.—April 29
School Superintendent—school superintendent (state)—Gideon Hawley—New York—served—Jan. 14
Ship—naval vessel of the United States to display the American flag around Cape Horn—arrived—Valparaiso, Chile—March 14
Stereotype—stereotypers—successful—New York City
Supreme Court Decision—Supreme Court decision that reversed the decision of a state supreme court
Vaccination Legislation—Vaccination legislation (national)—enacted Feb. 27
War (1812)—defeat in history of an English squadron—Oliver Hazard Perry—Sept. 10

1814

Bible—Hebrew Bible—*Biblia Hebraica*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
Building—building in all-Gothic architecture—Trinity Episcopal Church—New Haven, Conn.
College—school for the higher education of women—Middlebury, Vt.
Conscription—wartime conscription bill—enacted—Nov. 10
Cottonseed Hulling Machine—patented—J. Lineback—Salem, N.C.—March 31
Freemasons—Knights Templar Grand Encampment—New York City—Jan. 22

President—president to face enemy gunfire while in office—James Madison—Bladensburg, Md.—Aug. 25
Saw—circular—produced — Benjamin Cummins—Bentonsville, N.Y.
Ship—steam propelled frigate—"Demologos"—launched—New York City—Oct. 29

1815

Monument—monument to George Washington (city or state)—cornerstone laid—Baltimore, Md.—July 4
Music—music festival—Boston, Mass.—Feb. 16
Naval Officers' Training School—naval officers' training school—established—Boston, Mass.—Dec. 10
Peace Society—New York Peace Society—organized—New York City—Aug. 16
Railroad Charter—railroad charter — New Jersey—Feb 6
Ship—steamboat (double decked)—"Washington"—keel laid—Wheeling, W. Va.—Sept 10
Varnish—manufacturer (exclusively)—Christian Schrack—Philadelphia, Pa

1816

American Language—book on Americanisms — John Pickering — published — Boston, Mass.
Army Officer—paymaster—Pay Department — organized—April 24
Bank—savings bank—Bank for Savings—New York City—conceived—Nov 29
Bank—savings bank actually to receive money on deposit—Philadelphia, Saving Fund Society—Philadelphia, Pa —opened Dec. 2
Bank—savings bank to become a corporation — Provident Institution for Savings—Boston, Mass.—chartered—Dec. 13
Bible Society—Bible society national organization—New York City—May 11
Boiler Plates—manufactured — Coatesville, Pa.
Bridge—iron wire suspension bridge — Schuylkill River
Coast Survey Superintendent—F. R. Hassler — appointed—Aug. 3
Debt—public debt of the United States to exceed \$1,000,000
Drydock Patent—John Adamson—Boston, Mass.—Dec. 13
Evangelical Church General Conference—Buffalo Valley, Pa.—Oct. 14-17
Gas—gas ordinance (city)—Baltimore, Md. —June 19
Methodist Episcopal Church—African Methodist Episcopal Church — established — Philadelphia, Pa.—April 9
Pharmacopoeia—pharmacopoeia prepared by a hospital staff—published—New York City
Printing Press—printing press invented in America—George E. Clymer—Columbian press—Philadelphia, Pa.

Science Association—science society of importance — Metropolitan Society — Washington, D.C.—organized—June 15
Ship—packet line—Black Ball Line—New York City to Liverpool, Eng.
Ship—steamboat (double decked)—arrived—New Orleans, La.—Oct. 7
Tariff—tariff for protection—enacted—April 27
Theological School—theological school (non-sectarian)—Harvard College—Cambridge, Mass.

1817

Brokerage—stock exchange — New York Stock Exchange—new organization
Canal—canal of importance—Eric Canal—authorized—July 4
Conchology Report — published — Philadelphia, Pa
Deaf—Church Service—prayers in the sign language of the deaf—Hartford, Conn
Deaf—School—school for the deaf—permanent—Connecticut Asylum for the Education and Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Persons—Hartford, Conn —opened—April 15
Diplomatic Service—Pan American delegates (American)—appointed—July
Evangelical Church Building—Evangelical Church—dedicated—New Berlin, Pa.—March 2
Game Law—game law (state)—Massachusetts
Gas—gas company—Gas Light Company—Baltimore, Md.—incorporated—Feb 5
Hospital—eye infirmary—established—New London, Conn.
Iron—cast iron pipes used in a city water works—installed—Philadelphia, Pa.
Iron—iron mill to puddle and roll iron—Brownsville, Pa.—operated—Sept. 15
Medical Book—therapeutics and materia medica — Nathaniel Chapman — published — Philadelphia, Pa.
Newspaper — abolition newspaper — *Philanthropist*—published—Mt. Pleasant, Ohio
Paper-Making Machinery — paper-making machine (Fourdrinier) — manufactured — Brandywine, Del.
Seminole War—commenced—Nov. 27
Sword Swallower—Samma—New York City —Nov. 25
Theater—showboat —left Nashville, Tenn.—Oct. 20
Trust—trust—salt trust—organized—Nov. 10

1818

Army—medical corps—organized—April 14
Cement—natural cement rock—discovered—Fayetteville, N.Y.
Chair Factory—established—Lambert Hitchcock—Riverton, Conn.
Educational Magazine—educational magazine to achieve success—*Academician*—published —New York City—Feb. 7
Flag Legislation—flag act—enacted—April 4

Geology Book—geology textbook—Amos Eaton—published—Leicester, Mass.
Horticultural Society—New York Horticultural Society—founded—New York City
Insurance—marine insurance law (state)—Massachusetts—enacted—Feb. 16
Medical Instruction—clinical instruction and bedside demonstration—introduced—A. H. Stevens—New York City
Medical Instruction—hygiene lectures—Dr. James Jackson—Harvard College—Cambridge, Mass.—Oct. 8
Melons—melons and cantaloupes—grown—Germantown, Pa.
Oil—oil well (flowing)—Martin Beatty—Monticello, Va.
Oratorio—oratorio performance (complete)—"Mess'ah"—Boston, Mass.—Dec. 25
Pension—pensions paid by the United States government—universal service pension act—enacted—March 18
Political Economy Course—college chair of political economy—Columbia University—New York City
Science Magazine—*American Journal of Science*—published—New York City—July
Ship—steamboat built in America to cross the Atlantic ocean—"Savannah"—launched—New York City—Aug. 22
Ship—steamboat on the Great Lakes—"Walk-in-the-Water"—sailed—Buffalo, N.Y.—Oct. 10
Shoe Peg—invented—Joseph Walker—Hopkinton, Mass.
Tunnel—tunnel—Auburn, Pa.—construction commenced

1819

Agricultural "Board" (State)—authorized—New York—April 7
Agricultural Journal—agricultural journal to attain prominence—*American Farmer*—published—Baltimore, Md.—April 2
Aviation—**Parachute**—parachute jump from a balloon—New York City—Aug. 2
Bicycle—bicycle velocipedes—driven—New York City—May 21
Bicycle Patent—W. K. Clarkson—New York City—June 26
Canning—canning—introduced—Ezra Daggett
Engineering College—civil engineering course—in a college—Norwich University—Northfield, Vt.—founded—Aug. 6
Fire Patrol—Philadelphia Society for the Protection of Movable Property in Time of Fire—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.
Geological Society—geological national society—American Geological Society—founded—New Haven, Conn.
Iron—angle iron—rolled—Samuel Leonard—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lathe—patented—Thomas Blanchard—Middletown, Conn.—Sept. 6
Leather—patent leather—tanned—Seth Boyden—Newark, N.J.
Lithograph—Bass Otis—published—Philadelphia, Pa.

Manual Training—industrial school—Fellenberg plan—Derby, Conn.
Methodist—Methodist missionary—Ebenezer Brown—New Orleans, La.
Military School—Norwich University—Northfield, Vt.—founded—Aug. 6
Navy—naval legislation standardizing nomenclature for naval vessels—enacted—March 3
Odd Fellows Lodge—established—Baltimore, Md.—April 26
Plow—plow with interchangeable parts—John Jethro Wood—Poplar Ridge, N.Y.—patented—Sept. 1
Ship—steamboat built in America to cross the Atlantic ocean—"Savannah"—sailed—Savannah, Ga.—May 22
Silk—silk thread—manufactured—Mansfield, Conn.
Tight Rope—woman performer—performance—New York City—June 1
Tungsten and Tellurium—found—Huntington, Conn.

1820

Agricultural "Board" (State)—organized—New York—Jan. 20
Census—states to exceed 1,000,000 in population—N.Y., Va., and Pa.
Church—Mariner's church—built—New York City—June 4
Cranberry—cultivation—Dennis, Mass.
Discovery—discovery of Antarctica—N. B. Palmer—Nov. 18
Felt—manufacturing mechanical process—invented—T. R. Williams
Granite—quarried—Quincy, Mass.
High School—high school—English Classical School—opened—Boston, Mass.—May
Library—mechanics library—opened—New York City
Library—mercantile library—organized—New York City—Nov. 9
Lightship—Crane Island, Va.—July 14
Military School—first class enrolled—Norwich, Vt.—Sept. 4
Pharmacopoeia—pharmacopoeia (general)—published—Boston, Mass.—Dec. 15
Political Machine—Albany Regency
Slavery Magazine—*The Emancipator*—published—Jonesborough, Ark.—Oct. 31
Tax—bachelor tax—Missouri—Dec. 20

1821

Actor—actor to receive curtain applause—Edmund Keene—Boston, Mass.
Cathedral—Baltimore, Md.—dedicated—May 31
College Alumni Association—Williams College—Williamstown, Mass.—Sept.
Debtors Prison—abolished—Ky.—Dec. 17
Fire Hose—of rubber-lined cotton web—patented—James Boyd—Boston, Mass.—May 30
Odd Fellows Lodge—grand lodges organized

Pharmacy College—pharmacy college—Philadelphia College of Pharmacy organized—Philadelphia, Pa.—Feb. 23
President—president inaugurated on March 5th—James Monroe—March 5
State—state admitted to the Union west of the Mississippi River—Missouri—Aug. 10
Tunnel—tunnel—Auburn, Pa.—opened to traffic

1822

Bank—trust company—Farmer's Fire Insurance and Loan Company—New York City—incorporated—February 28
Building—building of fireproof construction—Charleston, S.C.
Dental Book—book on dentistry—J. F. Flagg—*The Family Dentist*—published—Boston, Mass.
Dentistry—patent for artificial teeth—C. M. Graham—New York City—March 9
Horticultural Society—New York Horticultural Society—New York City—incorporated—March 22
Library—free public library—Juvenile Library—Dublin, N.H.
Printing Press—power or steam printing press—manufactured—Daniel Treadwell—Boston, Mass.
Printing Press—printing press for printing "paper hangings"—patented—Peter Force—Washington, D.C.—Aug. 22
Quinine—manufactured—Philadelphia, Pa.
Technical Institute—Gardiner Lyceum—Gardiner, Me.
Treadmill—completed—New York City—Sept. 7

1823

Birth Registration Law (State)—Georgia—Dec. 19
Dictionary—rhyming dictionary—published—New York City
Diplomatic Service—ministers plenipotentiary to South and Central America—appointed—Jan. 27
Gymnasium—gymnasium to offer systematic instruction—Round Hill School—Northampton, Mass.—opened—Oct. 1
Medical Book—medical jurisprudence treatise (authoritative)—T. R. Beck—published—Albany, N.Y.
Medical Book—ophthalmology book—Dr. George Frick—published—Baltimore, Md.
Medical Instruction—ophthalmology course (regular)—established—Baltimore, Md.
Normal School—normal school for the exclusive preparation of teachers—Concord Academy—Concord, Vt.—opened—March 11
Quinine—quinine sulphate—manufactured commercially—New York City
Skating Champion—skating champion (ice)—Charles June—Newburgh, N.Y.

1824

Britannia Ware—produced—Isaac Babbitt—Taunton, Mass.
College—college course without Greek or Latin—Hobart College—Geneva, N.Y.
Commerce Case—decided under the Constitution—Feb.
Convent—Catholic Convent to admit colored women as sisters—Loretto, Ky.—May
Engineering College—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute—Troy, N.Y.—Oct. 3
Gas—natural gas used as an illuminant—Fredonia, N.Y.
Jewish Congregation—Jewish congregation (reform)—Reformed Society of Israelites—organized—Charleston, S.C.—Nov. 21
Locomotive—locomotive—to pull a train—John Stevens—Hoboken, N.J.—Oct. 23
Political Convention—nominating convention (state)—assembled—Utica, N.Y.
President—president to receive fewer popular and electoral votes than an opponent—John Quincy Adams—elected—Nov. 2
Presidential Candidate—presidential candidate to receive the greatest number of popular and electoral votes—yet fail of election—Andrew Jackson—Nov. 2
Presidential Popular Vote—Nov. 2
Prison—reformatory for juvenile delinquents under legislative control—Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents—New York City—incorporated—March 29
Strike—strike in which women participated—Pawtucket, R.I.
Treaty—treaty with a South American country—signed—Oct. 3
Tunnel—mining tunnel (large)—commenced—Mauch Chunk, Pa.

1825

Annual—*Le Souvenir*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.—copyright—Oct. 3
Archery Club—archery club—founded—United Bowmen—Philadelphia, Pa.
Art Organization—artists' society of importance—organized—New York City—Nov. 8
Atlas—issued by a state—S.C.
Bottler of Mineral Water—E. M. Durand—Philadelphia, Pa.
Brick—fire brick—manufactured—Woodbridge, N.J.
Canal—canal of importance—Erie Canal—New York—opened—Oct. 26
Collar—made—Troy, N.Y.
Communitic Society—communitic non-religious settlement—New Harmony, Ind.
Congressman (U.S.)—congressman who had been a President of the United States—John Quincy Adams—served as President March 4, 1825—as Congressman March 4, 1831
Cutlery Shears—manufactured—R. Heinrich—Elizabethport, N.J.
Fraternity—social fraternity—Kappa Alpha—Schenectady, N.Y.—established—Nov. 26

- Giant**—theatrical attraction—New York City—arrived—Oct. 6
- Homeopathy**—homeopathy—introduced—Dr. H. B. Gram—New York City
- Horse Race**—trotting course—established—Jamaica, N.Y.
- Ink**—ink—manufactured—Thaddeus Davids—New York City
- Labor Union**—woman's labor organization—United Tailoresses Society—formed—New York City
- Law Codification (State)**—Louisiana—promulgated—June 13
- Medical Book**—homeopathic treatise—C. F. S. Hahnemann—published—New York City—Dec.
- Music**—secular song hit—composed—J. H. Hewitt—Greenville, S.C.
- Opera**—grand opera sung in English—"Der Freischutz"—presented—New York City—March 2
- Opera**—opera (Italian)—"Il Barbiere di Siviglia"—produced—New York City—Nov. 29
- Pharmacy Magazine**—pharmacy magazine—*The Journal of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.—Dec.
- Porcelain (hard)**—successfully manufactured—W. E. Tucker—Philadelphia, Pa.
- Postal Service**—dead letter office—organized
- President**—president whose son became president—John Quincy Adams—inaugurated—March 4
- Prison**—reformatory for juvenile delinquents under legislative control—New York City—opened—Jan. 1
- Ship**—tugboat (steam)—"Rufus King"—built—New York City
- Theater**—theater lighted by gas—Chatham Garden—New York City—May 8
- Tract Society**—tract society (national)—American Tract Society—organized—New York City—May 11
- Trademark Lawsuit**—trademark controversy involving a newspaper
- Unitarian Society**—national organization of the Unitarian Churches of the United States and Canada—organized—Boston, Mass.—May 25
- 1826**
- Actor**—American actor to appear abroad—James H. Hackett—New York City—professional appearance
- Animals**—rhinoceros—exhibited—New York City—Sept. 13
- Arcade**—cornerstone laid—Philadelphia, Pa.—May 3
- Art Organization**—artists' society of importance—National Academy of Design—authorized—Jan. 18
- Belting**—sold—Pliny Jewell—Hartford, Conn.
- Button**—cloth covered buttons—manufactured—Easthampton, Mass.
- Conference**—conference of American republics—Panama—March 14
- Engine**—internal combustion engine—patented—Samuel Morey—Orford, N.H.—April 1
- Gymnastics Instruction**—gymnastics instruction at a college—Harvard University—Cambridge, Mass.
- High School**—high school for girls—established—Boston, Mass.
- Iron**—iron castings (malleable)—produced—Newark, N.J.—July 4
- Lyceum**—organized—Josiah Holbrook—Millbury, Mass.—Oct.
- Negro**—Negro college graduate—J. B. Russwurm—Bowdoin College—Brunswick, Me.
- Periodical**—children's magazine with literary merit—*Juvenile Miscellany*—published—Boston, Mass.—Sept.
- Printing Instruction**—printing instruction—Robert Owen—New Harmony, Ind.
- Railroad**—railroad—for freight transportation—Granite Railway Company—Quincy, Mass.—road completed—Oct. 7
- Railroad Technical Report**—Wm. Strickland—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
- Reaper**—reaper that actually worked—invented—Henry Ogle
- Ship**—warship to circumnavigate the globe—"Vincennes"—left—New York City—August 31
- Tax**—inheritance tax (state)—Pennsylvania—enacted—effective—May 1
- Telescope**—reflecting telescope—manufactured—Amasa Holcomb—Southwick, Mass.
- 1827**
- Actor**—American actor to appear abroad—J. H. Hackett—London, Eng.—April 5
- Anarchist**—Josiah Warren—opened "time store"—Cincinnati, Ohio
- Anti-Masonic Party**—formed—New York
- Ballet**—presented—Bowery Theater—New York City—Feb. 7
- Drydock**—federal drydocks—authorized—March 28
- Holiday**—Mardi Gras of New Orleans, La.
- Horticultural Society**—horticultural society (permanent)—Pennsylvania Horticultural Society—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.—Nov. 24
- Kindergarten**—kindergarten—established—New York City—Infant School Society—founded—May 23
- Labor Union**—union organization of trades in a city—Mechanics Union of Trade Associations—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.
- Lottery**—lottery legislation (national)—enacted—March 2
- Monument**—monument to George Washington—Boonsboro, Md.—July 4
- Music**—secular song hit—J. H. Hewitt—"The Minstrel's Return"—published—Boston, Mass.
- Nautical School**—established—Nantucket, Mass.—May 29
- Newspaper**—Negro newspaper—*Freedom's Journal*—published—New York City—March 16

Newspaper—Spanish newspaper—*El Redactor*—published—New York City—July 1
Ordnance—gun (rifled)—Cyrus Alger—Boston, Mass.—bronze cannon—made
Printing Press—printing press invented in America that was practical and successful—Samuel Rust—Washington Press—New York City
Railroad—railroad for commercial transportation of passengers and freight—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—incorporated—Feb. 28
Swimming School—opened—Boston, Mass.—July 23
Telegraph—telegraph—constructed—H. G. Dyar—New York City

1828

Belts of Leather—used in transmitting power—Paul Moody—Lowell, Mass.
Brake—brake patent—Robert Turner—Ward, Mass.—Aug. 29
Electric Magnet—invented—Joseph Henry—Albany, N.Y.—June
Fair—manufacturers' fair—New York City—Oct. 24
Game Manufacturing Company—John McLoughlin—New York City
History—political history—Timothy Pitkin—published—New Haven, Conn.
Labor Party (Political)—labor party (state)—Workingmen's Party—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.—July
News Correspondent—Washington correspondent of importance—J. G. Bennett—New York City—*Enquirer*—Jan. 2
Newspaper—Indian newspaper—*Cherokee Phoenix*—New Echota, Ga.—published—Feb. 21
Paper-making Machinery—paper-making machine (Fourdrinier) imported—Joseph Pickering—North Windham, Conn.—Jan.
Periodical—magazine for women—to reach age of five years—*Ladies Magazine*—published—Boston, Mass.
Railroad—state owned railroad—Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad—authorized—March 24
Strike—strike in which the militia was called—Paterson, N.J.—July 21
Strike—strike of women operatives—Dover Manufacturing Company—Dover, N.H.
Tights (circus)—introduced—Nelson Hower

1829

Bank Legislation—bank legislation (state)—enacted—New York—April 2
Blind—school for the blind—incorporated—Boston, Mass.—March 2
Bridge—stone arch railroad bridge—Baltimore, Md.—inspection—Dec. 21
Catholic Nuns—Catholic nuns (Colored Community)—founded—Baltimore, Md.—July 2
Catholic Provincial Congress—Baltimore, Md.—Oct. 4

Coffee Mill Patent—James Carrington—Wallingford, Conn.—April 3
Collar Manufacturer—detachable collars—Ebenezer Brown—Troy, N.Y.
Cotton Oil Mill—established—Francis Follet—Petersburg, Va.
Educational Book—Rev. S. R. Hall—*Lectures to Teachers*—published—Boston, Mass.
Encyclopedia—American encyclopedia—*Encyclopedia Americana*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
Fair—manufacturers' fair—American Institute in the City of New York—incorporated—May 2
File Factory—hand cutting—Broadmeadow & Co.—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Genealogy—genealogical collective work—John Farmer—published—Lancaster, Mass.
High School Legislation—high school legislation—night classes—enacted—March 16
Hotel—first-class hotel—Tremont House—Boston, Mass.—opened—Oct. 16
Library—library for seamen—inaugurated—American Seamen's Friend Society—New York City—March
Locomotive—locomotive for railroad use—"Stourbridge Lion"—in service—Carbon-dale and Honesdale, Pa.—Aug. 9
Manual Training—manual training institute—Fellenberg Manual Labor Institute—Greenfield, Mass.
Medical Book—pathology textbook—*A Treatise on Pathological Anatomy*—Dr. W. E. Horner—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
Ordnance—gun (revolving)—made—John Gill—Newberne, N.C.
Paper—straw paper—from straw and grass—made—George A. Shryock—Chambersburg, Pa.
Paper-Making Machinery—paper-making machine (Fourdrinier)—manufactured—South Windham, Conn.
Post Office—post office building (U.S.)—constructed—Newport, R.I.
President—president born posthumously—Andrew Jackson—inaugurated—March 4
Siamese Twins—arrived—Boston, Mass.—Aug. 16
Spoils System—introduced—President Andrew Jackson—inaugurated—March 4
Sports Magazine—*American Turf Register*—published—Baltimore, Md.—Sept.
Typewriter—typewriter—patented—W. A. Burt—Mount Vernon, Mich.—July 23

1830

Adhesive and Medicated Plaster—adhesive and medicated plaster—used in treatment of fractures—Dr. S. D. Gross—Philadelphia, Pa.
Balloon—balloon flight by a native-born American—C. F. Durant—New York City—Sept. 9
Bank—trust company—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company—chartered—March 9
Book Store (Antiquarian)—Boston, Mass.

Car—double-deck railroad coaches—used—
Baltimore, Md.
Census—Census in which the population of
the United States exceeded 10,000,000
Census—census which included deaf, dumb
and blind
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
—organized—Manchester, N.Y.—April 6
Cooperative—consumers cooperative society
—organized—New York City
Educational Association—educational asso-
ciation (national)—formed—Boston, Mass.
—March 15-19
Etcher—of skill—William Dunlap
Fountain Pen Patent—D. Hyde—Reading,
Pa.—May 20
Fraternity Catalog—Kappa Alpha Society—
published—Schenectady, N.Y.
Geological Survey—geological survey (state)
—Massachusetts
Locomotive—locomotive to pull passengers
—"Tom Thumb"—Baltimore, Md.—Aug.
28
Locomotive—race between a locomotive and
a horse-drawn vehicle—Relay, Md. to Bal-
timore, Md.—Aug. 25
Marble Statuary Group—Horatio Greenough
Negro—National colored convention—Phila-
delphia, Pa.—Sept. 15
Newspaper—penny daily newspaper — *The*
Cent—Philadelphia, Pa.
Observatory — observatory (astronomical
connected with an institution of learning—
Joseph Caldwell—Chapel Hill, N.C.
Observatory—observatory (national)—Wash-
ington, D.C.—Dec. 6
Parade—street parade held by a mystic so-
ciety—Mobile, Ala.—Dec. 31
Pistol—pistol—with a revolving barrel—in-
vented—Samuel Colt
Printing Press—power printing press cap-
able of fine book work—patented—Isaac
Adams—Boston, Mass.—Oct. 4
Railroad—railroad rails of "T" shape—in-
vented—R. L. Stevens
Railroad Station—railroad station (pas-
senger and freight)—erected—Baltimore,
Md.
Scale—platform scale — built — Thaddeus
Fairbanks—St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Ship—warship to circumnavigate the globe—
"Vincennes"—returned—New York City—
June 8
Soap—cakes of soap of uniform weight and
individually wrapped — manufactured —
Jessie Oakley—Newburgh, N.Y.
Sugar—sugar beets—grown—Enfield, Pa.
Timetable—railroad timetable—advertised—
Baltimore, Md.—May 20
Veterinary Hospital—opened — Charles C.
Grice—New York City

1831

Animals—cattle (Guernsey cattle)—imported
—Boston, Mass.
Anti-Masonic Party—presidential candidate
nominated at convention—Baltimore, Md.
—Sept. 26

Brass Wire Drawing and Tube Making
Machinery—imported—Waterbury, Conn.
Building and Loan Association—Oxford
Provident Building Association — organ-
ized—Frankford, Pa.—Jan. 3
Car—railroad car with a center aisle—"Co-
lumbus"—introduced — Baltimore, Md.—
July 4
Car Company (street)—incorporated—New
York City—April 25
Chloroform—discovered—Samuel Guthrie—
Sackets Harbor, N.Y.
Congressman (United States)—Congress-
man who had been a President of the
United States — John Quincy Adams —
served—March 4
Curling Club—organized—Pontiac, Mich.
Electric Bell—invented—Joseph Henry
Glucose—from potato starch—Samuel Guth-
rie—Sackets Harbor, N.Y.
Locomotive—locomotive bid — advertised—
Baltimore, Md.—Jan. 4
Locomotive—locomotive to burn coal (prac-
tical, American made)—"York" — York,
Pa.—Phineas Davis—Feb. 19
Periodical—trade journal — *Rail-road Advo-*
cate—published—Rogersville, Tenn.—July 4
Printing Press—cylinder printing press—
made—R. Hoe & Co.—New York City
Railroad—railroad to carry troops—Balti-
more and Ohio Railroad—to Sykesville,
Md.—June 30
Railroad Passenger—railroad honeymoon
trip—Charleston, S.C. to Hamburg, S.C.—
Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Pierson—Jan. 15
Reaper—reaper that was practical — Cyrus
Hall McCormick—Walnut Grove, Va.
Scale—platform scale—patented—June 30
Sculptor—sculptor (American) to obtain a
federal commission—John Frazee—appro-
priation—March 2
Shipping—coastal shipping service — New
York City to New Orleans, La.
Teachers Convention—teachers convention
(state)—Utica, N.Y.—Jan.
Telegraph—telegraph (electro-magnetic) —
exhibited—Joseph Henry—Albany, N.Y.
Treaty—treaty with a foreign nation to pro-
vide for mutual reduction of import duties
—with France—signed—July 4
Tunnel—railroad tunnel — built—Johnstown,
Pa.

1832

"America" (the song)—publicly sung—Bos-
ton, Mass.—July 4
Car—street car—John Stephenson — service
commenced—New York City—Nov. 26
Democratic National Convention—Balti-
more, Md.—May
Education—chair in education—New York
University—New York City
Epidemic—cholera epidemic
Guano—imported—from Peru
Horticultural Magazine—*Floral Magazine*—
published—Philadelphia, Pa.—May
Hospital—Negro hospital and asylum —
Georgia Infirmary—chartered—Dec. 24

- Indians**—Indian Affairs Commissioner (United States — Elbert Herring — appointed—July 10
Knitting Machine (Power)—operated—Cohoes, N.Y.
Locomotive—locomotive with a four-wheeled front truck—"Experiment"—tested—New York—Aug.
Park—park (national)—Hot Springs National Park—Arkansas—established as a reservation—April 20
Phrenologist—of importance—to visit the U.S.—J. G. Spurzheim — arrived — New York City—Aug. 6
Phrenology Book—*Outlines of Phrenology*—published—Boston, Mass.
Pin—machine for manufacturing pins—patented—John Ireland Howe—Derby, Conn.—June 22
Political Convention—two-thirds rule—adopted—Baltimore, Md.—May 21
Political Platform (National)—adopted—Washington, D.C.—May 11
Presidential Candidate—presidential candidate nominated at a national convention—Andrew Jackson—Baltimore, Md.
Railroad Accident—Granite Railway—Quincy, Mass.—July 25
Rubber—rubber company—Roxbury, Mass.
Sewing Machine—lock stitch sewing machine invented—Walter Hunt—New York City
Street Car—horse-drawn street cars—New York City—Nov. 14
Theater History—of importance—Wm. Dunlap—*A History of the American Theatre*—published—New York City
Vaccination Legislation—vaccination legislation for Indians—enacted—May 5
Vice President of the United States—vice president to resign—J. C. Calhoun—resigned—Dec. 28
Welsh Magazine—*Cymro-Americaidd* — published—New York City
- Drydock**—national ship in a federal drydock—"Delaware"—Portsmouth, Va.—June 17
Horse Register—horse racing register—*American Race-Turf Register*—published—New York City
Library—free public library (town supported)—Peterborough, N.H.—April 9
Locomotive Car Catcher—used—Camden and Amboy Railroad—Bordentown, N.J. and Hightstown, N.J.
Medical Book—dispensatory (general)—*Dispensatory of the United States of America*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
Medical Society—homeopathic medical society — Hahnemann Society — organized—Philadelphia, Pa.—April 10
Music Instruction—musical pedagogy school—Boston Academy of Music—Boston, Mass.—founded—Jan. 8
Newsboy—Barney Flaherty—New York City—Sept. 4
Newspaper—penny daily newspaper—successful—New York *Sun*—appeared—Sept. 3
Ordnance—gun (revolving)—patent—D. G. Colburn—Canton Canal, N.Y.—June 29
Pensions Commissioner (U.S.)—James E. Edwards—appointed—March 2
Physiologist—of note—Dr. William Beaumont—Plattsburg, N.Y.—observations published
Safe (fire-proof)—patented—Charles A. Gayler—New York City—April 12
School—evening school (free, public)—New York City—opened
Ship—clipper ship—"Ann McKim"—built—Baltimore, Md.
Slavery Book—Lydia Maria Frances Child—*An Appeal in Favor . . .*—published—Boston, Mass.
Soda Fountain—soda fountain patent—Jacob Ebert—Cadiz, Ohio—April 24
Treaty—treaty with a Far Eastern country—Siam—March 20

1833

- Animals**—cattle importation of pure-bred shorthorns — company organized — Chillicothe, Ohio—Nov. 2
Annunciator—patented — Seth Fuller — Boston, Mass.—Dec. 26
Army—cavalry unit — organized — Jefferson Barracks, Mo — Aug.
Avocado—planted—Santa Barbara, Calif.
Book—book for the blind—*Gospel of St. Mark* —published—Philadelphia, Pa.
Building—tenement house—built—New York City
Collar Factory—to produce shirts and collars—Troy, N.Y.
College—coeducational college—Oberlin Institute—opened—Dec. 3
Crane—manufactured—Stamford, Conn.
Crime—interstate crime pact—signed—New York City—Sept. 16
Cutlery Factory—of importance—Greenfield, Mass.

1834

- Baseball Book**—*Boy's Own Book*—published—Boston, Mass.
Boat Club—boat club association—formed—New York City
Book Trade Magazine—book trade magazine—published—New York City—Jan. 1
Brass Kettles—made—Coe Brass Company—Torrington, Conn.
Cabinet of the United States—cabinet appointee rejected by the Senate—Roger B. Taney
Dental Society—dental society — formed — New York City—Dec. 3
Dentistry—amalgam for filling teeth—introduced—New York City—Aug. 12
Diving Suit—(practical) for submarine diving—patented — Leonard Norcross — Dixfield, Me.—June 14
Drydock—federal drydocks—Norfolk, Va. drydock—completed—March 15
Gas—gas meter (dry)—patented—James Bogardus—New York City—Oct. 17

Geological Survey—geological survey appropriation (U.S.)—authorized—June 28
Labor Paper—*The Man*—published—New York City—Feb. 18
Locomotive—locomotive with six or eight driving wheels—patented—Ross Winans—Oct. 1
Match—friction matches—manufactured commercially—Springfield, Mass.
Medical Book—medical encyclopedia—*American Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
Methodist—Methodist missionary bishop—Francis Burns—sailed for Liberia
Money—gold price fixed by Congress—gold price raised—June 28
Mormon Temple—built—Joseph Smith—Kirtland, Ohio
Opera—opera singer (American) to sing in an Italian opera in Italian—Julia Wheatley—New York City—Nov. 25
Ordnance—gun (rifled)—Cyrus Alger
Patent—Negro to obtain a patent—Henry Blair—Glenross, Md.—Oct. 14
Presidential Censure—Senate resolution—March 28
Presidential Protest—signed—Andrew Jackson—April 15
Railroad—state-owned railroad—Philadelphia and Columbia Railway—locomotive trip—Lancaster, Pa. to Columbia, Pa.—April 2
Refrigerator—ice-making machine—invented—Jacob Perkins
Sand Paper Patent—Isaac Fischer—Springfield, Vt.—June 14
Ship—iron vessel—"John Randolph"—built—Savannah, Ga.
Sieve—wire sieves—manufactured commercially—Georgetown, Conn.
Soda Water Machine Manufacturer—John Matthews—New York City

1835

Bible—Bible for the blind in embossed form—New York City
Bowie Knife—invented—James Bowie
Bridge—cast iron bridge—Brownsville, Pa.
Coke—used commercially as a blast-furnace fuel—Huntingdon County, Pa.
Egyptian Antiquities Collection—imported—M. I. Cohen—Baltimore, Md.
Fire—fire of great destructive force—New York City—Dec. 16
Fire Patrol—fire patrol to receive a salary—New York City
Flea Circus—opened—New York City—Jan.
Gardener's Manual—*Young Gardener's Assistant*—published—New York City
Horseshoe Manufacturing Machine—patented—Henry Burden—Troy, N.Y.—Nov. 23
Insurance—mutual fire insurance company—Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Providence, R.I.—incorporated—Oct. 31
Insurance—mutual life insurance company to be chartered—New England Mutual Life Insurance Company—Boston, Mass.—incorporated—April 1

Laundry—established—Independence Starks—Troy, N.Y.
Lock—mortised lock—Blake Brothers—Westville, Conn.
Locomotive—locomotive with a cab—"Samuel D. Ingham"—built—Philadelphia, Pa.
Medical Periodical—homeopathic magazine—*American Journal of Homeopathia*—published—New York City—Feb.
Medical School—homeopathic school—North American Academy of the Homeopathic Healing Art—Allentown, Pa.—founded—April 10
Music Instruction—music school authorized to confer degrees—established—Salem, Conn.
Patent Commissioner—H. L. Ellsworth—appointed—June 15
Police—state police—Texas Rangers—organized
President—president whose assassination was attempted—Andrew Jackson—Jan. 30
Railroad—railroad to run trains to Washington, D.C.—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—July 1
Sculptor—sculptor (American)—Hiram Powers
Soda Water—soda water commercially bottled—Philadelphia, Pa.—Elias Durand
Wrench—wrench patent—Solymann Merrick—Springfield, Mass.—Aug. 17
Zinc—zinc—produced—Washington, D.C.

1836

Agricultural Seed Distribution (National)—H. L. Ellsworth
Animals—cattle (shorthorn) public auction sale—Chillicothe, Ohio—Oct. 29
Chemical Laboratory—for instruction in chemical analysis—Philadelphia, Pa.
Child Labor Law—child labor law to include educational provision—enacted—Massachusetts—April 16
College—college for women—Mount Holyoke Seminary, South Hadley, Mass.—opened—Nov. 8
College—woman's college chartered—Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga.
Colonist—women to cross the continent—crossed continental divide—South Pass, Wyo.—July 4
Congress of the United States—House of Representatives—gag rule—adopted—May 26
Crickets Tournament—cricket game played by a college team—Haverford College—Haverford, Pa.
Expedition—scientific expedition fitted out by the United States Government—authorized—May 14
Fastening—hooks and eyes—successfully manufactured—Waterbury, Conn.
Fuse—safety fuse—manufactured—Simsbury, Conn.
Match—match patent—phosphorous friction matches—A. D. Phillips—Springfield, Mass.—Oct. 24

Medical School—homeopathic school—North American Academy of the Homoeopathic Healing Art—Allentown, Pa.—incorporated—June 17
Money—coins produced by steam power
Mormon Temple—Kirtland, Ohio—dedicated—March 27
Naval Officer—naval officer to become an engineer—C. H. Haswell—commissioned—Feb. 19
Patent—numbering system for patents—introduced—July 13
Pistol—pistol—with a revolving barrel—patent—Samuel Colt—Feb. 25
President of the Republic of Texas—Sam Houston—took oath—Columbia, Tex.—Oct. 22
School Superintendent (City)—R. W. Haskins—Buffalo, N.Y.
Ship—steamboat on the Pacific coast—"Beaver"—tested—Vancouver, Oregon Territory (now Washington)—May 16
Sleeping Car—sleeping car—Harrisburg to Chambersburg, Pa.
Supreme Court of the United States—chief justice of the Supreme Court who was Catholic—R. B. Taney—appointed—March 28
Treasury Department of the United States—treasury surplus returned and apportioned among the several states—authorized—June 23
Whig Party—state convention—Albany, N.Y.—Feb. 3

1837

Blind—state school for the blind—opened—Columbus, Ohio—July 4
Carpet Loom—patented—E. B. Bigelow—West Boylston, Mass.—April 20
Child Labor Law—child labor law to include educational provision—Massachusetts—effective—April 1
Clock—brass clock works—invented—Chauncey Jerome—Bristol, Conn.
Coal—anthracite coal—used in smelting iron ore—Mauch Chunk, Pa.
College—city college—authorized—Charleston, S.C.
Education—state board of education—Massachusetts—established—April 30
Fluorspar—commercial mining—Trumbull, Conn.
Locomotive Steam Whistle—used—"The Sandusky"—Oct. 6
Musical Instruction—music instruction (public schools)—Hawes School—South Boston, Mass.—Nov.
Periodical—magazine for the blind—*Student's Magazine*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
Physiological Society—physiological society—American Physiological Society—organized—Boston, Mass.—Feb. 11
Piano—piano frame of iron—Jonas Chickering—Boston, Mass.
Rubber—rubber patent—of importance—Charles Goodyear—New York City—June 17
Silk—silk power loom—patented—William Crompton—Taunton, Mass.—Nov. 25

Telegraph—telegraphic communication system in which dots and dashes represented letters—invented—Alfred Vail—Morristown, N.J.—Sept.
Thresher—threshing machine to employ steam—patented—Dec. 29
Trademark Lawsuit—Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts
Vice President—vice president elected by the Senate—R. M. Johnson—Feb. 8

1838

Astronomical Observations Book—J. M. Gilliss—*Astronomical Observations*—published—Washington, D.C.
Brake—railroad brake patent—E. Morris—Bloomfield, N.Y.—Sept. 19
Bridge—wooden railroad bridge of a purely truss type—built—Alberton, Md.
Caster—for furniture—patented—Blake—New Haven, Conn.—June 30
Clock—watch made by machinery—marketed—James and Henry Pitkin
College—city college—opened—Charleston, S.C.—April 1
Expedition—scientific expedition fitted out by the United States Government—started—Hampton Roads, Va.—Aug. 18
Free Lunch—Pierre Maspero—New Orleans, La.
History Instruction—ancient and modern history chair—Harvard College—Cambridge, Mass.
Music—music convention—Boston, Mass.—Aug. 16-25
Patent—patent re-issue—Julius Hatch—Great Bend, Pa.—Jan. 9
Phrenology Magazine—*American Phrenological Journal*—published—Nathan Allen—Philadelphia, Pa.—Oct.
Prohibition—prohibition state—legislation enacted—Tennessee—Jan. 26
School—model school—opened—Lafayette College—Easton, Pa.—Oct. 31
Ship—steamboat service (regular) across the Atlantic—arrived New York City—April 23
Silk—silk dyers—Gurleyville, Conn.
Silver Mine—discovered—Lexington, N.C.
Steam Shovel—invented—Wm. S. Otis—Philadelphia, Pa.
Steamboat Inspection Service (U.S.)—established—July 7
Sugar—sugar beets—Northampton Beet Sugar Company—erected—Northampton, Mass.
Sunday School—Jewish Sunday School—organized—Hebrew Sunday School Society—Philadelphia, Pa.—March 4
Telegraph—telegraphic communication system in which dots and dashes represented letters—message sent—Jan. 8
Tool Factory—established—Nashua, N.H.—John H. Gage
Workman's Compensation—workman's compensation lawsuit—South Carolina—July

1839

Animals—horse (Percheron horse) importation—Moorestown, N.J.
Anti-Slavery Party—convention—Warsaw, N.Y.—Nov. 13
Baseball Game—baseball—Abner Doubleday—Cooperstown, N.Y.
Building—building with a high steeple—commenced—New York City—Oct. 17
Cotton Twine Factory—Sloatsburg, N.Y.
Dental Book—dental textbook—*The Dental Art*—published—Baltimore, Md.
Dental Magazine—dental journal—*American Journal of Dental Science*—published—New York City—July
Dental School—dental college—Baltimore College of Dental Surgery—organized—Baltimore, Md.
Electrotype—produced—New York City
Envelope Manufacturer—Mr. Pierson—New York City
Express Service—organized—W. F. Harneden—Boston, Mass.—Feb. 23
Fraternity (Greek Letter)—fraternity house—Kappa Alpha Society—Williams College—Williamstown, Mass.—founded—Oct. 29
Fraternity (Greek Letter)—fraternity west of the Allegheny Mountains—Beta Theta Pi—Miami University—Oxford, Ohio—founded—Aug. 8
Iron—iron blast furnace—anthracite coal—Pottsville, Pa.—furnace blown—Oct. 19
Law Dictionary (American)—John Bouvier—*A Law Dictionary*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
Military School—state military school—Virginia Military Institute—Lexington, Va.—established—March 29
Normal School—normal school (state)—Normal School—Lexington, Va.—opened—July 3
Photograph—celestial photograph—of the moon—J. W. Draper—New York City—Dec. 18
Photograph—daguerrotype—Robert Cornelius—Philadelphia, Pa.—Nov
Photograph—photograph taken in America—S. F. B. Morse—New York City
Political Convention—unit rule—adopted—Harrisburg, Pa.—Dec. 4
Printing Press—printing press operated by electricity—used—Thomas Davenport—New York City
Ship—iron vessel built of American iron—"De Rosset"—built—Baltimore, Md.
Statistical Society—of importance—American Statistical Association—Boston, Mass.—organized—Nov. 27
Steam Shovel—patented—William S. Otis—Philadelphia, Pa.—Feb. 24
Teachers' Institute—Hartford, Conn.—Oct.

1840

Beer—lager beer—manufactured—John Wagner—Philadelphia, Pa.
Bowling Tournament—bowling match—New York City—Jan. 1
Bridge—cast iron girder bridge—Erie Canal

Bridge—timber trestle pier lattice construction—commenced—Shuman's Station, Pa.—June
Chiropodist—Nehemiah Kenison—Boston, Mass.
Dental School—dental college—Baltimore College of Dental Surgery—Baltimore, Md.—incorporated—Feb. 1
Dental Society—dental society of importance—American Society of Dental Surgeons—organized—New York City—Aug. 18
Drydock—timber drydock—erected—Buffalo, N.Y.
Graphite—commercial production—Ticonderoga, N.Y.
Gutta Percha—imported—New York City
Library—library building separate (university)—Columbia, S.C.—completed—May 6
Medical Clinic—college medical clinic—established—Dr. Willard Parker—New York City
Money—paper money issued by the American Indians—Oregon
Nut and Bolt Factory—Marion, Conn.
Periodical—electrical journal—*The Electro-Magnetic and Mechanics Intelligencer*—published—New York City—Jan. 18
Photographic Pamphlet—published—Boston, Mass.
Photographic Patent—Alexander S. Wolcott—New York City—May 8
Play—aquatic play—"The Pirates Signal"—presented—New York City—July 4
Political Convention—national committee of a political organization—formed—Baltimore, Md.—May 22
Pump—independent single direct-acting steam power pump—invented—H. R. Worthington—New York City
Radio Impulse Transmission (Wireless)—Joseph Henry—Princeton, N.J.—Dec.
Second Advent Believers (General Conference)—Boston, Mass.—Oct. 14-15
Seeding Machine (Practical)—patented—Joseph Gibbons—Adrian, Mich.—Aug. 25
Treasury Department of the United States—sub-treasury act—July 4
Wire—brass wire—manufactured—Edwin Hodges—West Torrington, Conn.

1841

Advertising Agency—V. B. Palmer—Philadelphia, Pa.
Anaesthesia—anaesthetic (general)—used—Dr. C. W. Long—Jefferson, Ga.
Botanist—prominent landscape gardener—A. J. Downing
Brick—fire brick to withstand high heat—Mount Savage, Md.
Bridge—tubular plate girder bridge—James Millholland
Business—commercial rating agency—Mercantile Agency—New York City—established—Aug. 1
Carpet Loom—carpet power loom to weave ingrain carpets—Lowell Manufacturing Company—Lowell, Mass.
Cornstarch—cornstarch patent—O. Jones—March 22

Dental Book—orthodontia treatise—Dr. Solyman Brown—published—New York City
Dental Legislation—legislation (state) regarding dental surgery—enacted—Alabama—Dec. 31
Detective Story—to achieve popularity—Edgar Allan Poe—*Murders in the Rue Morgue*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.—April
Elastic Webbing—produced—Middletown, Conn.
Fire Engine—steam fire engine—tested—P. R. Hodge—New York City—March 27
Geodetic Survey—completed—Simeon Borden
Heating System—heating system—(steam)—installed—New York City
Immigration—Japanese to enter the United States—Nakahama Manjiro—Fairhaven, Mass.
Newspaper Syndicate—syndication of newspaper material—Moses Yale Beach—New York City—Dec. 7
Normal School—normal school instruction course by a university—Middletown, Conn.—Dec. 1
Pin—machine “for sticking pins into paper”—patented—Samuel Slocum—Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—Sept. 30
President—president to die in Washington, D.C.—William Henry Harrison—April 4
President—president whose grandson became President—William Henry Harrison—served—March 4
Senator (U.S.)—senator to receive a mileage allowance for a trip which he did not make—George Evans—March 4
Ship—iron vessel built for the United States Navy—“Michigan”—authorized—Sept. 9
Ship—steamboat engine built in America for a screw-propelled vessel—installed—“Vandalia”—launched—Dec. 1
Torpedo—underwater torpedo operated by electric current—invented—Samuel Colt—Hartford, Conn.
Tube—collapsible tube—patented—John Rand
Typesetting Machine—typesetting machine patent—June 22
Venetian Blinds—Venetian blind patent—John Hampson—New Orleans, La.—Aug. 21
Vice President of the United States—vice president to become president automatically—John Tyler—April 6
Wire—wire rope factory—erected—J. A. Roebing—Saxonburg, Pa.

1842

Bridge—wire suspension bridge for general traffic—Schuylkill River—Jan. 2
Business School—business school—Eastman Commercial College—Rochester, N.Y.
Cable—cable—laid—S. F. B. Morse—New York Harbor
Child Labor Law—child labor law regulating hours of employment—Massachusetts—March 3
Coast Guard (U.S.)—Coast Guard Commandant—appointed—Feb. 1

College—university on the Pacific coast—organized—Salem, Ore.—Feb. 1
Cornstarch—starch made commercially from Indian corn—Thomas Kingsford—Jersey City, N.J.
Credit Protective Group—formed—New York City
Elevator—grain elevator operated by steam—Robert Dunbar—Buffalo, N.Y.
Gold—gold discovered in California—San Fernando Mission
Insurance—mutual life insurance company to operate—Mutual Life Insurance Co.—New York City—chartered—April 12
Iron—hammered iron—Great Egg Harbor River, N.J.
Minstrel Show Troupe—performances—New York City
Narcotic—narcotic tariff—enacted—August 30
Naval Officer—naval officer condemned for mutiny—hanged—Dec. 1
Navy—Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—authorized—Aug. 31
Nut and Bolt Machine—patented—Micah Rugg—Aug. 31
Patent—design patent—Georges Bruce—New York City—Nov. 9
Periodical—illustrated weekly—*Brother Jonathan*—published—New York City—Jan. 1
Postage Stamp—adhesive stamps—issued—City Despatch Post—New York City—Feb. 15
Road—overland wagon road across the Rocky Mountains—Oregon Trail
Rubber—rubber shoe manufacturer—Leverett Candee—Hampden, Conn.
Sewing Machine—sewing machine patent—John James Greenough—Washington, D.C.—Feb. 21
State—state to repudiate a debt—Mississippi
Tariff—tariff to prevent the importation of obscene literature and pictures—enacted—August 30
Volcano—eruption—reported—Nov. 22

1843

Almanac—patent medicine almanac—published—Batavia, N.Y.
Book Index—published—New York City
Church—floating church—New York City
Colonial Government—government on the Pacific coast—Oregon—May 2
Diplomatic Service—consul to California—Thomas O. Larkin—appointed—May 1
Governor—Catholic governor—Edward Kavanagh—Maine—March 7
Incubator (Eggs) Patent—N. E. Guerin—New York City—March 30
Musician—orchestra leader to conduct without using a baton—George James Webb—Boston, Mass.
Paper—manila paper—patented—Hollingsworth—South Braintree, Mass.—Dec. 4
Ship—frigate (American-built steam-driven)—“Missouri”—left Norfolk, Va.—Aug. 5
Ship—iron vessel built for the United States Navy—“Michigan”—launched—Dec. 5

Ship—naval vessel of the United States to sail around the Cape of Good Hope to the west coast of the United States—"Constellation"—returned—Monterey Bay, Calif.—Sept. 15
Ship—warship with propelling machinery below the waterline—"Princeton"—launched—Dec. 10
Telegraph—telegraph appropriation (federal)—enacted—March 3
Typewriter—typewriter that actually typed—patented—Charles Thurber—Norwich, Conn.—Aug. 26

1844

Anaesthesia—anaesthetic in dentistry—Dr. Horace Wells—Hartford, Conn.—Dec. 11
Book Review Editor—S. M. F. Ossoli—New York City—Dec.
College—masonic college—opened—Philadelphia, Mo.—May 12
Credit Report Book—prepared—Sheldon P. Church—New York City
Game Protection Society—wildlife protection society—New York Sportsmen's Club—formed—New York City—May 20
Gas Engine—patented—Stuart Perry—New York City—May 25
Glass—stained figure glass—installed—Pelham Manor, N.Y.
Heating System—New York City
Iron—iron patent—S. Broadmeadow—Woodbridge, N.J.—Jan. 6
Lens—achromatic lenses—Cambridgeport, Mass.—Alvan Clark
Naval Officer—captain in the U.S. Navy who was Jewish—Uriah Phillips Levy—March 29
Pharmacy Professor—pharmacy professorship—Maryland College of Pharmacy—Baltimore, Md.—appointed—April 24
Photograph—news photographs of distinction—studio opened—Mathew Brady—New York City
President—president married while in office—John Tyler—New York City—June 25
President—president who was a "dark horse" candidate—James Knox Polk—nominated—May 29
Printing Press—cylinder and flat bed combination printing press—manufactured—R. Hoe & Co.—New York City
Printing Press—printing press for polychromatic printing—patented—T. F. Adams—Sept. 17
Pump—independent single direct-acting steam power pump—patented—H. R. Worthington—July 24
Railroad Track—railroad rails of iron—rolled—Allegany County, Md.
Rowing—college to feature rowing—Yale—New Haven, Conn.
Rubber—vulcanized rubber—patented—Charles Goodyear—New York City—June 15
Seventh Day Adventist Church—Washington Center, N.H.

Ship—iron steamship built for transatlantic service—"Bangor"—launched—Wilmington, Del.
Telegram—news dispatch telegram—Washington, D.C. to Baltimore, Md.—May 25
Telegram—telegram inaugurating commercial service—Washington, D.C. to Baltimore, Md.—May 24
Telegraph—telegraph station—opened—Washington, D.C.
Turbine—turbine successfully operated by water—U. A. Boyden—Lowell, Mass.
Yacht Club—New York Yacht Club—organized—New York City—July 30

1845

Adhesive and Medicated Plaster—adhesive and medicated plaster patent—Jersey City, N.J.—March 26
Anaesthesia—ether administered in childbirth—Dr. C. W. Long—Jefferson, Ga.—Dec. 27
Baseball Rules—baseball rule code—adopted—Knickerbocker Club—Hoboken, N.J.—Sept. 23
Baseball Team—organized—New York City—Sept. 23
Bridge—iron truss bridge—Pottstown, Pa.
Bridge—wire cable suspension aqueduct bridge—Pittsburgh, Pa.—completed—May
Building—building heated by steam—Eastern Hotel—Boston, Mass.
Building—monolithic concrete building—built—Milton, Wis.
Cable—submarine telegraph cable—that was practical—Ezra Cornell—New York Harbor
Cutlery Factory—Lakeville, Conn.
Election—election day—uniformly observed—Jan. 23
Labor—labor congress (national)—New York City—Oct. 12
Law Book—law compilation of United States laws—authorized—March 3
Lawyer—Negro lawyer regularly admitted to the bar—Macon B. Allen—Worcester, Mass.—May 3
Lifeboat—lifeboat (corrugated)—patented—Joseph Francis—New York City—March 26
Military School—church military school—founded—Catonsville, Md.
Musician—musician (native-born American) to achieve European fame—L. M. Gottschalk—appeared at Paris, France
Naval Academy—naval academy (U.S.)—Naval School—officially opened—Oct. 10
Nickel and Cobalt Refinery—established—Mine La Motte, Mo.—James Curtis Booth
Oilcloth Factory—erected—Ezekiel Bailey—Winthrop, Me.
Opera—opera by an American composer (important)—"Leonora"—performed—Philadelphia, Pa.—June 4
Photograph—photograph to win world fame—daguerrotype—Niagara Falls, N.Y.—July
Postal Service—ocean mail contracts—authorized—March 3

Prison—prison matrons—appointed—New York City
Senator (U.S.)—Jewish senator—David Levy Yulee—Florida—served—July 1
Shipping—ship subsidy—authorized—March 3
Soap—soap powder in packages—B. T. Bab-bitt
Spring Manufacturer—E. L. Dunbar—Bristol, Conn.—factory opened
Tile—wall and floor tiles—manufactured—Abraham Miller—Philadelphia, Pa.
Veto (Presidential)—legislation passed over a President's veto—March 3
Yacht Race—regatta—of importance—New York City—July 16

1846

Anaesthesia—painless surgery demonstration—W. T. G. Morton—Boston, Mass.—Oct 16
Astronomy Magazine—*Sidercal Messenger*—published—Cincinnati, Ohio—July
Baking Soda—manufactured—New York City
Building—building with a high steeple—Trinity Church—New York City—dedicated—May 21
Capital Punishment—death penalty was first abolished—Michigan—May 4
Cellulose Nitrate Patent—Dec. 5
Chemistry Professor—professorship of applied chemistry—Benj. Silliman—New Haven, Conn.
College—college to grant women absolutely equal rights with men—Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio—founded—Oct. 20
Electrotype—electrotype manufacturing—John W. Wilcox—Boston, Mass.
Factory—steam-heated factory—built—Burlington, Vt
Gingham Factory—opened—E. B. Bigelow—Clinton, Mass.
Herd Book—published—Buffalo, N.Y.
Leg (artificial) patent—Benj. F. Palmer—Meredith, N.H.—Nov 4
Medical Book—bronchitis treatise—Dr. Horace Green—published—New York City
Newspaper—newspaper published on the Pacific Coast—*Oregon Spectator*—Oregon City, Ore.—Feb. 5
Printing Press—rotary type printing press—used—*Ledger*—Philadelphia, Pa.
Prison—military prison of the United States—commenced—Fort Jefferson, Fla.
Railroad—international railroad—from Portland, Me.—construction—July 4
Road—plank road—completed—Syracuse, N.Y.—July 18
School—school to operate on the one-class-to-a-room basis—established—Quincy, Mass.
Steel—cast steel for plows—manufactured—William Woods—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Supreme Court Decision—Supreme Court decision of a state boundary suit—Justice R. B. Taney
Tattoo—tattoo shop—Martin Hildebrandt—New York City

Telegraph—telegraph company—Magnetic Telegraph Company—first meeting—Jan. 14
Telegraph—telegraph ticker to print letters of the alphabet—patented—R. E. House—New York City—April 18
Treasury Department of the United States—sub-treasury authorized—Aug. 4
War (Mexican)—Mexican war shots—April 25
Warehouse—warehouse legislation—enacted—Aug. 6
Woman—woman telegrapher—Sarah G. Bagley—Lowell, Mass.—Feb. 21

1847

Army Insignia—chevrons—authorized
Bread—from unbolted flour—introduced—Sylvester Graham
Bronze Statue (full length)—Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass.—Ball Hughes
Capital Punishment—death penalty—first abolished—Michigan—effective—March 1
Car—railroad coach—placed in service—Boston, Mass.—May 19
Chinese Students—arrived—New York City—April 12
Fertilizer (artificial)—developed—J. J. Mapes—Newark, N. J.
Insurance—health insurance company—Massachusetts Health Insurance Company—organized—Boston, Mass.—April 21
Labor Law—ten-hour day law—New Hampshire—July 9
Lighthouse—iron pile lighthouse built—Minot's Ledge, Mass.
Medical Instruction—pathology chair—established—Harvard University—Cambridge, Mass.
Medical Society—medical society (national)—of permanence—American Medical Association—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.—May 5
Plow—plow for pulverizing the soil—patented—George Page—Washington, D.C.—August 7
Postage Stamp—postage stamps issued by the Post Office Department—authorized—March 3
Printing Press—rotary type printing press—patented—July 24
Prison—reformatory for boys (state)—Westborough, Mass.—authorized—April 9
Railroad Guide—*United States Railroad and Ocean Steam Navigation Guide*—published—New York City
Rubber—rubber tire patent—R. W. Thomson—May 8
Ship—steamship passenger line between United States ports and Europe to fly the American flag—Ocean Steam and Navigation Company—New York City—service—June 1
Silver Plating Factory (successful)—Rogers Brothers—Hartford, Conn.
Surgical Operation—skin grafting—Dr. F. H. Hamilton—Buffalo, N.Y.

Swedish Magazine—*Skandinavia*—published—
New York City—Jan. 15
Vacation Fund—established—Rev. W. A.
Muhlenberg—New York City

1848

Adhesive and Medicated Plaster—announced—
—Dr. J. P. Maynard—Dedham, Mass.
Arts and Science Society—woman elected to
the American Academy of Arts and Sci-
ences—Maria Mitchell—May 30
Baby Carriage—manufactured—Charles Bur-
ton—New York City
Bloomers—introduced—Seneca Falls, N.Y.—
July 19
Building—building constructed wholly of
cast iron—James Bogardus—New York
City
Cable—submarine telegraph cable to be in-
sulated with gutta percha—Brooklyn, N.Y.—
May
Chewing Gum—manufactured—Bangor, Me.
Child Labor Law—child labor law restricting
the age of the worker—enacted—Pennsyl-
vania—March 28
Dental Chair—patented—M. W. Hanchett—
Syracuse, N.Y.—Aug. 15
Engineering Society—of importance—Boston
Society of Civil Engineers—Boston, Mass.—
organized—April 26
Feeble-Minded School—Massachusetts School
for the Idiotic—Boston, Mass.—opened—
Oct. 1
Free Soil Party—National Free Soil Con-
vention—organized—Buffalo, N.Y.—Aug.
9-10
Gas—gas light in the White House—Wash-
ington, D.C.—Dec. 29
Gold—gold discovered in California—Mar-
shall discovery—Coloma, Calif.—Jan. 24
Ice Cream Freezer—patented—W. G. Young
—Baltimore, Md.—May 30
Immigration—Chinese immigrants—arrived
—San Francisco, Calif.
Macaroni Factory—Antoine Zerega—Brook-
lyn, N.Y.
Medical School—homeopathic college—Hom-
eopathic Medical College—Philadelphia,
Pa.—incorporated—April 8
Medical School—woman's medical school—
Boston Female Medical School—Boston,
Mass.—organized—Nov. 1
Medical Society—woman's medical society—
organized—Boston, Mass.
Monument—monument to George Washing-
ton (national)—cornerstone laid—July 4
Periodical—comic weekly—*John Donkey*—
published—Philadelphia, Pa.—Jan. 1
Periodical Index—published—W. F. Poole—
New York City
Political Convention—national committee of
a political organization—Baltimore, Md.—
May 22-26
Pure Food Law—pure food and drug legis-
lation (national)—enacted—June 26
Railroad—railroad to run west, out of Chi-
cago—Chicago and North Western Rail-
road—Oct. 25

Science Association—scientific society na-
tional organization—American Association
for the Advancement of Science—organ-
ized—Philadelphia, Pa.—Sept. 20
Senator (U.S.)—father and son senators at
the same session—Henry Dodge and Au-
gustus Caesar Dodge—Dec. 7
Ship—steamboat service (regular) to Cali-
fornia via Cape Horn—left—New York
City—Oct. 6
Shirt Factory—O. F. Winchester—Boston,
Mass.
Spiritualist—J. D. Fox—Hydeville, N.Y.
Water Conduit—drinking water conduit—
built—Boston, Mass.
Woman Suffrage—convention of women ad-
vocating woman suffrage—Seneca Falls,
N.Y.—July 19-20

1849

Army Officer—chaplain (Catholic) of the
U. S. Army—served—Sept. 28
Business Economics Course—University of
Louisiana—New Orleans, La.
Clock—watch maker—American Horologe
Company—Roxbury, Mass.—formed
Degrees—doctor of music degree—conferred
—Georgetown University—Washington,
D.C.—July 24
Drill—percussion rock drill—patented—J. J.
Couch—March 27
Envelope—envelope machine patent—J. K.
Park—New York City—Jan. 23
Gas Mask—patented—L. P. Hasler—Louis-
ville, Ky.—June 12
Interior Department Secretary (U.S.)—
Thomas Ewing—appointed—March 8
Library Law—enacted by a state—New
Hampshire—July 7
Melodeon Patent—C. Austin—Concord, N.H.—
June 19
Money—double eagle coinage—authorized—
March 3
Music—chamber music organization—Men-
delssohn Quintette Club—Boston, Mass.—
concert—Dec. 14
Music—saengerfest—Cincinnati, Ohio
Ordnance—cannon (breech loading)—pat-
ented—Benjamin Chambers—July 31
Physician—woman physician—Dr. Elizabeth
Blackwell—graduated—Geneva, N.Y.—Jan.
23
Pin—safety pin—patented—Walter Hunt—
New York City—April 10
Poultry Show—Boston, Mass.—Nov. 15-16
President—president who had received a
patent—Abraham Lincoln—May 22
Railroad Excursion—railroad excursion rates
—Boston, Mass.
Ship—steamboat service (regular) to Cali-
fornia via Cape Horn—from New York
City—arrived—San Francisco, Calif.—Feb.
18
Silk—silk thread placed on spools—M. Hem-
inway
Tattoo—tattooed man—James F. O'Connell
—exhibited
Wire Gage—wire gage—developed—I. Wash-
burn—Worcester, Mass.

1850

Adding Machine—adding machine to employ depressible keys—patented—Du Bois D. Parmelee—New Paltz, N.Y.—Feb. 5
Birds—sparrows—imported—Brooklyn, N.Y.
Car—private railroad car—used—Jenny Lind
Catholic Bishop—native bishops of the south—ordained—Mobile, Ala.—Aug. 15
Clock—watch (eight day)—manufactured—A. L. Dennison—Roxbury, Mass.
Cork Manufacturer—William King—Brooklyn, N.Y.
Desk—with roll top—invented—Abner Cutler—Buffalo, N.Y.
Elevator—platform elevator—installed—Henry Waterman—New York City
Gas Mask—gas mask with a self-contained breathing apparatus—patented—Benj. J. Lane—Cambridge, Mass.—July 2
Hat—derby hat—manufactured—South Norwalk, Conn.
History Instruction—American history chair established—University of Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, Pa.
Hospital—homeopathic hospital—Homeopathic Hospital of Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, Pa.—incorporated—Sept. 20
Lighthouse—iron pile lighthouse—operated—Minot's Ledge, Mass.—Jan. 1
Magic Lantern Slides (glass plate)—patented—F. Langenheim—Philadelphia, Pa.—Nov. 19
Mint (U.S.)—private mint authorized by the United States Government—Moffat Assay Office—Mt. Ophir, Calif.
Money—double eagle coinage—double eagles coined
Museum—college museum—Charleston Museum—Charleston, S.C.—F. H. Holmes—elected curator—Dec. 28
Newspaper—German daily newspaper—*New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*—published—New York City—Jan. 26
Photograph—photograph of a star—excluding the sun—Vega—Cambridge, Mass.—July 17
State—state admitted to the Union on the Pacific coast—California—Sept. 9
Telegraph—telegraph convention (national)—New York City—July 17
Ticket Speculators—New York City—Sept.
Wire—piano wire—manufactured—Ichabod Washburn—Worcester, Mass.
Woman Suffrage—convention (national) of women advocating woman suffrage—National Woman's Rights Convention—Worcester, Mass.—Oct. 23-24

1851

Aviation—**Airship**—airship bombing—suggested—John Wise
Brass and Copper Seamless Tubes—manufactured—Somerville, Mass.
Brass Spinning—H. W. Hayden—Waterbury, Conn.—Dec. 16
Cemetery—national cemeteries—Mexico City National Cemetery

Cheese Factory—cheese factory of consequence—Rome, N.Y.
Deaf Students Magazine—magazine for deaf students—*Deaf Mute Casket*—published—Raleigh, N.C.
Eyes—artificial eyes—manufactured—Pierre Gougelman—New York City
Fire Alarm System (electric)—tested—Boston, Mass.
Hat—soft felt hats for women—introduced—J. N. Genin—New York City
Ice Cream—ice cream wholesale dealer—Jacob Fussell—Baltimore, Md.
Insurance—insurance board (state)—established—New Hampshire—July 1
Laundry—commercial power laundry—Oakland, Calif.
Lock (clock)—patented—Linus Yale, Newport, N.Y.—May 6
Locomotive—electric locomotive—trial trip—Washington, D.C. to Bladensburg, Md.—April 29
Medal—medal awarded to an American food producer—Gail Borden
Methodist Episcopal Church—Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church—organized—Cambridge, Wis.—April
Milk—condensed milk (commercial)—produced—Gail Borden—Brooklyn, N.Y.
Money—silver coins—three-cent piece authorized
Nail Machine (Wire)—used—New York City
Newspaper—French daily newspaper (successful)—*Courrier des Etats Unis*—published—New York City—June 10
Postage Stamp—postage stamp depicting the American eagle—issued—Nov. 17
Refrigerator—mechanical refrigerator patent—Dr. John Gorrie—Apalachicola, Fla.—May 6
Sewing Machine—sewing machine equipped with the rocking treadle or double treadle—patented—I. M. Singer—New York City—Aug. 12
Sewing Machine—sewing machine manufacturer—I. M. Singer—Boston, Mass.
Telegraph—telegraph in railroading—used—Goshen, N.Y.—Sept. 22
Telescope—telescope patent—Alvan Clark—Cambridge, Mass.—Nov. 11
Travelers Aid—instituted—St. Louis, Mo.
Woman's Club—woman's secret society—Adelphian Society—organized—Wesleyan College—Macon, Ga.—May 15
Yacht Race—yacht race (international)—Aug. 22
Young Men's Christian Association—organized—Boston, Mass.—Dec. 29

1852

Bathhouse—public bath and washhouse—New York City
Blanket—horseblankets—manufactured
Boat Race—intercollegiate boat race—Centre Harbor, N.H.—Aug. 3
Cartoon—"Uncle Sam" cartoon published—New York City—March 13

- College**—college to grant women absolutely equal rights with men — non-sectarian — Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio—chartered—May 14
- College**—educational institution exclusively for women—to grant degrees—Elmira, N.Y.
- College**—woman college professor—R. M. Pennell—Yellow Springs, Ohio—Sept.
- Deaf—Church Service**—church services for the deaf—Rev. T. Gallaudet—New York City—Oct. 3
- Education**—compulsory school attendance law (state)—enacted—Massachusetts—May 18
- Engineering Society**—civil engineering national society—American Society of Civil Engineers—founded—New York City—Nov. 5
- Factory**—steam-heated factory—sold at auction—Burlington, Vt.
- Fire Engine**—fire engine that was practical —invented—Cincinnati, Ohio
- Hospital**—Jewish hospital—Mount Sinai Hospital—New York City—incorporated
- Insurance Magazine**—*Tuckett's Monthly Insurance Journal*
- Labor Law**—labor law regulating the working hours of women—enacted—Ohio—March 29
- Medical School**—women's medical school to remain non-coeducational—Women's Medical College—Philadelphia, Pa.—first class graduated
- Money**—fifty-dollar gold pieces —minted —Moffat Assay Office—Mt. Ophir, Calif.
- Pharmacy Society**—American Pharmaceutical Association—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.—Oct. 6
- Play**—Chinese theatrical performance—San Francisco, Calif.—Oct. 18
- Postage Stamp**—stamped envelopes (U.S.)—authorized—Aug. 31
- Railroad**—railroad to run west of the Mississippi River—Pacific Railroad—tracks laid—Dec.
- Shoe Pegging Machine**—operated—C. D. Bigelow—New York City
- Sprinkler**—sprinkler—perforated pipe system —J. B. Francis—Lowell, Mass.
- Suture**—silver wire suture —report —Dr. James Marion Sims
- Temperance Society**—women's temperance society (state)—New York Women's State Temperance Society—founded—Rochester, N.Y.—April 20
- Theater**—Chinese theater—"Celestial John"—opened—San Francisco, Calif.—Dec. 23
- Theater**—showboat of importance—"Floating Palace"—Mississippi River
- Whaling**—whale killing machine (electric)—patented—March 30
- Bank**—trust company—United States Trust Company—New York City—incorporated —April 12
- Brick—terra cotta**—manufactured —New York City
- Coal Oil Factory**—to manufacture coal oil from coal tar—Waltham, Mass.
- College**—college to grant women absolutely equal rights with men — non-sectarian — Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio—opened—Oct. 5
- College Literary Society**—college literary society (coeducational)—founded—Antioch College—Yellow Springs, Ohio
- Didactics Course**—didactics course in a college—Antioch College—Yellow Springs, Ohio—Oct. 5
- Elevator**—elevator with safety devices—made—Elisha Graves Otis—New York City
- Envelope**—envelope folding machine—patented—Dr. R. L. Hawes—Worcester, Mass.—Jan. 21
- Expedition**—arctic expedition—Elisha Kent Kane—left—New York City—May 31
- Fair**—industrial exposition—New York City —opened—July 14
- Fire Department**—fire department to be paid a salary—established—Cincinnati, Ohio—April 1
- Fire Engine**—fire engine that was practical —tested—Cincinnati, Ohio—Jan. 1
- Glass**—plate glass—manufactured—James N. Richmond—Cheshire, Mass.
- Horse Show**—Upperville, Va.
- Hospital**—woman's infirmary staffed by women physicians—New York Infirmary for Women and Children—incorporated—Dec. 13
- Hygiene Instruction**—physiology and hygiene courses—at college—Antioch College—Yellow Springs, Ohio—Oct. 5
- Librarians' Convention**—New York City—Sept. 15-17
- Mechanics Textbook**—*The Elements of Analytical Mechanics*—published—New York City
- Medical School**—medical summer school—Medical College of South Carolina—Columbia, S.C.
- Money**—gold coinage —three-dollar gold pieces authorized—Feb. 21
- Monument**—bronze equestrian statue—Andrew Jackson statue unveiled—Washington, D.C.—Jan. 8
- Postage Stamp**—stamped envelopes (U.S.)—issued—June
- Pottery**—pottery to make sanitary ware—founded—Trenton, N.J.
- Railroad**—railroad merger—of importance—New York Central Railroad Company—May 17
- Railroad Station**—railroad station (union passenger)—Union Station—Indianapolis, Ind.—opened—Sept. 20
- Trade Association**—American Brass Association—organized
- Truancy legislation (state)**—enacted—New York—April 12

Assay Office Building (Federal)—authorized —March 3

Bank—clearing house — organized — New York City—Aug. 23

Vice President of the United States—vice president sworn in on foreign soil—W. R. de Vane King—Havana, Cuba—March 4
Village Improvement Society—Laurel Hill Association—Stockbridge, Mass.—organized—Aug. 24
Water Cures—introduced—R. T. Trall—New York City—Nov. 1
Woman—woman ordained a minister—Rev. A. B. Blackwell—South Butler, N.Y.—Sept. 15
Young Men's Christian Association—Young Men's Christian Association (for Negro members)—organized—Washington, D.C.
Zinc—zinc commercial production—Bethlehem, Pa.—mill erected—Oct. 13

1854

Accordion Patent—Anthony Faas—Jan. 13
Agricultural School—agricultural college (state)—authorized—Pennsylvania—April 13
Alfalfa—introduced—California
American Party—organized
Assay Office Building (Federal)—erected—New York City
Baby Show—Springfield, Ohio—Oct. 5
Billiard Match—of importance—Syracuse, N.Y.—May 13
Blanket—blanket factory—Burleigh Blanket Mills—So. Berwick, Me.
Book—book (pamphlet) on vellum—published—Cambridge, Mass.
Bridge—railway bridge across the Mississippi River—Rock Island, Ill.—completed
Bridge—railway suspension bridge—completed—Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Building—building in which wrought iron beams were used—New York City
Car—air conditioned car
Chair—folding theater chair—patented—A. H. Allen—Boston, Mass.—Dec. 5
Chinese Students—college graduate—Yung Wing—Yale Univ.—New Haven, Conn.
Collar—paper collar—patented—Walter Hunt—New York City—July 25
College—Negro university—Chester County, Pa.—chartered—April 29
Cricket Club—cricket club to own its own clubhouse—Germantown, Pa.
Entomologist—federal entomologist—Townsend Glover—commissioned—June 14
Entomologist—state entomologist—Asa Fitch—appointed—New York—May 4
Gazetteer—gazetteer of the world—*Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
Hospital—children's hospital—Nursery and Child's Hospital—established—New York City
Hospital—inebriates asylum—United States Inebriate Asylum—founded—Binghamton, N.Y.—May 15
Immigration—Chinese labor immigration—William Kelly—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Manual Training—industrial school for girls—organized—Lancaster, Mass.

Oil—oil company—Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company—incorporated—Dec. 30
Ordnance—cannon (steel, breech loading, rifled)—J. R. Haskell
Ordnance—metal cartridge—patented—D. B. Wesson—Springfield, Mass.—Aug. 8
Paper—wood-pulp and rag paper—manufactured—William Orr—Troy, N.Y.
Paper—wood-pulp paper—of basswood—exhibited—Buffalo, N.Y.—Dec. 26
Park—park land—purchased—Worcester, Mass.—March 20
Physician—Negro doctor to become a member of a medical association—Dr. J. V. De Grasse—Massachusetts Medical Society
Publishing Society—Seventy-Six Society—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.—Sept. 5
Republican Party—Republican Party meeting (local)—Feb. 22
Sewing Machine—sewing machine to manufacture buttonholes—patented—Charles Miller—St. Louis, Mo.—March 7
Sewing Machine—sewing machine to sew curving seams—patented—A. B. Wilson—Watertown, Conn.—Dec. 19
Ship—turreted frigate in the U.S. Navy—authorized—April 6
Sleeping Car—sleeping car patent—Henry B. Myer—Buffalo, N.Y.—Sept. 19
Sociology Treatise—Henry Hughes—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
Stereotype—curved stereotype plate—cast—Charles Craske—New York City
Street Cleaning Machine—used—Philadelphia, Pa.—Dec. 15

1855

Agricultural School—agricultural college (state)—Michigan State Agricultural College—Lansing, Mich.—opened—Feb. 12
American Party—national convention—Philadelphia, Pa.—June 5
Billiard Match—billiard three-ball match on a six-by-twelve carom table—San Francisco, Calif.—April 30
Bohemian American Church—opened—St. Louis, Mo.—April 20
Book Trade Magazine—successful book trade magazine—published—New York City—Sept. 1
Calliope—patented—Joshua C. Stoddard—Worcester, Mass.—Oct. 9
Carpeting (Velvet)—manufactured—John Johnson—Newark, N.J.
Congressman (U.S.)—Congressman (brothers) to serve simultaneously—Washburn brothers—March 4
Court—court of claims—established—Feb. 24
Dentist—woman dentist—Dr. E. R. Jones—Danielson, Conn.
Dentistry—gold used for the filling of dental cavities
Dictionary—phonetic dictionary—published—Cincinnati, Ohio
Health Board—health board (state) to regulate quarantine
Hospital—Jewish hospital—Mount Sinai Hospital—New York City—received patients—June 5

Hospital—woman's hospital—Woman's Hospital—New York City—opened—May 4
Jews—Jewish Rabbinical Conference—Cleveland, Ohio—Oct. 17,
Lighthouse—lighted beacon on the Pacific coast—San Diego, Calif.
Oil—oil (kerosene)—from bituminous shale—patent—Dr. A. Gesner—March 27
Oil—oil refinery—Dr. Samuel M. Kier—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ordnance—sea coast gun carriage—constructed
Postal Directory—published—Washington, D.C.
Postal Service—registration of letters—authorized—March 3
Printing Magazine—printing magazine (professional)—*Typographic Advertiser*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.—April
Sewing Machine—sewing machine motor patent—I. M. Singer—New York City—Oct. 9
Ship—dredge (sea-going)—"General Moultrie"—built—New York City
Ship—turreted frigate in the U.S. Navy—"Roanoke"—launched—Norfolk, Va.—Dec. 13
Swedenborgian—German Swedenborgian Society—organized—Baltimore, Md.
Veterinary School—veterinary college—Boston Veterinary Institute—Boston, Mass.—incorporated—April 28
Vivisection—of animals—Dr. J. C. Dalton

1856

Animals—camels—imported—Indianola, Texas—May 14
Blotting Paper—manufactured—Joseph Parker & Son—New Haven, Conn.
Borax—discovered—Tuscan Springs, Calif.—Jan. 8
Bridge—railway bridge across the Mississippi River—Rock Island, Ill.—Davenport, Iowa—completed—April 21
Camera—tin-type camera—patented—H. I. Smith—Feb. 19
Cranberry Treatise—published—New York City
Dairy Legislation (State)—enacted—Massachusetts—May 30
Diplomatic Service—consul general—appointment authorized—Aug. 18
Fish Commission (State)—authorized—Massachusetts—May 16
Flag—American flag raised in Japan—flown—Sept. 4
Folding Machine—patented—Cyrus Chambers—Kennet Square, Pa.—Oct. 7
Governor—governor of a territory and a state—John White Geary—Pennsylvania—Sept. 9
Milk—condensed milk (commercial)—patented—Gail Borden—Brooklyn, N.Y.—Aug. 19
Philology Chair—comparative philology chair—Lafayette College—Easton, Pa.
Pistol—revolver—self-cocking—invented—John Rider

Railroad Legislation—railroad legislation (state)—enacted—Georgia—March 5
Republican Party—Republican Party meeting (national)—organized—Feb. 22—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Republican Party—Republican Party national convention—Philadelphia, Pa.—June 17
Screw—screw machine—patented—Cullen Whipple—Providence, R.I.—June 3
Sewage—underground comprehensive sewer system (city)—Chicago, Ill.
Telegraph—telegraph ticker which successfully printed type—patented—D. E. Hughes—Louisville, Ky.—May 20

1857

Agricultural School—agricultural college (state)—Michigan State Agricultural College—Lansing, Mich.—opened—May 13
Bed—box spring—imported—New York City
Brick Machine—installed—Henry Martin—Hartford, Conn
Cable—cable across the Atlantic ocean was paid out—Aug. 6
Chess Champion—Paul Charles Morphy—New York City
Chess Tournament—of importance—New York City—Oct. 6
College—college to grant women absolutely equal rights with men—non-sectarian—Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio—graduation—July 1
Deaf—School—institution in the world for the higher education of the deaf—National Deaf Mute College—Washington, D.C.—incorporated—Feb. 16
Elevator—elevator with completely enclosed car—installed—Elisha Graves Otis—New York City
Fire Alarm System (electric)—patented—Salem, Mass.—May 19
Gyroscope—(commercially manufactured)—Hartford, Conn.
Horse Race—American bred horse to win a major race abroad—Priorress—Newmarket, England—Oct. 13
Hospital—tuberculosis home for the care of consumptives—Channing Home—Boston, Mass.—opened—May
Hospital—woman's infirmary staffed by women—New York Infirmary for Women and Children—New York City—opened—May 12
Lamp—oil lamp—developed
Literacy—qualification for voting—enacted—Massachusetts—May 1
Medical Instruction—pediatrics professor—Dr. Abraham Jacobi—lectured—New York City
Paper—toilet paper—manufactured—J. C. Gayetty—New York City
Postage Stamp—perforated postage stamps—used—Feb. 24
President—president who was a bachelor—James Buchanan—served—March 4
Scale—railway track scale—patented—Thaddeus Fairbanks—St. Johnsbury, Vt.—Jan. 13

Sewage—sewage "dual system"—built—Brooklyn, N.Y.

Sewing Machine—chain-stitch single-thread sewing machine (practical)—patented—J. E. A. Gibbs—Mill Point, Va.—June 2

Ship—federal steamer named for a woman—"Harriet Lane"—built—New York City

Ship—racing shell—"The Harvard"—built—James Mackay—Brooklyn, N.Y.

Teachers Convention (national)—Philadelphia, Pa.—Aug. 26

Typesetting Machine—typesetting machine—patented—Timothy Alden—New York City—Sept. 15

Veterinary School—veterinary college of importance—New York College of Veterinary Surgeons—New York City—incorporated—April 6

Zinc—zinc patent—Samuel Wetherill—Bethlehem, Pa.—Jan. 6

1858

"Artics"—patented—T. C. Wales—Dorchester, Mass.—Feb. 2

Baby Carriage Factory—Leominster, Mass.

Baseball Rules—baseball rules—standardizing the game—passed—New York City—May

Burglar Alarm—installed—Edwin Holmes—Boston, Mass.—Feb. 21

Cable—cable across the Atlantic ocean was completed—Aug. 5

Cable—news dispatch by cable—published—New York City—*Sun*—Aug. 27

Car—cable car patent—Eleazer A. Gardner—Philadelphia, Pa.—March 23

Chemical Laboratory—chemical laboratory in a collegiate institution—Harvard University—Cambridge, Mass.

Citizenship—Japanese granted citizenship—Joseph Heco—June 30

Cotton-Bale Metallic Tie—patented—Frederick Cook—New Orleans, La.—March 2

Medical School—medical college on the Pacific coast—Medical Department of the University of the Pacific—opened—Santa Clara, Calif.

Pen—steel pens commercially produced—Richard Esterbrook—Camden, N.J.

Pencil—pencil with an attached eraser—patented—Hyman L. Lipman—Philadelphia, Pa.—March 30

Physician—doctor to receive a medal from Congress—F. H. Rose—authorized—May 11

Postal Service—overland mail service—to Pacific coast—Tipton, Mo. and San Francisco, Calif.—Sept. 15

Postal Service—street letter box—erected—Boston, Mass. and New York City—Aug. 2

Postal Service—street letter box—patented—Albert Potts—Philadelphia, Pa.—March 9

Sawmill—sawmill engine—portable—built—Zanesville, Ohio

Shoe Manufacturing Machine—patented—L. R. Blake—Abington, Mass.—July 6

Soda Fountain—ornamented soda fountain—produced—G. D. Dows—Lowell, Mass.

Stone Crusher—patented—E. W. Blake—New Haven, Conn.—June 15

Washing Machine—rotary motion washing machine—patented—H. E. Smith—Philadelphia, Pa.—Oct. 26

1859

Agricultural School—Pennsylvania State College—State College, Pa.—opened—Feb. 16

Balloon—balloon flight carrying mail—John Wise—Lafayette, Ind.—Aug. 17

Baseball Game—baseball series—spectators charged admission—New York—July 20

Baseball Game—intercollegiate baseball game—Pittsfield, Mass.—July 1

Billiard Match—billiard match to attain international prominence—Detroit, Mich.—April 12

Blind—school for the blind to adopt the Braille system—St. Louis, Mo.

Boat Race—intercollegiate regatta—Worcester, Mass.—July 26

Bridge—wrought iron lattice girder railroad bridge—Schenectady, N.Y.

Cricket Tournament—international cricket tournament—Hoboken, N.J.—Oct. 3

"Dixie"—sung—New York City—Sept. 19

Electric Lighting—electric light—for household illumination—Prof. M. G. Farmer—Salem, Mass.—July

Elevator—elevator in a hotel—Fifth Avenue Hotel—New York City—Aug. 23

Fishing Line Factory—Henry Hall—New York City

Insurance—insurance department (state)—authorized—New York—April 15

Milk Inspectors—authorized—Massachusetts—April 6

Niagara Falls—person to cross Niagara Falls on a tight-rope—J. F. Gravelet—June 30

Oil—oil well commercially productive—discovered—Titusville, Pa.—Aug. 27

Paper Bag Manufacturing Machine—patented—William Goodale—Clinton, Mass.—July 12

Public School—public school for Chinese—supported by a municipality—established—San Francisco, Calif.—Sept.

Rocket—rocket patent—Andrew Lanergan—Boston, Mass.—June 21

Sleeping Car—Pullman sleeping car—in service—Bloomington, Ill. and Chicago, Ill.—Sept. 1

Surgical Operation—mastoid operation—Dr. J. C. Hutchison—New York City—June 15

Washing Machine—rotary motion washing machine—produced

Zoological Garden—Philadelphia Zoological Garden—Philadelphia, Pa.—society incorporated—March 21

1860

Baseball Team—baseball team to tour—Brooklyn "Excelsiors"—June 30

Billiard Match—intercollegiate billiard match—Worcester, Mass.—July 25

Congress of the United States—House of Representatives—Jewish preacher to open the House of Representatives with prayer—M. J. Raphall—Feb. 1
Constitutional Union Party—organized—Baltimore, Md.—May 9
Corkscrew Patent—M. L. Byrn—New York City—March 27
Fire Escapes—for tenements—required—legislation—New York—April 17
Game Preserve—J. D. Caton—Ottawa, Ill.
Government Printing Office—authorized—June 23
Hebrew Book—*Abne Yehoshua*—published—New York City
Hygiene Instruction—hygiene and physical education professorship—established—Amherst College—Amherst, Mass.
Indian School—Indian school (boarding) on a reservation—Yakima Reservation, Wash.—opened—Nov.
Insurance—non-forfeiture insurance policy—New York Life Insurance Company—New York City—Aug. 13
Japanese Ambassador—arrived—San Francisco, Calif.—March 9
Labor Law—eight-hour day—advocated
Medical Book—chiroprody book—*Surgical and Practical Observations*. . . I. Zacharie—published—New York City
Missionary Society—foreign missionary society organized by women—Boston, Mass. Nov.
News Correspondent—woman news reporter at a political convention—M. A. R. Livermore—Republican national convention—May 12-18
Newspaper—Czech language newspaper—*Slovan Amerikansky* published—Racine, Wis.—Jan. 1
Oil—oil refinery (commercial)—Oil Creek Valley, Pa.—June
Photograph—aerial photograph—taken—Boston, Mass.—Oct. 13
Police—traffic police squad—organized—New York City
Postal Service—Pony Express mail—St. Joseph, Mo. and Sacramento, Calif.—April 3
Secession—secession act—enacted—South Carolina—Dec. 20
Secret Service—secret service (Federal)—authorized—June 23
Ship—steamboat built on the Pacific Coast for the government—"Saginaw"—built—San Francisco, Calif.
Silver Mill—to treat silver ore successfully—formed—Virginia City, Nev.—March
Tinware Manufacturers—successful tinware manufacturers—Woodhaven, L.I. N.Y.
Visiting Celebrities—Prince of Wales—arrived—Detroit, Mich.—Sept. 20

1861

Army—law (state) conferring military privileges and duties on the Negro—Tennessee—June 28
Army Balloon Corps—formed—Oct. 1
Army Secret Service Bureau—inaugurated

Building—"White House of the Confederacy"—occupied—Montgomery, Ala.—Feb. 18
Camp for Boys—Milford, Conn.—Aug.
Chromo—made—New York City
Civil War—act that marked the inauguration of the War of 1861-1865—firing upon "Star of the West"—Jan. 5
Civil War—attack in the Civil War—Fort Sumter, S.C.—April 12
Civil War—bloodshed in the Civil War—Baltimore, Md.—April 19
Civil War—call for Union troops in the Civil War—April 15
Civil War—naval engagement in the Civil War—Pensacola, Fla.—Sept. 14
Civil War—regiment to respond to President Abraham Lincoln's proclamation—April 15
Civil War—serious engagement in the Civil War—Bull Run Creek, Va.—July 21
Civil War—skirmish in the Civil War—Fairfax Court House, Va.—June 1
Civil War—Union soldier killed by enemy action in the Civil War—T. B. Brown—May 22
Congress of the Confederate States—provisional session—Montgomery, Ala.—Feb. 4
Constitution of the Confederate States of America—adopted—March 11
Creamery—established—A. Slaughter—Wallkill, N.Y.
Degrees—doctor of philosophy degree—awarded—Yale University—New Haven, Conn.
Flag—Confederate States flag—adopted—Montgomery, Ala.—March 4
Fly Casting Tournament—Utica, N.Y.—June 18
Government Printing Office—commenced to function—March 4
Habeas Corpus—suspension order—May 3
Ice Yacht Club—formed—Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Insurance—non-forfeiture insurance law (state)—Massachusetts—approved—April 10
Medal—medal of honor action—Apache Pass, Ariz.—Feb. 13
Medical Instruction—laryngology instruction—New York City
Medical Instruction—orthopedics chair—New York City
Money—Confederate coinage—minted—New Orleans, La.
Money—Confederate currency—authorized—Mobile, Ala.—March 9
Money—demand notes—authorized—July 17
Money—paper money issued by the government of the United States—authorized—July 17
Moving Picture—peep show machine—patented—S. D. Goodale—Cincinnati, Ohio—Feb. 5
Moving Picture—photographic attempt to show motion—Dr. Coleman Sellers—Philadelphia, Pa.—Feb. 5
Normal School—normal school (state)—Oswego Training School for Primary Teachers—Oswego, N.Y.—established—May 1

- Nursing School**—school for nurses to award a diploma—Philadelphia, Pa.—incorporated—March 22, 1861
- Oil**—oil well fire—Oil Creek, Pa.—April 17
- Petroleum Exported to Europe**—Philadelphia, Pa.—Nov. 12
- Postal Service**—newspaper wrappers—authorized—Feb. 27
- President**—president to serve as an official of the Confederate States—John Tyler—delegate—Aug. 1
- President of the Confederate States**—Jefferson Davis—elected—Feb. 9
- School**—Negro school for freedmen—established—Fortress Monroe, Va.—Sept. 17
- Seal**—seals for raising funds—organization founded
- Ship**—balloon carrier—"Fanny"—used—Aug. 3
- Ship**—Confederate cruiser to raid Union commerce—"Sumter"—fitted out—New Orleans, La.
- Stereoscope**—invented—O. W. Holmes.
- Telegram**—telegram dispatched from an aerial station—T. S. C. Lowe—June 18
- Telegram**—transcontinental telegram—New York City to San Francisco, Calif.—Oct. 24
- Torpedo**—torpedo mine—attack—Potomac River—July 7
- 1862**
- Agricultural Land Grant**—bill signed by Abraham Lincoln—July 2
- Agriculture Bureau**—agriculture bureau scientific publication—published—Oct. 15
- Agriculture Bureau**—commissioner of agriculture—I. Newton—appointed—July 1
- Army**—law (federal) authorizing military service for Negroes—signed—President A. Lincoln—July 17
- Army Ambulance Corps**—established—Aug. 2
- Army Officer**—chaplain (Catholic) appointed by the President—June 13
- Army Officer**—chaplain (Jewish) of U.S. Army—appointed—J. Frankel—Sept. 10
- Brokerage**—exchange to specialize in mining securities—San Francisco, Calif.—Sept. 11
- Cemetery**—national cemeteries—authorized—July 17
- China Ware**—for restaurant use—manufactured—Trenton, N.J.
- Civil War**—Confederate general killed in the Civil War—A. S. Johnston—April 6
- Civil War**—conflict between iron-clad vessels in the Civil War—Hampton Roads, Va.—March 9
- Civil War**—Negro regiment in the Civil War—organized—July-Aug.
- Congress of the Confederate States**—House of Representatives under the permanent constitution—assembled—Richmond, Va.—Feb. 18
- Decalcomanias**—commercial production—Philadelphia, Pa.
- Emancipation Proclamation (preliminary)**—Abraham Lincoln—Sept. 22
- Engraving and Printing Bureau (U.S.)**—operations commenced—Aug. 28
- Football Club**—football club—Oneida Football Club—Boston, Mass.—organized
- Gymnastics Instruction**—gymnastics instruction at a college for women—Mount Holyoke College—South Hadley, Mass.
- Homestead Act**—homestead act—enacted—May 20
- Hospital**—army field hospital—Shiloh, Tenn.—established
- Impeachment**—impeachment proceedings against a state governor—Charles Robinson—Kansas—acquitted
- Internal Revenue Commissioner**—George Sewell Boutwell—served—July 17
- Land Mines**—land mines—used in Civil War—May 3
- Medal**—medal of honor—authorized—July 12
- Medical Clinic**—children's clinic—established—New York City
- Naval Officer**—naval officer to become an admiral—David Glasgow Farragut—became rear-admiral—July 16
- Newspaper**—newspaper printed on a train—Thomas Alva Edison—*Weekly Herald*—Feb. 3
- Ordinance**—machine gun (rapid fire)—patented—R. J. Gatling—Indianapolis, Ind.—Nov. 4
- Ordinance**—revolving gun turret—patented—T. R. Timby—July 8
- Passport**—passport fee—authorized—July 1
- Polygamy Legislation**—polygamy legislation (federal)—authorized—July 1
- Postage Stamp Catalog**—A. C. Kline—Philadelphia, Pa.—published—Dec.
- Postal Service**—railroad post office—tested—July 7
- Presidential Executive Order**—to be numbered—Abraham Lincoln—Oct. 20
- Ship**—Confederate cruiser built in England—"Oreto"—left Liverpool, England—March 22
- Ship**—hospital ship of the U.S. Navy—"Red Rover"—converted—Dec. 26
- Ship**—iron-clad naval vessels—accepted—U.S. Navy—"Monitor"—launched—Greenpoint, L.I.—Jan. 30
- Ship**—iron-clad warship for service at sea—"Galena"—launched—Mystic, Conn.—Feb. 14
- Snowshoe**—commercial production—A. M. Dunham—Norway, Me.
- Steel Analysis Laboratory**—W. F. Durfee—Wyandotte, Mich.
- Taps**—Daniel Butterfield—July
- Tax**—federal income tax—authorized—July 1
- Tax**—inheritance tax (federal)—authorized—July 1
- Tobacco**—tobacco tax for internal revenue—authorized—July 1
- Torpedo**—torpedo mine attack—to destroy war vessel—Yazoo River—Dec. 12
- Treason**—citizen of the United States to be tried, found guilty and suffer death for treason—W. B. Mumford—New Orleans—hanged—June 7

1863

Amnesty—proclamation—Abraham Lincoln—Dec. 8
Army—signal corps—authorized—March 3
Army Officer—chaplain (Negro) of the U.S. Army—H. M. Turner—commissioned
Bank—national bank—under national banking law—opened June 29
Bank—national bank chartered—Philadelphia, Pa.—June 20
Bank Legislation—national banking system—created—Feb. 25
Bathhouse—Turkish bath—opened—New York City—Oct. 6
Book—book on vellum—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
Charity Board (State)—Mass—established—April 29
Chenille Manufacturing Machine—patented—Jan. 13
Civil War—bloodshed north of the Mason-Dixon line—June 30
Civil War—Negro regiment in the Civil War—in federal service—Jan. 31
Comptroller—comptroller of the currency—H. McCulloch—appointed—May 9
Congress of the U.S.—officer to preside over both of the branches of Congress—March 4
Conscription—wartime conscription bill—passed—March 3
Cripples—private school for cripples—opened New York City—May 1
Dock—state owned docks—authorized—California—April 24
Farmers' Institute—farmers' institute sponsored by a state—opened—Springfield, Mass.—Dec. 8
Fire Extinguisher Patent—Alanson Crane—Fortress Monroe, Va.—Feb. 10
Holiday—Thanksgiving Day national proclamation—Pres. Abraham Lincoln—Oct. 3
Homestead—awarded—Daniel Freeman—Beatrice, Neb.—Jan. 1
Hospital—orthopaedic hospital—Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled—New York City—opened—May 1
Insurance—accident insurance company—Travelers Insurance Company—Hartford, Conn.—chartered—June 17
Medal—medal of honor—authorized for officers—March 3
Medical Clinic—laryngology clinic—established—New York City—March 3
Money—gold certificates—authorized—March 3
Money—notes wholly engraved and printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing—Washington, D.C.—authorized—March 3
Monument—monument to commemorate the Civil War—dedicated—Kensington, Conn.—July 25
Newspaper—newspaper printed on wood pulp—*Boston Morning Journal*—Boston, Mass.—Jan. 15
Normal School—woman principal of a normal school—A. C. Brackett—St. Louis, Mo.—Jan. 5
Paper Patterns—Ebenezer Butterick—Sterling, Mass.

Physician—woman surgeon—Dr. Mary Harris Thompson—graduated—New England Medical College—Boston, Mass.
Pill—compressed pills or tablets—commercially manufactured—Jacob Dunton—Philadelphia, Pa.
Postal Service—free city delivery of mail—authorized—March 3
Railroad Signal System—railroad signal system (manual block)—installed—Philadelphia, Pa. to Trenton, N.J.—Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad
Science—National Academy of Sciences—incorporated—March 3
Seal—seal of the Confederate States of America—authorized—Richmond, Va.—April 30
Water Conduit—water supply tunnel for a city—contract—Chicago, Ill.—Oct. 28
Yeast—yeast preparation patent—J. T. Alden—Cincinnati, Ohio—Nov. 3

1864

Army Ambulance Corps—army ambulance corps established by Congressional action—authorized—March 11
Army Officer—woman assistant army surgeon—M. E. Walker—March 11
Army Vote—tabulated
Boiler Legislation—state boiler inspection law passed—Conn.—July 9
Borax—commercial production—Borax Lake, Calif.
Business—chain store organization—Great American Tea Company—originated
Camel Race—Sacramento, Cal.—April 7
Cannery—salmon cannery—Washington, Calif.
Catholic Church—Catholic parish church for Negroes—dedicated—Baltimore, Md.—Feb. 21
Cigarette Tax—federal—enacted—June 30
Circus—circus to feature an automobile
Deaf—School—institution in the world for the higher education of the deaf—Columbia Institution for the Deaf—authorized to confer degrees—April 8
Degrees—law degree of LL.M.—conferred—Columbia University—New York City—June 29
File Factory—file factory (machine cutting) to attain success—Nicholson File Company—Providence, R.I.—organized
Fine Arts Department—fine arts department in a college—School of Fine Arts—Yale University—New Haven, Conn.—established
Fish Hatchery—fish hatchery—to breed salmon—established—James B. Johnson—New York City
Fraternity—professional fraternity—Theta Xi—founded—Troy, N.Y.—April 29
Game Law—hunting license fee (state)—New York—April 30
Hall of Fame—hall of fame (national)—National Statuary Hall—Washington, D.C.—established—July 2
Insurance—accident insurance policy

- Insurance**—accident insurance policy (printed)—Travelers Insurance Company—Hartford, Conn.—issued—April 1
- Knights of Pythias**—founded—Washington, D.C.—J. H. Rathbone—Feb. 19
- Mines School**—opened—Columbia University—New York City—Nov. 15
- Money**—coin to use "In God We Trust"—authorized—April 22
- Naval Officer**—naval officer to become an admiral—David Glasgow Farragut—vice-admiral—Dec. 13
- Oil**—oil tank cars—introduced
- Periscope**—invented—Thomas Doughty
- Physician**—ophthalmologist of note—Dr. Edward Delafield—became president of American Ophthalmological Society
- Postal Service**—money order system—established—Nov. 1
- Postal Service**—railroad post office for the general distribution of mail—tested—Chicago, Ill. to Clinton, Iowa—Aug. 28
- Radio Broadcast**—drama broadcast from a regular stage—"Roses and Drums"—presented—New York City—Sept. 24
- Railroad Track**—railroad rails of steel—Altoona, Pa. to Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Skate (all-metal)**—marketed—E. H. Barney—Springfield, Mass.
- Steel**—Bessemer steel converter—used commercially—Eureka Iron and Steel Works—Wyandotte, Mich.
- Submarine**—submarine to sink a man-of-war—"Hunley"—Feb. 17
- Torpedo**—torpedo mine attack—Confederate loss—near Charleston, S.C.—Feb. 17
- Water Conduit**—water supply tunnel for a city—construction started—Chicago, Ill.—March 17
- 1865**
- Advertising Law**—outdoor advertising legislation (state)—New York—passed—March 28
- Advertising Magazine**—*Advertising Agency Circular*—published—New York City
- Animals**—cattle importation law (U.S.)—passed—Dec. 18
- Architectural School**—of college rank—Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Boston, Mass.—opened—Feb. 20
- Army Officer**—major (Negro)—M. R. Delany—Feb. 8
- Bank**—Freedmen's bank—incorporated—March 3
- Bank**—national bank failure—Attica, N.Y.—April 14
- Bank Robbery**—of note—Concord, Mass.—Sept. 25
- Bathhouse**—bathhouses owned and operated by a municipality—Boston, Mass.
- Billiard Ball** of composition material resembling ivory—patented—J. W. Hyatt—Oct. 10
- Coffee Percolator Patent**—Dec. 26
- Congress of the United States**—House of Representatives—Negro preacher to deliver a sermon in the House of Representatives—H. H. Garnet—Feb. 12
- Congressional Directory**—authorized—Feb. 14
- Cooperative**—cooperative state law—enacted—Mich.—March 20
- Cracker**—sweet cracker—manufactured—Albany, N.Y.
- Dental Code of Ethics**—proposed—Chicago, Ill.—July 28
- Entomology Magazine**—*Practical Entomologist*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.—Oct.
- Freedman's Bureau (U.S.)**—authorized—March 3
- Gas**—natural gas corporation—organized—Fredonia, N.Y.
- Humane Society**—American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—founded—New York City
- Ku Klux Klan**—established—Pulaski, Tenn.
- Lawyer**—Negro lawyer to practice in the United States Supreme Court—John S. Rock—admitted—Feb. 1
- Linen Thread Factory (successful)**—established—Paterson, N.J.
- Medical Instruction**—ophthalmology professor—Elkanah Williams—appointed—Cincinnati, Ohio
- Money**—gold certificates—issued—Nov. 13
- Newspaper**—newspaper published at sea—*Atlantic Telegraph*—published—July 29
- Nursing School**—school for nurses to award a diploma—Philadelphia, Pa.—diploma awarded
- Oil**—oil pipe line of importance—completed—Pithole, Pa.—Oct. 9
- Oil**—oil well drilled by torpedoes—Titusville, Pa.—Jan. 21
- Park**—state park—Yosemite Valley Park
- Potato Chips**—introduced
- Premium**—premiums given with merchandise—introduced—B. T. Babbitt
- President**—president to be assassinated—Abraham Lincoln—April 14
- President**—president to rest in state at the United States Capitol rotunda—Abraham Lincoln—April 15
- Printing Press**—printing press to use a continuous web or roll of paper—William Bullock—Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Railroad**—streamlined railroad train—patented—S. R. Calthorp—Roxbury, Mass.—Aug. 8
- Railroad Track**—railroad rails of Bessemer rolled steel—Wyandotte, Mich.—May 24
- Safe Deposit Vault**—opened—New York City—June 5
- Sleeping Car**—Pullman sleeping car that was comfortable—"The Pioneer"—built—Pullman, Ill.
- Soap**—soap in liquid form—patented—William Sheppard—New York City—Aug. 22
- Social Science Society (National)**—American Social Science Association—founded
- Unitarian Church Convention (National)**—assembled—New York City—April 5
- Zinc**—zinc sheet mill—erected—Bethlehem, Pa.

1866

Animals—fur bearing animals raised commercially—Oneida County, N.Y.
Army Officer—General of the U.S. Army—U. S. Grant—appointed—July 25
Automobile—steam automobile—invented—H. A. House—Bridgeport, Conn.
Baseball Player—baseball pitcher to curve a ball—Arthur Cummings
Bicycle—bicycle with a rotary crank—patented—Nov. 20
Can(Tin)—with a key opening—patented—J. Osterhoudt—New York City—Oct. 2
College—Negro university to establish undergraduate, graduate and professional schools—Washington, D.C.—Nov. 20
Congressman (State)—Negro congressmen to sit in any state legislature—Massachusetts
Dentist—woman dentist to obtain a D.D.S. degree—from a dental college—Lucy B. Hobbs—graduated—Ohio College of Dental Surgery—Cincinnati, Ohio—Feb. 21
Dynamite—manufactured—San Francisco, Calif.
Election Law—fraudulent election law (state)—enacted—California—March 26
Elevator—elevator (suspended)—installed—St. James Hotel—New York City
Flag—American flag made of American hunting to fly over the Capitol—hoisted—Feb. 24
Hat Blocking and Shaping Machine—patented—Yonkers, N.Y.—April 3
Health Board—health board (municipal) armed with sufficient powers—established—New York City—Feb. 26
Insurance—boiler insurance company—Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company—Hartford, Conn.—chartered—June
Insurance—insurance rate standardization—New York City—July 18
Irrigation Legislation (Federal)—enacted—July 26
Labor Law—eight-hour day—unified action—Baltimore, Md.—Aug. 20
Lecture Series (endowed)—Union Theological Seminary—New York City
Money—nickel, coinage authorized—May 16
Monument—monument by a woman ordered by the U.S. Government—statue of Abraham Lincoln—authorized—Vinnie Ream—July 28
Naval Officer—naval officer to become an admiral—David Glasgow Farragut—appointed—July 25
Needles (machine made)—Excelsior Needle Company—Wolcottville, Conn.—organized—March 2
Newspaper Index—newspaper index separately published—New York City
Oyster Cocktail—originated
Paleontology Chair—in a college—Yale University—New Haven, Conn.
Pencil—indelible pencil—patented—Edson P. Clark—Northampton, Mass.—July 10

Play—burlesque show—of importance—“Black Crook”—opened—New York City—Sept. 12
Political Convention—Negro delegate to a national political convention—Frederick Douglass—Philadelphia, Pa.—Sept. 6
Postage Stamp—mourning stamp—issued—June 17
Railroad—cog railroad—Mount Washington, N.H.—construction—May
Railroad Train Robbery—railroad train robbery—Aug.
Root Beer—manufactured—C. E. Hires—Philadelphia, Pa.
Ship—steam whaler—“Pioneer”—April 28
Skating Rink—roller skating rink (public)—opened—Newport, R.I.
Soldiers' Homes (National)—authorized—March 21
State—state re-admitted to the Union—Tennessee—July 24
Tunnel—subaqueous highway tunnel—Washington Street Tunnel—Chicago, Ill.—commenced—Nov. 30
Visiting Celebrities—queen to visit the United States—Queen Emma—Hawaii—arrived—New York City—Aug. 8
War Veterans' Society—Grand Army of the Republic—established—Decatur, Ill.—April 6
Water Conduit—water supply tunnel for a city—Chicago Lake Tunnel—Chicago, Ill.—completed—Dec. 6
Weights and Measures Standardization—act legalizing the employment of the metric system—approved—July 28
Wire—wire cutting machine and automatic straightener—invented—John Adt—Wolcottville, Conn.
Woman Suffrage—woman suffrage association (national)—American Equal Rights Association—constitution adopted—New York City—May 10
Yacht Race—yacht race across the Atlantic ocean—Dec. 11
Young Women's Christian Association—originated—Boston, Mass.

1867

Agricultural Society—agricultural society of national importance—organized—Washington, D.C.—Dec. 4
Bank—national bank failure—receivership terminated—Attica, N.Y.—Jan. 2
Blanket—blanket robe and carriage lap robe business—successfully undertaken—Sanford, Me.
Brick—terra cotta factory—successful—Louisville, Ky.
Bunting—manufactured—B. F. Butler—Lowell, Mass.
Car—refrigerating car patent—J. B. Sutherland—Detroit, Mich.—Nov. 26
Cartridge Belt Patent—cartridge belt patent—Anson Mills—Aug. 20
College—state university supported by a direct property tax—authorized—Michigan—March 15

- Deaf—School**—oral school for the deaf (still existing)—Clarke School for the Deaf—Northampton, Mass.
- Dental School**—dental school permanently established by a university—Harvard School of Dental Medicine—Boston, Mass.—established—July 17
- Education Department (U.S.)**—Department of Education (U.S.)—authorized—March 2
- Elevated Railroad**—New York City—opened for traffic—July 2
- Forest Service**—forestry state inquiry commission—authorized—Wisconsin—March 23
- Governor**—governor of a territory and a state—John White Geary—served—Jan. 15
- Greek Orthodox Church**—Holy Trinity Church—New Orleans, La.—founded
- Insurance**—boiler insurance company—Hartford, Conn.—policy issued—Feb. 14
- Insurance**—plate glass insurance—United States Plate Glass Insurance Company—Philadelphia, Pa.—incorporated—April 12
- Jewish College**—Jewish college—Maimonides College—Philadelphia, Pa.—established—Oct.
- Jury**—mixed jury (white and Negro)—Jefferson Davis trial—Richmond, Va.—May 13
- Moving Picture Projector**—machine to show animated pictures—Zoetrope—patented—William E. Lincoln—Providence, R.I.—April 23
- Paint**—paint (ready-mixed)—manufactured—Averill Paint Company—New York City—patented—D. R. Averill, Newburg, Ohio—July 16
- Railroad Crossing Gate Patent**—Boston, Mass.—Aug. 27
- Railroad Signal System**—railroad signal system (automatic electric block)—invented—Thomas S. Hall—Stamford, Conn.
- Sawmill**—band sawmill—operated—Hoffman Brothers—Fort Wayne, Ind.
- Soldiers' Homes (National)**—opened
- Telegraph**—telegraph ticker used by a brokerage concern—installed—New York City—Dec. 29
- Territorial Expansion**—non-contiguous territory—Alaska—acquired—June 20
- Theological School**—theological school to present regular courses by scholars representing different denominations—Boston Theological Seminary—Boston, Mass.
- Water Conduit**—water supply tunnel for a city—Chicago, Ill.—operated—March 25
- Cattle Club**—cattle club (Jersey cattle)—formed—Newport, R.I.—July
- Cigarette Tax**—stamps on packages—legislation enacted—July 20
- Commercial High School**—commercial high school—established—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Aug.
- Education Department (U.S.)**—Department of Education (U.S.)—act abolished Department of Education and established Office of Education in the Department of the Interior
- Elevator**—elevator in an office building—installed—New York City
- Farmers' Institute**—farmers' institute sponsored by a college—Manhattan, Kan.—Nov. 14
- Holiday**—Decoration Day—celebration—May 30
- Impeachment**—impeachment proceedings against a President of the United States—Andrew Johnson—Feb. 24
- Jury**—mixed jury (white and Negro)—trial—Richmond, Va.—Dec. 3
- Kindergarten**—English-speaking kindergarten—opened—Boston, Mass.
- Labor Law**—eight-hour day for government laborers and mechanics—authorized—June 25
- Medical Instruction**—public hygiene professor—Dr. Thomas Bevan—appointed—Northwestern University—Chicago, Ill.
- Medical Periodical**—medical periodical devoted to diseases of women and children—*American Journal of Obstetrics*—published New York City—May
- Motorcycle**—motorcycle steam-driven—Wm. A. Austin—Winthrop, Mass.
- Nickel Plating**—patented—Wm. H. Remington—Boston, Mass.—Oct. 6
- Parade**—parade with float tableaux—Mobile, Ala.—Feb. 24
- Philological Society**—philological national society—American Philological Association—organized—New York City—Nov. 13
- Postal Service**—postal cancelling machine patent—March 17
- Sports**—amateur indoor athletic games—New York City—Nov. 11
- Sports**—athletic club—New York Athletic Club—New York City—organized—Sept. 8
- Steel**—open hearth furnaces—built—Trenton, N.J.
- Subway**—pneumatic subway—Beach Pneumatic Underground Railway—incorporated—June 1
- Tape Measure Patent**—Alvin J. Fellows—New Haven, Conn.—July 14
- Typewriter**—typewriter that was practical—patented—Christopher Latham Sholes—June 23
- Veterinary School**—veterinary department of collegiate character—Cornell University—Ithaca, N.Y.—opened—Oct. 7
- Woman's Club**—woman's professional club—"Sorosis"—founded—New York City—March 21
- Yeast**—compressed fresh yeast—introduced—Cincinnati, Ohio

1868

- Animals**—cattle exportation to Great Britain
- Benevolent Protective Order of Elks**—founded—New York City—Feb. 16
- Bicycle School**—for velocipede riding—opened—New York City—Dec. 5
- Business**—department store—Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution—Salt Lake City, Utah
- Car**—dining car—"Delmonico"—C.&A. R.R.

1869

Agricultural Society—agricultural society for dairymen—organized—Oct. 27
Air Brake—patented—George Westinghouse—April 13
Ambulance—hospital ambulance service—New York City
Baseball Team—baseball team to receive a regular salary—Cincinnati, Ohio
Bicycle Patent—water velocipede patent—Oct. 5
Blind—school for the Negro blind—Raleigh, N.C.—opened—Jan. 4
Boat Race—international boat race—London, England—Aug. 17
Brokerage—woman brokerage office owner—V. C. Woodhull, New York City
Building—apartment house with a modern lay-out—erected—New York City
Celluloid—patented—J. W. Hyatt—June 15
Chewing Gum—chewing gum patent—W. F. Semple—Dec. 28
College—state university to grant equal privileges to women—Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.
Dental Book—book on dental surgery—Dr. J. E. Garretson—*A Treatise on the Diseases and Surgery of the Mouth*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
Dentistry—gold crown tooth—process described—Dr. W. N. Morrison—May
Diplomatic Service—Negro consul—E. D. C. Bassett—to Hayti—served—April 16
Expedition—exploration of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado—Major J. W. Powell—commenced—May 24
Foodstuffs Producer—H. J. Heinz—Sharpsburg, Pa.
Football Game—intercollegiate football contest—Rutgers-Princeton—New Brunswick, N.J.—Nov. 6
Health Board—health board (state)—Massachusetts—authorized—June 21
History Instruction—history seminar—Univ. of Michigan—Ann Arbor, Mich.
Holiday—Labor Day holiday—inaugurated—Philadelphia, Pa.—Dec. 28
Insurance—fraternal group insurance—of consequence—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—New York City
Journalism Course—Washington and Lee University—Lexington, Va.
Jute Culture—introduced
Kindergarten Manual—kindergarten manual—Edward Wiebe—*Paradise of Children*—published—Springfield, Mass.
Labor—labor bureau (state)—Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor—authorized—June 23
Labor Union—organization of workingmen to admit others than craft workmen—Noble Order of the Knights of Labor—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.—Oct. 20
Labor Union—woman's labor organization (national)—convention—Lynn, Mass.—July 28
Law School—law school (university) to admit women—St. Louis Law School—St. Louis, Mo.

Lawyer—woman lawyer—Arabella A. Mansfield—Mount Pleasant, Iowa—June
Moving Picture Projector—moving picture projector patent—O. B. Brown—Malden, Mass.—Aug. 10
Naval Academy (U.S.)—Japanese midshipman in the United States Naval Academy—Zun Zow Matzmulla—admitted—Dec. 8
Naval Officer—surgeon general of the Navy—Dr. William Maxwell Wood—appointed chief of Medical Bureau and Surgery—June 28
News Agency—financial news agency—Kiernan Financial News Agency—established—New York City
Philological Society—philological national society—American Philological Association—convention—Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—July 27
Photograph—photograph of a total solar eclipse—Mt. Pleasant, Iowa—August 7
Pipe—corn cob pipe commercial manufacture—Henry Tibbe—Washington, Mo.
Postage Stamp—postage stamps depicting scenes—issued—March 1
Postage Stamp—postage stamps to picture the coat of arms of the United States—issued—March 1
Prize Fight—international fight, with bare knuckles—St. Louis, Mo.—June 15
Probation—legislation for juvenile delinquents—enacted—Massachusetts—June 23
Prohibition Party (National)—organized—Chicago, Ill.—Sept. 12
Railroad—railroad to run west, out of Chicago—last spike driven—Union Pacific—Promontory, Utah—May 10
Railroad Commission—railroad commission (state)—established—Massachusetts—July 1
Ship—oil tanker—"Charles"
Snow Melting Apparatus—patented—N. H. Borgfeldt—New York City—April 6
Steeplechase—New York City—Oct. 26
Sulphur Deposit—discovery—Calcasieu Parish, La.
Teachers Death Benefit—New York City
Torpedo—manufacturing station—Goat Island, Va.
Vacuum Cleaner—suction-type vacuum cleaner—patented—I. W. McGaffey—Chicago, Ill.—June 8
Voting Machine—electric vote recorder—Thomas Alva Edison—Boston, Mass.—patented—June 1
Waffle Iron Patent—Cornelius Swarthout—Troy, N.Y.—Aug. 24
Woman—woman congressional hearing witness—Elizabeth Cady Stanton—Jan. 20

1870

Baking Powder Manufacturer—B. T. Bab-bitt
Boardwalk—completed—Atlantic City, N.J.—June 26
Brokerage—clearing house for stocks and bonds—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.—Aug.
Canoe Club—founded—New York City

Cartoon—Democratic cartoon—donkey emblem used—New York City—Jan. 15
Cement—imported
Check Protectors—manufactured—Rochester, N.Y.
Coin Box—for street cars—invented—T. L. Johnson—Louisville, Ky.
College—college summer school—Mount Union College—Alliance, Ohio
Congressman (U.S.)—Negro congressman—sworn in—J. R. Rainey—Dec. 12
Election Law—Negro to vote under authority of the Fifteenth Amendment—enacted—March 31
Entomology Professor—H. A. Hagen—Harvard University—Cambridge, Mass.
Farmers' Institute—farmers' institute held by a land grant agricultural college off its campus—Iowa State College—Cedar Falls, Iowa—Dec. 20
Gas—natural gas used for manufacturing—used—Olean, N.Y.—Tidioute, Pa.
Japanese Ambassador—Japanese legation—established—Washington, D.C.—Oct.
Justice Department (U.S.)—authorized—June 22
Labor Union—organization of workingmen to admit others than craft workmen—Knights of Labor—permitted membership—Oct. 20
Lawyer—woman lawyer graduated from a law school—A. H. Kepley—Chicago, Ill.—June 30
Medical Instruction—pediatrics professor—Abraham Jacobi—New York City
Moving Picture—animated photographic picture projection before a theater audience—Academy of Music—Philadelphia, Pa.—Feb. 5
Pension—pension to the widow of a president—Mary Lincoln—authorized—July 14
Petroleum Jelly—manufactured—R. A. Chesebrough
Premium—premiums given by publishers—*Christian Union*
Public Health Service (U.S.)—reorganization act—June 29
Railroad—railroad to install track water tanks—Pennsylvania Railroad
Railroad Excursion—railroad excursion (transcontinental) of an organization—Boston Board of Trade—Boston, Mass.—left for San Francisco, Calif.—May 24
Railroad Signal System—railroad signal system (automatic electric block)—patented—Thomas S. Hall—Stamford, Conn.—June 7
Road—brick pavement—laid—Charleston, W. Va.
Road—sheet asphalt pavement—laid—Newark, N.J.
Rubber—rubber company west of the Allegheny mountains
Sand Blasting—patented—B. C. Tilghman—Philadelphia, Pa.—Oct. 18
School—Negro school (state)—Snowden School—Alexandria, Va.—authorized—July 11

Senator (U.S.)—Negro senator—Hiram Rhodes Revels—Mississippi—sworn in—Feb. 25
Servite Church—established—Menasha, Wis.—Aug.
Solicitor General—of the United States—Benjamin Helm Bristow—appointed—Oct. 4
Sorority—women's Greek letter society—Kappa Alpha Theta—founded—Greencastle, Ind.—Jan. 27
Subway—pneumatic subway—Beach Pneumatic Underground Railway—opened—Feb. 26
Time (Standard)—suggested—C. F. Dowd—Saratoga Springs, N.Y.
Tong—(Chinese secret society)—Kwong Dock Tong—San Francisco, Calif.—organized
Trademark—registered—Oct. 25
Water Purification—water purification by filtration—Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Weather Bureau—weather bureau (U.S.)—authorized—Feb. 9

1871

Band Wagon—used—Benjamin T. Babbitt
Benevolent Protective Order of Elks—grand lodge incorporated—March 10
Carrousel—carrousel—patented—Wilhelm Schneider—Davenport, Iowa—July 25
Cement—patent—David O. Saylor—Allentown, Pa.—Sept. 26
Cigar Lighter Patent—Moses F. Gale—New York City—Nov. 21
Civil Service Commission—authorized—March 3
College—college entrance certified school plan—introduced—Ann Arbor, Mich.—Sept.
College—Negro land grant college—established—Rodney, Miss.
College—woman college president—F. E. Willard—Feb.
Deaf—School—oral instruction for the deaf—Horace Mann School—Boston, Mass.
Election Law—Negro to vote under authority of the Fifteenth Amendment—Perth Amboy, N.J.—March 31
Fertilizer Law—fertilizer law (state)—enacted—Delaware—March 16
Fish and Fisheries Commissioner—Spencer Fullerton Baird—served—March 8
Fish Protection—fish protection office (Federal)—authorized—Feb. 9
Freemasons—Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine—established—New York City—June 16
Freemasons—Negro masonic lodge—Alpha Lodge—New Jersey—warrant—Jan. 19
Gas—municipal gas plant—acquired—Wheeling, W. Va.—June 23
Holiday—Saturday half holiday—inaugurated—George Westinghouse—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Horse Register—John Hankins Wallace—*American Trotting Register*—published—New York City

Impeachment—impeachment and removal from office of a state governor—William Woods Holden—North Carolina—March 22

Law School—law school (university) to admit women—St. Louis Law School—St. Louis, Mo.—woman graduate—June 15

Life Saving Service—introduced—Sumner Increase Kimball

Locomotive—narrow gauge locomotive—used—Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Company—July 3

Map—relief map—made—Edwin Eugene Howell

Medical Book—neurology textbook—Dr. W. A. Hammond—*The Diseases of the Nervous System*—published—New York City

Medical Instruction—dermatology chair—Dr. J. C. White—Harvard University—Cambridge, Mass.

Medical Instruction—medical chemistry course (systematic)—Dr. E. S. Wood—Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.

Medical Society—woman physician admitted to the American Institute of Homeopathy—Philadelphia, Pa.—Dr. Mercy Bisbee Jackson—accepted

Monument—monument by a woman ordered by the U.S. Government—unveiled—Washington, D.C.—Jan. 25

Oleomargarine—oleomargarine manufacturer (successful)—Alfred Paraf—New York City

Oleomargarine Patent—oleomargarine patent—Henry W. Bradley—Binghamton, N.Y.—Jan. 3

Oranges—(seedless navel)—imported—from Brazil

Paper—corrugated paper—patented—Albert L. Jones—New York City—Dec. 19

Paper—perforated wrapping paper—patented—Seth Wheeler—Albany, N.Y.—July 25

Political Economy Course—political economy chair—Charles Franklin Dunbar—Harvard University—Cambridge, Mass.

Printing Press—rotary printing press—produced—R. Hoe & Co.—New York City

Radio Patent—of importance—Thomas Alva Edison—Menlo Park, N.J.—Dec. 29

Rifle Association—rifle association (national)—organized—New York City—Nov. 24

Ship—iron sloop yacht—"Vindex"—built—Chester, Pa.

Sports—amateur outdoor athletic games—New York Athletic Club—New York City—Oct. 21

Theological School—theological school to admit women—Boston University School of Theology—Boston, Mass.—formed—March 30

Unitarian Minister—woman ordained to the Unitarian ministry—Celia C. Burleigh—Brooklyn, Conn.—Oct. 5

1872

Adding Machine—adding machine to print totals and sub-totals—patented—Edmund D. Barbour—Boston, Mass.—Nov. 19

Air Brake—"triple air brake"—patented—George Westinghouse, Jr.—Schenectady, N.Y.—March 5

Bird Refuge—authorized by a state—Oakland, Calif.—Feb. 14

Burglar Alarm—burglar alarm system—installed—New York City

Business—mail order house—A. Montgomery Ward—Chicago, Ill.

Cigarette Manufacturing Machine—invented—Albert H. Hook—New York City

Congress of the United States—House of Representatives—foreign clergyman to open the House of Representatives with prayer—Rev. Abraham de Sola—invocation—Jan. 9, 1872

Doughnut Cutter—patented—John F. Blondel—Thomaston, Me.—July 9

Elevator—elevator patent, for a vertical-gear hydraulic electric elevator—patented—Cyrus W. Baldwin—Boston, Mass.—Feb. 20

Fish Hatchery—fish hatchery (federal)—established—Bucksport, Me.

Fraternity Magazine—fraternity journal—*Beta Theta Pi*—published—Alexandria, Va.—Dec. 15

Freemasons—Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine—Mecca temple—instituted—New York City—Sept. 26

Gas—pipe line (long distance)—completed—Newton Wells to Titusville, Pa.—Aug. 1

Governor—Negro governor (acting)—Pinckney Benton Stewart Pinchback—Louisiana—Dec. 11

Holiday—Arbor Day—celebration—Nebraska—April 10

Labor Law—women's equal employment legislation—enacted—Illinois—March 22

Labor Party (Political)—labor party (national)—Labor Reform Party—formed—Columbus, Ohio—Feb. 22

Lawyer—Negro woman lawyer—Charlotte E. Ray—Washington, D.C.—April 23

Liberal Republican Party—Convention—Cincinnati, Ohio—May 1

Lunch Wagon—introduced—Walter Scott—Providence, R.I.

Medical Book—hayfever book—Morrill Wyman—*Autumnal Catarrh*—published—New York City

Milk—dried milk patent—Samuel R. Percy—New York City—April 9

Mohair—commercial manufacture—Arlington Mills—Lawrence, Mass.

Naval Academy—Negro midshipman in the United States Naval Academy—James Henry Conyers—South Carolina—Sept. 21

Optometry Instruction—optometry school—Northern Illinois College of Otolary and Ophthalmology—founded—Chicago, Ill.

Park—park (national)—Yellowstone National Park—authorized—March 1

Patent List—*Official Gazette*—published—Washington, D.C.—Jan. 3

- Pharmacy College**—pharmacy college to make analytical chemistry a required course—Maryland College of Pharmacy—Baltimore, Md.—March 20
- Photograph**—photograph of a stellar spectrum showing the dark lines—Vega—Dr. Henry Draper—Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.
- Photograph**—photograph showing action (not moving pictures)—taken—Edward Muybridge—Palo Alto, Calif.
- Postal Service**—postal fraud order—authorized—June 8
- President**—president born on Independence Day—C. Coolidge
- Presidential Candidate**—presidential candidate who was a Catholic—Charles O'Connor—July 9
- Presidential Candidate**—woman presidential candidate—Victoria Claflin Woodhull—nominated—New York City—May 10
- Prohibition Party (National)**—national convention—Columbus, Ohio—Feb. 22
- Railroad Apprentice School**—railroad apprentice school—established—Elkhart, Ind.
- Ship**—mine layer—used
- Sprinkler**—sprinkler system patent—Philip W. Pratt—Abington, Mass.—Sept. 17
- Telegraph**—telegraph call boxes—installed—Brooklyn, N.Y.—June 22
- Toothpick Manufacturing Machine Patent**—Silas Noble and James P. Cooley—Feb. 20
- Vice Presidential Candidate**—vice presidential candidate who was a Negro—Frederick Douglass—nominated—New York City—May 10
- Water Purification**—water purification—filter erected—Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
- Football Game**—international football game—New Haven, Conn.—Dec. 6
- Football Rules**—formulated—New York City—Oct. 18
- Gas**—natural gas used for manufacturing—iron works—Leechburg, Mass.
- Kindergarten**—public school kindergarten—authorized—St. Louis, Mo.—Aug. 26
- Linoleum**—linoleum—manufactured—American Linoleum Manufacturing Company—Richmond, S.I., N.Y.
- Livestock-Market paper**—*Drover's Journal*—published—Chicago, Ill.—Jan. 11
- Medical School**—coeducational school—Boston University School of Medicine—Boston, Mass.—founded
- Money**—bimetallism—abolished—Feb. 12
- Money**—trade dollar—authorized—Feb. 12
- Newspaper**—illustrated daily newspaper—New York City—*Daily Graphic*—published—March 4
- Oratorio**—by an American—John Knowles Paine's "Oratorio of St. Peter"—performed—Portland, Me.—June 3
- Patent**—woman patent examiner—A. R. G. Nichols—Melrose, Mass.—July 1
- Postage Stamp**—departmental postage stamps authorized—March 3
- Postal Card**—issued—May 1
- Railroad Coupler**—railroad coupler—patented—Eli Hamilton Janney—Alexandria, Va.—April 29
- Science School**—natural science summer school—opened—Buzzard's Bay, Mass.
- Silo (of record)**—constructed—F. L. Hatch—McHenry County, Ill.
- Slicing Machine**—patented—Anthony Iske—Lancaster, Pa.—Nov. 4
- Tube**—collapsible tube making machine—built—A. H. Wirz—Philadelphia, Pa.
- Wire**—barbed wire—manufactured—J. F. Glidden—De Kalb, Ill.

1873

- Animals**—cattle (Aberdeen—Angus) importation—George Grant—Victoria, Kans.
- Army school**—Army school graduate (Negro)—H. O. Flipper—admitted
- Balloon**—balloon Atlantic crossing attempt—Brooklyn, N.Y.—Oct. 6
- Brass Rod**—drawn—Coe Brass Co.—Torrington, Conn.
- Car**—cable street car—in service—San Francisco, Calif.—Aug. 1
- Car**—gasoline powered car—operated—Providence, R.I.
- Catholic Student**—American College—Rome, Italy—consecrated—May 4
- Celluloid**—celluloid trade-mark registered—Jan. 14
- Dentistry**—patent for a gold crown—Dr. John B. Beers—San Francisco, Calif.—Nov. 4
- Earmuff**—invented—Chester Greenwood—Farmington, Me.
- Education**—chair in education—established—University of Iowa—Iowa City, Iowa
- Fine Arts Department**—fine arts department in a college to grant degrees—College of Fine Arts—Syracuse University—Syracuse, N.Y.—established—June 24

1874

- Adhesive and Medicated Plaster**—adhesive and medicated plaster with a rubber base—successfully manufactured—East Orange, N.J.
- Baseball Team**—baseball team to travel beyond the confines of the U.S.—exhibition—England—July 30
- Bridge**—steel arch bridge—St. Louis, Mo.—opened—July 4
- Caliper (screw)**—constructed—Ithaca, N.Y.
- Car**—electric street car successfully run with current generated by a stationary dynamo—invented—Stephen Dudley Field—New York City
- Cartoon**—Republican cartoon—elephant emblem—used—New York City—Nov. 7
- Chautauqua Organization**—Fairpoint, N.Y.—Aug. 4
- Christmas Cards**—engraved—Louis Prang—Roxbury, Mass.—1874
- Corset**—manufactured as a health item—McGraw, N.Y.

Fish and Fisheries Commissioner—Spencer Fullerton Baird

Football Game—rugby contest (international)—Harvard-McGill—Cambridge, Mass.—May 14

Football Goal Post—used—Cambridge, Mass.—May 14

Gas—water gas plant built—Phoenixville, Pa.

Greenback Party—organized—Indianapolis, Ind.—Nov. 25

Hospital Record—system—introduced—Bellevue Training School for Nurses—New York City

Ice Cream Soda—introduced—Robert M. Green—Philadelphia, Pa.

Kidnapping—kidnapping for ransom—C. B. Ross—Germantown, Pa.—July 1

Labor Union Label—adopted—Cigar Makers' International Union—San Francisco, Calif.

Lock—time lock—manufactured—Sargent & Greenleaf—Rochester, N.Y.

Mechanical Engineering Laboratory—for research work—Stevens Institute of Technology—Hoboken, N.J.

Medal—life saving medal—treasury department—authorized—June 20

Money—coins manufactured for a foreign government—Venezuela—authorized—Jan. 29

Patent—label patent—issued—Pearl Hominy Company—Baltimore, Md.—Aug. 1

Physician—osteopathic physician—Dr. A. T. Still—Macon, Mo.—June 22

Physiological Laboratory—established—Sheffield Scientific School—Yale University—New Haven, Conn.

Railroad Signal System—railroad interlocking machine

Rifle Association—rifle tournament (international)—Creedmoor, L.I., N.Y.—Sept. 26

Socialist Labor Party of North America—formed—July 4

Sprinkler—sprinkler head—patented—Henry S. Parmelee—New Haven, Conn.—Aug. 11

Temperance Society—women's temperance society (national)—National Woman's Christian Temperance Union—organized—Cleveland, Ohio—Nov. 18

Tennis—lawn tennis—introduced—Staten Island, N.Y.—Mary E. Outerbridge—March

Tin Factory—established—Rogers & Burchfield—Leechburg, Pa.

Visiting Celebrities—king (reigning) to visit the United States—David Kalakaua—Hawaii—received at Washington, D.C.—Dec. 15

Wedding—balloon wedding—Cincinnati, Ohio—Oct. 19

Wire—barbed wire—patented—J. F. Glidden—De Kalb, Ill.—Nov. 24

Young Men's Hebrew Association—founded—March 22

Zoological Garden—Philadelphia Zoological Garden—open to public—Philadelphia, Pa.—July 1

1875

Advertising Magazine—weekly—April 1

Agricultural Experiment Station—state agricultural experiment station—authorized—Conn.—July 20

Animals—cattle importation law (U.S.)—cattle from Spain—excluded—July 31

Bankers Association—national bankers association—organized—May 24

Baseball Game—baseball no-run nine-inning game—played—Chicago, Ill.—June 19

Baseball Glove—worn—Charles C. Waite—Boston, Mass.

Bed—folding bed—successfully manufactured—Philadelphia, Pa.

Bowling Rule Standardization—New York City—Nov. 13

Car—parlor car—built—G. M. Pullman

Cash Carrier System—patented—D. Brown—July 13

Catholic Bishop—Catholic bishop (Colored)—consecrated

Catholic Priest—Catholic priest to be elevated to the cardinalate—John McCloskey—April 27

Coaching—introduced—D. A. Kane—New York City

Coaching Club—formed—New York City—Dec. 3

College—inter-continental system of study—introduced—Boston, Mass.

Dynamo—dynamo for a direct-current outdoor lighting system—built—Cornell University—Ithaca, N.Y.

Forestry Society—national forestry association—American Forestry Association—organized—Chicago, Ill.—Sept. 10

Gas—water gas production—patented—T. S. C. Lowe—Norristown, Pa.—Sept. 21

Homestead Act—homestead act (desert)—enacted—March 3

Horse Race—horse race (Kentucky Derby)—Louisville, Ky.—May 17

Hospital—floating hospital—"Emma Abbott"—New York City—July 19

Hospital—tuberculosis sanatorium (private)—Asheville, N.C.

Jewish College—Jewish college to train men for the rabbinate—Hebrew Union College—established—Cincinnati, Ohio—Oct. 3

Meat—beef exported—shipped—New York City—Oct. 1

Money—silver coins—twenty-cent piece—authorized—March 3

Music Instruction—college music chair—established—Harvard University—Cambridge, Mass.—Aug. 30

Nautical School—nautical municipal school—opened—New York City—Jan. 11

Oat-Crushing Machine—patented—A. J. Ehrichson—Akron, Ohio—Nov. 30

President—President to become a senator—Andrew Johnson—Tennessee—served—March 4

Tattoo—electric tattoo machine—New York City

Theosophical Society—American Theosophical Society—founded—New York City—Nov. 17

Typewritten Book Manuscript—Samuel L. Clemens—*Adventures of Tom Sawyer*

Weights and Measures Standardization—International Bureau of Weights and Measures—established—May 20

1876

Animals—cattle exportation to Great Britain—large shipment—William Colwell—Boston, Mass.

Baseball Game—no-hit baseball game—St. Louis, Mo.—July 15

Baseball League—National League—Feb. 2

Bridge—cantilever bridge—Kentucky River Cannery—sardine cannery—successful—Eastport, Me.

Carpet Loom—carpet power loom to weave Axminster carpets—Yonkers, N.Y.

Carpet Sweeper—patented—M. R. Bissell—Grand Rapids, Mich.—Sept. 19

Cattle Club—cattle club (Guernsey cattle)—formed—Farmington, Conn.—March 1

Chemical Society—chemical society (national)—American Chemical Society—organized—New York City—April 20

Cigarette Manufacturing Machine—patented—Albert H. Hook—New York City—Nov. 7

Clipper for Cutting Hair—manufactured—G. H. Coates—Worcester, Mass.

Clock—clock (one-day back-wind alarm clock) in round metal case—Thomaston, Conn.

Coast Guard (U.S.)—Coast Guard officers' training school—New Bedford, Mass.—established—July 31

Cooking School—New York Cooking School—opened—New York City—Nov.

Crematory—erected—Washington, Pa.—incinerator—Dec. 6

Degrees—bachelor of music degree—C. H. Morse—Boston University—Boston, Mass.—June 7

Degrees—doctor of philosophy degree awarded to a Negro—E. A. Bouchet—Yale University—New Haven, Conn.

Dictionary—Bohemian-American dictionary—published—Racine, Wis.

Ethical Culture Society—New York Society for Ethical Culture—founded—New York City—May

Football Club—intercollegiate football association—formed—Springfield, Mass.—Nov. 23

Football Game—intercollegiate football championship—New Haven, Conn.

Forestry Legislation—federal forestry supervision—attempted—Aug. 15

Forestry Society—state forestry association—Minnesota Forestry Association—organized—St. Paul, Minn.—Jan. 12

Greenback Party—convention—Indianapolis, Ind.—May 17

Insurance—title guaranty insurance company—Philadelphia, Pa.—organized—May 17

Intercollegiate Athletic Association—organized—Saratoga, N.Y.—June

Kindergarten—free kindergarten—Florence Kindergarten—Florence, Mass.—opened—Jan. 3

Library Society—library national association—American Library Association—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.—Oct. 6

Medal—life saving medal—of Treasury Department—awarded—L. M. Clemons—June 19

Medical Book—dermatology treatise—Dr. L. A. Duhring—*Atlas of Skin Diseases*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.

Medical Society—woman physician elected a member of the American Medical Association—Dr. S. H. Stevenson

Mimeograph—patented—Thomas Alva Edison—Menlo Park, N.J.—Aug. 8

Political Convention—presidential convention (national) addressed by a woman—S. A. Spencer—Cincinnati, Ohio—June 15

Polo—introduced—James Gordon Bennett—New York City

Polo Club—polo club—organized—New York City

Postage Stamp—public exhibition of postage stamps—Philadelphia, Pa.—May 10

Postage Stamp—stamped envelopes issued to commemorate an event—issued—Philadelphia, Pa.—May 10

Printing Press—high speed newspaper printing and folding machine—installed—*Times*—Philadelphia, Pa.

Sewing Machine—sewing machine lamp holder—introduced

Ship—torpedo boat—worthy of the name—"Lightning"—built—Bristol, R.I.

Stenotype—patented—J. C. Zachos—New York City—April 11

Symphony—symphonic work by an American composer—John Knowles Paine—presented—Boston, Mass.—Jan.

Telephone—telephone conversation over out-of-door wires—Boston to Cambridge, Mass.—Oct. 9

Telephone—telephone message (distinguishable)—Boston, Mass.—March 10

Telephone—telephone patent—Alexander Graham Bell—Salem, Mass.—March 7

Tennis—court tennis—introduced—Boston, Mass.—Hollis Hunnewell

Track Meet (Intercollegiate)—Saratoga, N.Y.—July 20-21

Turnstile (electric)—used—Philadelphia, Pa.—May 10

Wrench—pipe or screw wrench (practical)—patented—Daniel C. Stillson—Somerville, Mass.—Dec. 5

1877

Army School—army school graduate (Negro)—H. O. Flipper—June 15

Bicycle Factory—established—Pope Manufacturing Co.—Hartford, Conn.

Bicycle Magazine—*American Bicycling Journal*—published—New York City—Dec. 22

Bridge—cantilever bridge—completed—Kentucky River

- Carpet Loom**—carpet power loom to weave Axminster carpets—patented—Halcyon Skinner—Jan. 16
- Catamaran**—patented—N. S. Herreshoff—Providence, R.I.—April 10
- Cattle Club (Guernsey cattle)**—American Guernsey Cattle Club—permanent organization—New York City—Feb. 7
- Chemical Society**—chemical society (national)—American Chemical Society—incorporated—Nov. 9
- Chinese Language and Literature Lecture-ship**—S. W. Williams—Yale University—New Haven, Conn.
- Cream Separator**—centrifugal cream separator patent—Sept. 25
- Degrees**—doctor of philosophy degree awarded to a woman—Helen Magill—Boston University—Boston, Mass.
- Dog Show**—of importance—New York City—May 8
- Flour Mill**—flour mill—patented—John Stevens—Neenah, Wis.—Dec. 28
- Heating System**—from a central station—installed—Lockport, N.Y.
- Holiday**—Flag Day—remembrance—June 14
- Humane Society**—humane association national organization—American Humane Association—organized—Cleveland, Ohio—Oct. 9
- Lawyer**—Japanese lawyer—Takeo Kikuchi—Boston University—Boston, Mass.—June 5
- Life Preserver**—of cork—patented—David Kahnweiler—New York City—July 10
- Monument**—monument to an American poet—Fitz-Greene Halleck statue unveiled—New York City—May 15
- Music**—long distance telephone concert—from Philadelphia, Pa.—heard at New York City—April 2
- Nurse**—district nurse — employed — New York City—April 2
- Oleomargarine** — oleomargarine legislation (state)—enacted—New York—June 5
- Organ**—color organ—patented—Bainbridge Bishop—New Russia, N.Y.—Jan. 16
- President**—president to celebrate his silver wedding anniversary at the White House—R. B. Hayes—Dec. 31
- Prison**—reformatory (state) conducted for women—Reformatory Prison for Women—Sherborn, Mass.—opened—Nov. 7
- Railroad**—municipal railroad — Cincinnati Southern Railway—regular service—Cincinnati, Ohio—Somerset, Ky.—July 23
- Railroad**—railroad shipments of dressed beef (year round long-distance)—G. F. Swift—Chicago, Ill.
- Royal Arcanum**—founded—Boston, Mass.—June 23
- Socialist Labor Party of North America**—national convention—Newark, N.J.—Dec. 26
- Swimming Championship (amateur open)**—New York City—Sept. 30
- Telephone**—news dispatch by telephone—*Globe*—Boston, Mass.—Feb. 12
- Telephone**—telephone for domestic use—installed—Somerville, Mass.—April
- Telephone**—telephone switchboard or exchange—Boston, Mass.—May 17
- Telephone**—telephone used by a railroad company—tried—Altoona, Pa.—May 21

1878

- Aviation**—Airship—dirigible which conformed to standards now used—constructed
- Baseball Catcher's Mask**—patented—F. W. Thayer—Feb. 12
- Baseball Game**—triple play unassisted—by player in organized baseball—Paul Hines—May 8
- Bibliography Course**—University of Michigan—Ann Arbor, Mich.
- Bicycle Society**—bicycle club—formed—Boston, Mass.—Feb. 11
- Bridge**—railway all-steel bridge—Glasgow, Mo.—contract signed—Oct. 12
- Chinese Embassy**—Oct. 4
- Copper Refinery Furnace**—to use gaseous fuel—Ansonia, Conn.
- Electric Company**—Edison Electric Light Company—New York City—incorporated—Oct. 15
- Electric Lighting**—electric light in a store—installed—Philadelphia, Pa.—Dec. 26
- Embalming Book**—*Undertakers Manual*—published—Rochester, N.Y.
- Fishes**—goldfish industry
- Fruit Spraying**—Niagara County, N.Y.
- Greenback Labor Party**—organized—Toledo, Ohio—Feb. 22
- Home Study Course**—Chautauqua, N.Y.—organized—Aug. 10
- Humane Society**—humane association national organization—American Humane Association—constitution adopted—Baltimore, Md.—Nov. 14
- Lawyers' Association**—lawyers' association (national)—American Bar Association—organized—Saratoga, N.Y.—Aug. 21
- Life Saving Service**—authorized—June 18
- Milk Delivery**—in glass bottles—Alexander Campbell—Brooklyn, N.Y.
- Newspaper**—college daily—*Yale News*—published—New Haven, Conn.—Jan. 28
- Phonograph**—patented—Thomas Alva Edison—Menlo Park, N.J.—Feb. 19
- President**—president to use a telephone—James A. Garfield—while in congress
- Probation**—probation system, without restrictions as to age—established—Boston, Mass.
- Telephone**—telephone switchboard or exchange (commercial)—installed—New Haven, Conn.—Jan. 28
- Telephone Directory**—issued—New Haven, Conn.—Feb. 21
- Telephone Operator**—woman telephone operator—Emma M. Nutt—Boston, Mass.—Sept. 1
- Typewriting School**—opened—New York City

1879

Air (Compressed)—for tunnel construction—Hoboken, N.J.—New York City
Archaeological Society—archaeological national society—founded—Boston, Mass.—May 10
Archery Club—archery association (national)—formed—Crawfordsville, Ind.—Jan. 23
Automobile Patent—filed—George B. Selden—Rochester, N.Y.—May 8
Bridge—hanging railroad bridge—Canon City, Colo.—built
Business—five-cent store—opened—Frank Woolworth—Utica, N.Y.—Feb. 22
Cash Carrier System—installed—Lowell, Mass.—Feb.
Cash Register—patented—Ritty—Dayton, Ohio—Nov. 4
Christian Science—Mary Baker Eddy—Boston, Mass.
Cream Separator—centrifugal cream separator—Boston, Mass.
Deaf—Hearing Aid—hearing aid of interest—Audiphone—patented—R. S. Rhodes—River Park, Ill.—Sept. 23
Electric Company—electric company organized to produce and sell electricity—California Electric Light Company, Inc.—San Francisco, Calif.—Sept.
Electric Lighting—electric arc lights—used for street lighting—C. F. Brush—Cleveland, Ohio—April 29
Electric Lighting—electric incandescent lamp—of practical value—invented—Thomas Alva Edison—Menlo Park, N.J.—Oct. 21
Geological Survey—geological survey (U.S.)—authorized—March 3
Geological Survey—geological survey director (U.S.)—geological department—Clarence King—confirmed—April 3
Indian School—Indian school of prominence—Carlisle, Pa.—opened—Nov. 1
Journalism Course—history of journalism course—University of Missouri—Columbia, Mo.
Labor Law—factory inspection law—enacted—Massachusetts—April 30
Labor Law—labor law prohibiting the employment of women—Illinois—effective—July 1
Library Society—library national association—American Library Association—incorporated—Dec. 10
Locomotive—locomotive to use fuel oil—"Young America"
Pedagogy Chair—pedagogy chair (permanent)—University of Michigan—Ann Arbor, Mich.
Photograph—photograph taken by incandescent electric light—Menlo Park, N.J.—Dec.
Senator (U.S.)—senator to serve three states—James Shields—elected—Missouri—Jan. 22
Ship—fish hatching steamer (federal)—"Fishhawk"—authorized—March 3
Ship—steam whaler built as a whale boat—"The Mary and Helen"—built—Bath, Me.

Ship—steamboat to employ electric lights—"Jeannette"—acquired—Feb. 27
Skating Rink—ice skating rink (indoors)—built—Thomas L. Rankin—New York City
Soap—soap which floated—manufactured—Cincinnati, Ohio—Oct.
Sports—amateur athletic competition (interclub)—New York City—Sept. 27
Supreme Court of the United States—woman admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States—B. A. B. Lockwood—March 3
Telephone—automatic telephone system patent—Washington, D.C.—Dec. 5
Telephone—telephone switchboard or exchange (multiple)—installed—Chicago, Ill.—Jan.
Veterinary School—veterinary school (state)—Iowa State College—Ames, Iowa—May 23

1880

Bicycle Society—bicycle society national organization—formed—Newport, R.I.
Canoe Association—formed—Lake George, N.Y.
Census—city to exceed 1,000,000 in population—New York City
Census—state to exceed 5,000,000 in population—New York
Croquet League—formed—Philadelphia, Pa.—Feb. 12
Electric Lighting—electric incandescent lamp factory—Menlo Park, N.J.—Oct. 1
Electric Power Plant—hydro-electric power plant (commercial)—Grand Rapids Electric Light and Power Co.—Grand Rapids, Mich.—organized—March 22
Engineering Society—mechanical engineering national society—American Society of Mechanical Engineers—founded—New York City—Feb. 16
Engraving—half-tone engraving—S. H. Horgan—*Daily Graphic*—New York City—March 4
Insurance—hail insurance—Tobacco Grower's Mutual Insurance Company—North Canaan, Conn.
Medical Book—bacteriology textbook—Dr. A. Magnin—*Bacteria*—published—Boston, Mass.
Medical Book—neurasthenia book—G. M. Beard—*A Practical Treatise on Nervous Exhaustion*—published—New York City
Monument—obelisk to be brought to the United States—arrived—New York City—July 20
Newspaper—Italian newspaper—*Il Progresso Italo-Americano*—published—New York City—Sept.
Occupational Therapy Treatment—Adams Nervine Asylum—Boston, Mass.—patients admitted—April
Paint—paint prepared from standard formulas—manufactured—Cleveland, Ohio
Razor—safety razor—manufactured—Kampfe Brothers—New York City
Salvation Army—landed—New York City—March 10

Sewage—sewage disposal separate system—started—Memphis, Tenn.—Jan. 21
Ship—schooner (four masted)—"William J. White"—launched—Bath, Me.—June
Ship—steamboat to employ electricity for light successfully—"Columbia" dynamo operated—May 2
Steam Distribution Plant—New York Steam Corporation—New York City—formed—July 26
Tennis Match—lawn tennis matches (national)—Staten Island, N.Y.—Sept. 1
Trapshooting—clay pigeon target—patented—George Ligowsky—Cincinnati, Ohio—Sept. 7

1881

Air Brush Patent—L. L. Curtis—Cape Elizabeth, Me.—Oct. 25
American Red Cross—organized—Washington, D.C.—May 21
Architect—woman architect—L. B. Bethune—Buffalo, N.Y.
Business School—business collegiate school—Wharton School of Commerce and Finance—Philadelphia, Pa.—established
Catholic Student—M. A. Corrigan—became archbishop—March 4
Coast Guard—inland U.S. Coast Guard station—opened—Louisville, Ky.—Nov. 3
Cold Storage Plant—operated by mechanical refrigeration—Boston, Mass.
Cream Separator—continuous flow centrifugal cream separator—used—Mahwah, N.J.
Dynamo—successful—"Jumbo"—built—New York City
Electric Lighting—electric light from a power plant in a residence—installed—Fort Washington, N.Y.
Ferryboat—steel hull ferryboat—"Lackawanna"—built—Newburgh, N.Y.
Fishing Magazine—*American Angler*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.—Oct. 15
Forestry School—forestry course in a university—University of Michigan—Ann Arbor, Mich.
Hotel—hotel to install electric lights—Prospect House—Blue Mountain Lake, N.Y.
Immigration—Chinese labor immigration act—proclaimed
Insurance—bonding company (exclusive)—American Surety Company—New York City—incorporated—Dec. 7
Labor Union—labor union of importance—American Federation of Labor—organized—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Locomotive Headlight—electric locomotive headlight—patented—Leonidas G. Woolley—Mendon, Mich.—May 3
Loganberry—introduced—J. H. Logan—Santa Cruz, Calif.
Monument—statue cast by the United States government—David Glasgow Farragut statue—accepted—April 25
Nursing School—training school for Negro nurses—Spelman Seminary—Atlanta, Ga.—founded

Photographic Film—roll film for cameras—patented—D. H. Houston—Cambria, Wis.—Oct. 11
Piano—piano player—patented—J. McTammany—Cambridge, Mass.—June 14
Pier (ocean)—built—Col. George W. Howard—Atlantic City, N.J.
Play—Greek play—"Oedipus Tyrannus"—produced—Harvard University—Cambridge, Mass.
Plumbing—state plumbing legislation—enacted—Illinois—May 30
President—president to use a telephone—James Abram Garfield—telephone used in 1878
President—president whose mother lived at the Executive Mansion—Pres. J. A. Garfield—served—March 4—Mrs. E. B. Garfield (mother)
Presidential Candidate—presidential candidate to campaign and make speeches in a foreign language—J. A. Garfield
Psychology Laboratory—established—Johns Hopkins University—Baltimore, Md.
Pure Food Law—pure food and drug legislation (state)—enacted—May 28
Quarantine—plant quarantine legislation (state)—enacted—California—March 4
Ship—schooner (five masted)—"David Dows"—launched—Toledo, Ohio—April 21
Telephone—international telephone conversation—Calais, Me.—July 1
Tennis Match—lawn tennis national championship matches—Newport, R.I.—Aug. 31

1882

Accountants' Society—organized—New York City—July 28
Army Officer—general to become a rear admiral—appointed—May 16
Baseball Team—professional league baseball team to win three pennants in succession—Chicago, Ill. "Cubs"
College—honors course—University of Michigan—Ann Arbor, Mich.
Cooperative—college cooperative store—Cambridge, Mass.—Feb. 28
Country Club—country club to attain an age of sixty years—formed—Brookline, Mass.—Sept. 13
Deaf—School—lip reading instruction for the deaf—S. W. Keeler—New York City
Electric Company—electric station to supply light and power—Edison Electric Illuminating Company—New York City—opened—Sept. 4
Electric Fan—invented—Dr. S. S. Wheeler
Electric Flatiron—patented—Henry W. Seely—New York City—June 6
Electric Power Plant—hydro-electric power plant—opened—Appleton, Wis.—Sept. 30
Electric Power Plant—municipally owned electric power plant—purchased—Fairfield, Iowa
Elevator—elevator in which an electric light was placed—Blue Mountain Lake, N.Y.—July 12
Flicker—patented—Henry Van Hoevenbergh—Elizabeth, N.J.—May 16

Holiday—Labor Day parade—New York City—Sept. 5
Hospital—hospital for the military and naval forces—authorized—June 30
Immigration—Chinese labor immigration act—enacted—May 6
Immigration—immigration head tax—authorized—Aug. 3
Knights of Columbus—chartered—Connecticut—March 29
Lacrosse Association (intercollegiate)—Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association—organized—Princeton, N.J.—March 11
Library—library newspaper room—Newburyport, Mass.—dedicated—April 28
Medical Instruction—state medicine and public hygiene professorship—Northwestern University—Chicago, Ill.
Milk—malted milk—invented—William Horlick—Racine, Wis.
Naval Officer—naval attaché—F. E. Chadwick—served—Nov. 15
Play—Hebrew play by professional actors—New York City—Aug. 12
Ski Club—ski club (local)—Nansen Ski Club—Berlin, N. H.
Steel—steel mill to install an electrical machine—Braddock, Pa.
Tariff—tariff commission—authorized—June 7
Theater—theater lighted by electricity—Bijou Theater—Boston, Mass.—Dec. 11

1883

Anti-Vivisection Society—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.—Feb. 23
Baseball Game—baseball game at night—Fort Wayne, Ind.—June 2
Cigar Rolling Machine—patented—Oscar Hammerstein—New York City—Feb. 27
Crane—wrecking crane—Bay City, Mich.
Deaf—Church Service—ordained deaf clergyman—Rev. Henry Winter Syle—priest—Philadelphia, Pa.
Electric Company—three-wire central station incandescent electric lighting plant—Edison Electric Illuminating Company—Sunbury, Pa.—incorporated—April 30
Elevated Railroad—electric elevated railroad—Chicago, Ill.—trial trip—June 2
Engineering College—electrical engineering course—in a college—established—Cornell University—Ithaca, N.Y.—Sept. 21
Glass—plate glass produced on large scale—New York City Plate Glass Company—Creighton, Pa.
Horse Show—horse show—national—New York City—Oct. 22-26
Labor Union—labor union legalization (state)—New Jersey—Feb. 14
Manual training—manual training school—entirely tax-supported—Baltimore, Md.—established—Oct. 20
Medical Instruction—pathology chair—modern chair—Johns Hopkins University—Baltimore, Md.
Nails—steel cut nails—manufactured—River-side Iron Works—Wheeling, W.Va.

Newspaper—newspaper delivery train—operated—Galveston, Tex. to Houston, Tex.
Pharmacist—pharmacist (woman graduate)—Susan Hayhurst—Philadelphia, Pa.—graduated—March 16
Postal Service—mail chute—patented—J. G. Cutler—Rochester, N.Y.—Sept. 11
Railroad—state aid to railroads—granted—Illinois—March 2
Railroad Signal System—railroad signal system of interlocking signal apparatus operated by compressed air—installed—Bound Brook, N.J.
Ship—steel vessels of the United States Navy—authorized—March 3
Sports—cross country championships—New York Athletic Club—New York City—Nov. 6
Sports—sports trainer (professional)—Bob Rogers—New York Athletic Club—New York City—engaged—May 1
Time (Standard)—signals sent out—Naval Observatory—Washington, D.C.—Nov. 18
Trust—anti-trust law (state)—enacted—Alabama—Feb. 23
Vaudeville—originated—B. F. Keith—Boston, Mass.
Wild West Show—W. F. Cody—North Platte, Neb.—July 4
Wire—woven wire fence industry—J. W. Page—Lenawee County, Mich.

1884

Adding Machine—adding machine absolutely accurate at all times—"Comptometer"—constructed—Chicago, Ill.—Nov.
Animal Industry Bureau (U.S.)—authorized—May 29
Anti-Monopoly Party—formed—Chicago, Ill.—May 14
Baseball Game—baseball series world's championship—won—Providence National League
Bicycle Trip Around the World—started—San Francisco, Calif.—April 22
College—college "dean of the faculty"—Bryn Mawr, Pa.
College—state college for women—established—Columbus, Miss.—March 12
Electrical Show—Philadelphia, Pa.—Sept. 2
Equal Rights Party—formed—San Francisco, Calif.—Sept. 20
Fellowship—fellowship awarded a woman—Sage Fellowship in Entomology and Botany—granted—H. E. Grotecloss—June 19
Fellowship—resident fellowship for women awarded by a woman's college—Bryn Mawr College—Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Fountain Pen—practical—invented—L. E. Waterman—New York City
Glider—glider flight—J. J. Montgomery—Otay, Calif.—March 17
Historical Society—historical society—American Historical Association—founded—Saratoga, N.Y.—Sept. 10
Horse Race—horse race (American Derby)—Chicago, Ill.—June 28

Hospital—cancer hospital—New York Cancer Hospital—New York City—organized—Feb. 7
Labor—labor bureau (federal)—authorized—June 27
Leather—chrome tanning process—patented—Augustus Schultz—New York City—Jan. 8
Manual Training—manual training school entirely financed out of public taxes—Baltimore Manual Training School—Baltimore, Md.—established
Medal—Albert medal awarded to a native-born American—J. B. Eads—June 10
Medical Society—Negro medical society—Medico-Chirurgical Society—organized—Washington, D.C.—April 24
Monument—monument to George Washington (national)—Washington Monument—Washington, D.C.—completed—Dec. 6
Naval War College—naval war college—established—Newport, R.I.—Oct. 6
Navigation Bureau (U.S.)—authorized—July 5
Newspaper Syndicate—newspaper syndicate—S. S. McClure—New York City—Nov. 15
Photographic Film—transparent paper strip photographic film—patented—George Eastman—Rochester, N.Y.—Oct. 14
Police—Police Bureau of Identification—established—Chicago, Ill.—Jan. 1
Political Convention—national nominating convention presided over by a Negro—J. R. Lynch—Chicago, Ill.—June 3
Press Clipping Bureau—Samuel Leavitt—New York City—April 15
Railroad—switchback railway—operated—Coney Island, N.Y.—June
Religious Hillside Shrine—built—New Ulm, Minn.
Skating Champion—skating champion (ice)—American National Skating Association—formulated rules
Telephone—long distance telephone call—Boston—New York City—March 27
Theatrical School—Lyceum School of Acting—New York City—founded—Oct. 1
Typesetting Machine—linotype machine—patented—Ottmar Mergenthaler—Baltimore, Md.—Aug. 26

1885

Agriculture Department (U.S.)—Secretary—Norman Jay Colman—April 4
Bank—savings group—to teach children to save—organized—Long Island City, N.Y.
Bankers Association—bankers association formed by a state group—July 23
Baseball Batting and Fielding Cage—built—New Haven, Conn.
Baseball Team—baseball team (Negro professional)—organized—New York City
Biology—biology general course offered in a college—Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Bird Protection Agency—Economic Ornithology Division—July 1

Bookseller's Catalog—of first editions—New York City
Building—building known as a skyscraper—completed—Chicago, Ill.
Clock—watch movement to be electrically wound—Chicago, Ill.
College—graduate school for women—formal opening—Bryn Mawr, Pa.—Oct. 23
College—state college for women—opened—Columbus, Miss.—Oct. 22
Congressman (State)—Negro congressman—served—Jan. 6
Economics Association—American Economic Association—founded—Saratoga, N.Y.—Sept. 9
First-Aid Instruction—first-aid instruction—Peekskill, N.Y.
Forest Reserve—forest reserve (state)—New York State Forest Preserve—designated—May 15
Forest Service—forest commission (state) (permanent)—authorized—California—March 3
Forest Service—forest commission (state) (permanent)—authorized—New York—May 15
Gas Commission (State)—authorized—Massachusetts—June 11
History Instruction—history course (integrated) in a woman's college—Bryn Mawr College—Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Hospital—tuberculosis sanatorium (modern)—Saranac Lake, N.Y.—opened—Feb. 1
Index of government publications—published
Library Society—library society (local)—New York Library Club—formed—New York City
Medical Instruction—bacteriology lectures—Harvard Medical School—Cambridge, Mass.
Monument—monument to George Washington (national)—Washington, D.C.—dedicated—Feb. 21
Motor Boat—motor boat pleasure craft—manufactured—New York City
Navigation Bureau (U.S.)—permanently organized—July 1
Newspaper—Yiddish daily newspaper—published—New York City
Nurses Society—nurses society (local)—Philomena Society—organized—New York City—Nov. 24
Ordnance—cartridge-loading machinery—patented—G. M. Peters—Xenia, Ohio—July 7
Ordnance—shot tower—erected—Kings Mills, Ohio
Photographic Film—moving picture film (commercial)—manufactured—Rochester, N.Y.—March 26
Postal Service—special delivery service—authorized—March 3
President—president elected for two non-consecutive terms—Grover Cleveland—first term—March 4, 1885—second term—March 4, 1893
Prize Fight—prize fight of importance under the Marquis of Queensberry rules—Cincinnati, Ohio—Aug. 29

Protestant Episcopal Bishop—Protestant Episcopal bishop (Negro)—Rev. S. D. Fergusson—consecrated—New York City—June 24
Pump—gasoline pump—manufactured—S. F. Bowser—Fort Wayne, Ind.
Restaurant—self-service restaurant—opened—New York City—Sept. 4
Street Car—electric cars commercially operated—Baltimore, Md.—Aug. 10
Surgical Operation—appendicitis operation—performed—Dr. W. W. Grant—Davenport, Iowa—Jan. 4

1886

Accountants' Society—accountants' society—name changed to Institute of Accounts—June 23
Accountants' Society—accountants' society to become a national organization—American Association of Public Accountants—formed—New York City—Dec. 22
Aluminum—Charles Martin Hall—invents process—Feb. 23
Animals—horse whose total purses exceeded \$100,000—"Miss Woodford"
Arbitration—state Board of Mediation and Arbitration—organized—New York State—June 1
Automobile Tractor—endless chain tractor—patented—Charles Dinsmoor—Warren, Pa.—Nov. 2
Automobile Tractor—steam tractor—manufactured—San Leandro, Calif.
Biblical Students Summer Conference—D. L. Moody—Northfield, Mass.—July 7
Bird—ostrich farm—established—South Pasadena, Calif.
Boat Race—fisherman's boat race—Boston, Mass.—May 1
Catholic Priest—Negro Catholic priest—ordained to work in the U.S.—Rev. Augustus Tolton—ordained—April 24
Coat—tuxedo coat—introduced—Tuxedo Park, N.Y.—Oct. 10
College—college for women to affiliate with a university—New Orleans, La.—Oct. 11
Earthquake—of consequence—Aug. 31
Economics Magazine—*Quarterly Journal of Economics*—published—Boston, Mass.—Oct.
Electric Power Plant—alternating current power plant—operated—Great Barrington, Mass.—March 6
Electric Power Plant—alternating current power plant commercially successful—built—Buffalo, N.Y.—Nov.
Labor Union—labor union of importance—American Federation of Labor—organized—Columbus, Ohio—Dec. 8
Money—bill bearing the portrait of a woman—Martha Washington—Sept.
Monument—statue presented by a foreign country—Statue of Liberty—Bedloe Island, N.Y.—unveiled—Oct. 28
Nurses Magazine—*Nightingale*—published—New York City—March 6
Oleomargarine Legislation (Federal)—enacted—Aug. 2

Phonograph—phonograph that was practical—patented—May 4
Playground—for children—Children's Mission—Boston, Mass.
Polo—international polo series—Newport, R.I.—England vs U.S.—Aug. 25
Presidential Succession Act—amended—Jan. 19
Settlement House—University Settlement—established—New York City
Ship—battleship of importance—authorized—Aug. 3
Ski Club—ski club (local) that was active—Aurora Ski Club—Red Wing, Minn.—organized—Jan. 19
Social Register—published—New York City
Telephone—desk telephone—used
Typesetting Machine—linotype machine used commercially—installed—*Tribune*—New York City—July 1
Typewriter Ribbon—typewriter ribbon patent—G. K. Anderson—Memphis, Tenn.—Sept. 14
Wedding—White House wedding of a president—Grover Cleveland—June 2
Welding—welding by the electric process—patented—Elihu Thomson—Lynn, Mass.—Aug. 10
Zoological Laboratory (U.S.)—for the study of the parasites of livestock—opened—Washington, D.C.—Aug. 1

1887

Accident Report—industrial accident reports—required—Massachusetts—Sept. 1
Accountants' Society—accountants' society to become a national organization—New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants—incorporated—Aug. 20
Adding Machine—adding machine absolutely accurate at all times—patented—D. E. Felt—Chicago, Ill.—Oct. 11
Armor Plate Contract (U.S.N.)—June 1
Bacteriology Laboratory—bacteriology laboratory—Brooklyn, N.Y.—incorporated—Feb. 21
Bauxite—discovered—Floyd County, Ga.
Book—book set by linotype—*Tribune Book of Open Air Sports*—published—New York City
Brewery—to attain an age of two hundred years—Philadelphia, Pa.—incorporated
Diplomatic Service—Jewish ambassador—O. S. Straus—appointed—March 24
Esperanto—proposed—Dr L. L. Zamenhof
Fishing Rod—of telescoping steel tubes—patented—Everett Horton—Bristol, Conn.—March 8
Game Warden (Salaried Game and Fish Warden)—authorized—Michigan—March 15
Holiday—Labor day law (state)—enacted—Oregon—Feb. 21
Hospital—babies' hospital designed exclusively for infants—Babies Hospital of the City of New York—incorporated—June 23
Hospital—cancer hospital—opened—New York City—Dec. 7

Hospital—hospital for the military and naval forces—Army and Navy Hospital—Hot Springs, Ark.—opened—Jan. 17
Insurance—credit insurance—attempted—New York State
Insurance—mutual liability insurance company—American Mutual Liability Insurance Company—Boston, Mass.—opened—Oct. 1
Interstate Commerce Act—enacted—Feb. 4
Kindergarten—kindergarten for the blind—established—Perkins Institution—opened—Roxbury, Mass.—May 2
Library Training (Systematic)—introduced—Columbia University—New York City—Jan. 5
Photographic Film—celluloid photographic film—invented—Rev. H. W. Goodwin—Newark, N.J.
Physiological Society—physiological society national organization—American Physiological Society—organized—New York City—Dec. 30
Postal Service—parcel post convention—negotiated with Jamaica, B.W.I.—July 22
Printing Press—quadruple newspaper press—constructed—New York City
Railroad—daily railroad service to the Pacific coast—established
Silk—silk looms of importance—"Gem Silk Loom" built—Worcester, Mass.
Softball—indoor baseball game—played—Chicago, Ill.—Nov. 30
Teachers Sick Benefit Funds—established—New York City
Tennis Match—women's national championship lawn tennis games—Philadelphia, Pa.
Time Recorder—autograph time recorder—patented—B. F. Merritt—Newton, Mass.—Dec. 20
Typesetting Machine—monotype—patented—T. Lanston—Washington, D.C.—June 7
Union Labor Party—formed—Cincinnati, Ohio—Feb. 22
Woman—woman mayor—S. M. Salter—Argonia, Kans.—May

1888

Adding Machine—adding machine successfully marketed—patented—Aug. 21
Agricultural School—vocational agricultural school—established—St. Paul, Minn.—Oct. 18
Aluminum—commercial production—Pittsburgh Reduction Company—Pittsburgh, Pa.—May
Arbitration—interstate carrier arbitration law—enacted—Oct. 1
Bank—bank for Negroes operated by Negroes—chartered—Richmond, Va.—March 2
Bank—bank for Negroes privately operated by Negroes—organized—Washington, D.C.—Oct. 17
Baseball Team—baseball team to go on a world tour—Chicago, Ill.—Oct. 20
Camera—roll film camera—patented—G. Eastman

Corporation Course—industrial corporation course—University of Nebraska—Lincoln, Neb.
Crematory—crematory (state)—authorized—New York—May 21
Door—door (revolving)—patented—T. Van Kannel—Philadelphia, Pa.—Aug. 7
Election Law—Australian ballot system—adopted—Kentucky—Feb. 24
Electric Meter—patented—O. B. Shallenberger—Rochester, Pa.—Aug. 14
Ferryboat—doubledeck ferryboat—launched—"Bergen"—Newburgh, N.Y.—Oct. 25
Health Laboratory—health laboratory (municipal)—Providence, R.I.—established—Jan. 1
Holding Company—holding company authorization (state)—enacted—N.J.—April 4
Incubator for Infants—constructed—New York City
Locomotive—electric freight locomotive—built—Pullman, Ill.—tested—May 1
Monument—monument to George Washington (national)—Washington, D.C.—opened to public—Oct. 9
Motor Boat—storage battery motor boat—"Magnet"—built—Newark, N.J.
Naval Officer—naval chaplain who was Catholic—Rev. C. H. Parks
Presidential Candidate—presidential candidate of Negro blood nominated—Frederick Douglass—Chicago, Ill.—June 23
Rodeo—competition—Prescott, Ariz.—July 4
Saxophone—manufactured—Elkhart, Ind.
Seismograph—exhibited—Lick Observatory—Mount Hamilton, Calif.—June 1
Straws (artificial)—for drinking—patented—M. C. Stone—Washington, D.C.—Jan. 3
Time Recorder—dial time recorder—invented—Dr. Alexander Dey
Time Recorder—employees' time recorder—patented—W. L. Bundy—Auburn, N.Y.—Nov. 20
Typewriter Ribbon—typewriter "copy" ribbon—patented—J. L. Wortman—Philadelphia, Pa.—Jan. 24

Union Labor Party—convention—Cincinnati, Ohio—May 15
United Labor Party—formed—Cincinnati, Ohio—Feb. 22

1889

Agriculture Department (U.S.)—Secretary—Norman Jay Colman—appointed—Feb. 13
Aluminum—Charles Martin Hall—patented process—April 2
Bacteriology Laboratory—bacteriology laboratory—Hoagland Laboratory—New York City—opened—Feb.
Bank—bank for Negroes operated by Negroes—opened—Richmond, Va.—April 3
Bicycle—bicycle with a back-pedal brake—patented—Dec. 24
Brokerage—investment trust—New York City

Business School—business high school—authorized—Washington, D.C.—June 11
Clarinet—made of metal—patented—Aug. 27
Conference—Pan American Conference—Washington, D.C.—Oct. 2
Elevator—electric elevator successfully operated—installed—New York City
Fellowship—fellowship (graduate) awarded by a woman's college—Bryn Mawr College—Bryn Mawr, Pa.—June 6
Football Dummy—used—New Haven, Conn.
Freemasons—Grotto—formed—Hamilton, N.Y.—Sept. 10
Holiday—national holiday—April 30
Library—children's department in a library—Minneapolis Public Library—Minneapolis, Minn.
Lithuanian Church—organized—Plymouth, Pa.—Oct. 27
Medical Clinic—medical clinic (general)—Johns Hopkins Medical School—Baltimore, Md.—opened—Oct.
Medical Instruction—bacteriology courses in a college laboratory—University of Michigan—Ann Arbor, Mich.—Jan.
Niagara Falls—utilization of Niagara Falls waterpower (large scale)—June 13
Novel Course—lecture course on the English novel—offered by a university—University of Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, Pa.
Political Science Society—political and social science national society—American Academy of Political and Social Science—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.—Dec. 14
President—president whose grandson became president—Benjamin Harrison (grandson)—inaugurated—March 4
Railroad—daily railroad service to the Pacific coast—through service without a change at Omaha—from Chicago to Portland, Ore.—Nov. 17
Sanitary District—Chicago, Ill.—authorized—Nov. 5
Sewing Machine—electric sewing machine—manufactured—Singer Manufacturing Company—Elizabethport, N.J.
State—states admitted to the Union simultaneously—North and South Dakota—Nov. 3
Stock Quotation Boards—manufactured—New York City
Tabulating Machine—patented—Dr. Herman Hollerith—New York City—Jan. 8
Tennis Match—professional lawn tennis contest (international)—Newport, R.I.—Aug. 29
Time Recorder—dial time recorder—patented—Dr. Alexander Dey—Sept. 24
Tour of the World—made by an unattended woman—Elizabeth Cochrane (Nellie Bly)—commenced—Nov. 14
Tournament of Roses—Pasadena, Calif.—Jan. 1
Trust—anti-trust law (state)—general law—enacted—Kansas—March 9
Tuberculosis Circular—tuberculosis circular—issued—New York City—July

1890

Animal Husbandry—animal husbandry professor—J. A. Craig—University of Wisconsin—Madison, Wis.
Architect—woman architect—Louis Blanchard Bethune—elected to membership in American Institute of Architects—Sept. 15
Business School—business high school—opened—Washington, D.C.—Sept. 22
Button—buttons of fresh water pearl—Muscatine, Iowa
Dairy School—of collegiate rank—University of Wisconsin—Madison, Wis.—Jan. 3
Dam—rock-filled dam—Castlewood, Colo.—opened—Nov.
Deaf—School—lip-reading school for adults—established—New York City
Decalcomanias—manufactured—Thomas Burke—Philadelphia, Pa.
Election Law—corrupt election practices law (state)—New York State—enacted—April 4
Electric Transmission—alternating current power transmission—Telluride, Colo.
Employment Service—state employment service—Ohio—April 28
Execution—electrocution of a human being—Auburn Prison—Auburn, N.Y.—Aug. 6
Football Game—Army-Navy football game—West Point, N.Y.—Nov. 29
Hammer (pneumatic)—invented—C. B. King—Detroit, Mich.
Leather—chrome tanned leather successfully marketed—R. H. Foerderer—Philadelphia, Pa.
Library Society—library society (state)—Albany, N.Y.
Meat Inspection Legislation (federal)—enacted—Aug. 30
Milk Tester—milk tester of value—invented—S. M. Babcock
Narcotic—narcotic regulation (federal)—enacted—Oct. 1
Navy—naval militia (state)—Massachusetts—organized—March 18
Pan American Union—Pan American Union—established—Washington, D.C.—April 14
Paper—crepe paper—manufactured—Brooklyn, N.Y.
Polo Club—polo association (national)—U.S. Polo Association—formed—New York City—June 6
Prize Fight—state legalization of prize fighting—Louisiana—enacted—May 12
Sewage—sewage disposal by chemical precipitation—Worcester, Mass.
Ship—battleship of importance—"Maine"—launched—Nov. 18
Ship—navy vessel equipped to lay mines—"Baltimore"—commissioned—Jan. 7
Shooting Gallery (mechanized)—invented—C. W. Parker—Abilene, Kan.
Single Tax—single tax national conference—New York City—Sept. 1
Tour of the World—made by an unattended woman—Elizabeth Cochrane (Nellie Bly)—returned—New York City—Jan. 25
Trust—anti-trust law (national)—enacted—July 2

Woman—woman labor delegate to a national convention—Mary Burke—at Detroit, Mich.—Dec. 8-13
Woman Suffrage—state to grant suffrage to women—Wyoming—July 10
Woman's Club—woman's club federation—General Federation of Women's Clubs—New York City—March 20

1891

Animal Industry Bureau (U.S.)—pathological division—established—April 1
Automobile—electric storage battery automobiles—designed—William Morrison
Bathhouse—public baths with showers—opened—New York City—Aug. 17
Bicycle Race—international six-day bicycle race—New York City—Oct. 18
Bicycle Tire—bicycle tire (pneumatic)—manufactured—New York City—April
Billboard Standardization—Associated Bill Posters and Distributors of the United States and Canada—formed—Chicago, Ill.—July 15
Bridge Whist Organization—of importance—formed—Milwaukee, Wis.—April 14
Car—chapel car—"Evangel"—dedicated—May 23
"Carborundum"—invented—E. G. Acheson—Monongahela City, Pa.
Catholic Priest—Negro Catholic priest ordained in the United States—C. R. Uncles—Baltimore, Md.—Dec. 19
Chair—steamer chair—introduced—New York City—H. Conried
Check—travelers' check—devised—M. F. Berry
Congress (U.S.)—congress to appropriate a billion dollars—Washington, D.C.—March 4
Copyright Law—international copyright agreement—enacted—March 4
Corkboard Patent—John T. Smith—New York City—July 14
Correspondence School—to achieve distinction—Scranton, Pa.—student enrolled—Oct. 16
Diamond—diamond in a meteorite—Dr. G. A. Koenig—June
Expedition—polar expedition of which a woman was a member—Peary Expedition—sailed—New York City—June 6
Ferryboat—double deck ferryboat with propeller type steel hull—"Hamburg"—built—New York City
Football Book—*American Football*—Walter Camp—published—New York City
Football Game—indoor football game—New York City
Forest Management—professional scale—Asheville, N.C.
Forest Reserve—forest reserve (national)—Yellowstone Park Timberland Reserve—designated—March 30
Forest Service—federal planting of trees—Swan, Neb.
Fuller's Earth—discovered—Benton, Ark.

Immigration—immigration bureau superintendent—Wm. D. Owen—appointed—June 15
Medical Periodical—optometry magazine—*The Optician*—published—New York City.—Jan.
Nautical School—nautical state school—established—Massachusetts—June 11
People's Party—organized—Cincinnati, Ohio—May 19
Phonograph Trade Magazine—*The Phonogram*—published—New York City—Jan.
Printing Press—sextuple printing press—installed—New York City
Prison—penitentiary building (national)—authorized—March 3
Research Institute—anatomy research institute—Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology—established—Philadelphia, Pa.—July 20
Road—law regarding state-aid for roads—New Jersey—April 14
Scale—computing scales—manufactured—Dayton, Ohio—Computing Scale Company incorporated—March 20
Ship—whaleback steamer to cross the Atlantic—"Charles W. Wetmore"—sailed—Duluth, Minn.—June 11
Ski Club—ski club association—Ishpeming, Mich.—Jan. 16
Trading Stamp—originated—T. A. Sperry
Tunnel—subaqueous railroad tunnel to a foreign country—Port Huron, Mich.—opened—Sept. 19
Woman—white woman to become an Indian chief—Harriet Maxwell Converse

1892

Acetylene—manufactured—T. L. Willson—Spray, N.C.—May 4
Addressograph—invented—J. S. Duncan
Alligator Farm—established—Anastasia Island, Fla.
Animals—cattle tuberculosis test—Villa Nova, Pa.—March 3
Arabic Magazine—published—New York City
Attorney General—assistant attorney general (state) who was a woman—E. L. K. Haskell—Montana
Automobile Tire—pneumatic tire patent—Dec. 20
Automobile Tractor—gasoline tractor—delivered—Sept. 6
Bacteriology Laboratory—bacteriology diagnostic laboratory—as part of work of health department—New York City
Baseball Player—baseball "pinch hitter"—played—Brooklyn, N.Y.—June 7
Baseball Player—baseball player to catch a ball dropped from the Washington Monument, Washington, D.C.—Aug. 29
Basketball—basketball team (college)—formed—Alliance, Ohio—Dec.
Basketball—invented—James Naismith
Basketball Rules—basketball rule book—published—Springfield, Mass.
Basketball Rules—basketball rules—Springfield, Mass.

- Bicycle Tire (Cord)**—patented—John F. Palmer—Chicago, Ill.—June 7
- Bottle Cap**—crown cork—invented—W. Painter
- Canal Locks**—of concrete—Hennepin canal—Chicago to Rock Island, Ill.—commenced—July
- Car**—double deck street car—operated—San Diego, Calif.—July 4
- College Self-Government Organization**—Bryn Mawr, Pa.—chartered—Feb. 23
- Cotton-Boll Weevil**—introduced—Texas
- Ferris Wheel**—invented—G. W. G. Ferris—Chicago, Ill.
- Football Game**—football game at night—Mansfield, Pa.—Sept. 29
- Glass**—wire glass—patented—Frank Schuman—Philadelphia, Pa.—Sept. 20
- Gold Leaf**—gold leaf—in roll form—patented—W. H. Coe—Providence, R.I.—April 5
- Laundry**—rough dry laundry service—W. M. Barnes—Philadelphia, Pa.
- Library Loan**—made by a state library to a community—New York—Feb. 8
- Matches**—"book matches"—manufactured—Barberton, Ohio
- Medical Book**—hydrotherapy book—Dr. Simon Baruch—*The Uses of Water*—published—Detroit, Mich.
- Medical Periodical**—Negro medical journal—*Medical and Surgical Observer*—published—Jackson, Tenn.—Dec.
- Medical School**—osteopathy school—American School of Osteopathy—Kirksville, Mo.—incorporated—May 10
- Money**—commemorative coinage—authorized—Aug. 5
- Moving Picture "Studio"**—built—West Orange, N.J.
- Physical Education**—physical culture and athletics department—University of Chicago—Chicago, Ill.
- Printing Press**—web-fed four-color rotary printing press—used—*Inter-Ocean*—Chicago, Ill.
- Prize Fight**—prize fight of importance under the Marquis of Queensberry rules—Sullivan-Corbett—New Orleans, La.—Sept. 7
- Psychological Society**—psychological society national organization—American Psychological Association—organized—Worcester, Mass.—July 8
- Public Speaking Department**—in a university—University of Michigan—Ann Arbor, Mich.—Dec.
- Radio Broadcast**—radio broadcast demonstration—Nathan B. Stubblefield
- Road**—concrete road—built—Bellefontaine, Ohio
- Single Tax**—city to adopt the single tax for local revenue—Hyattsville, Md.—July
- Sociology Professor**—A. W. Small—University of Chicago—Chicago, Ill.—Oct. 1
- Spring Winding Machine**—built—Worcester, Mass.
- Steel**—manganese steel—manufactured—Taylor Iron and Steel Co.—High Bridge, N.J.
- Telegraph**—duplex telegraph (practical)—patented—T. A. Edison—Newark, N.J.—Aug. 9
- Telephone**—automatic telephone system (successful)—invented—Almon B. Strowger—installation—La Porte, Ind.—Nov. 3
- Tuberculosis Society**—tuberculosis society—Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis—founded—Philadelphia, Pa.—April 10
- Typewriter**—portable typewriter—patented—G. C. Blickensdorfer—Stamford, Conn.—April 12
- Vending Machine**—vending machine (coin operated) to dispense postage stamps—manufactured—Boston, Mass.
- Voting Machine**—voting machines were authorized for use—New York—March 15

1893

- Addressograph**—manufactured—July 26
- Aquarium**—aquarium (inland salt water)—Chicago
- Automobile**—foreign automobile exhibited—"Mercedes"
- Aviation Magazine**—*Aeronautics*—published—New York City
- Bicycle Race Track of Wood**—opened—San Francisco, Calif.—July 1
- Bicycle Tire (Cord)**—exhibited—Philadelphia Cycle Show—Philadelphia, Pa.—Feb.
- Births**—child born in the White House, Washington, D.C., the offspring of a president—Esther Cleveland—Sept. 9
- Bowling Magazine**—*Gut Holz*—published—New York City—Aug. 9
- Breakfast Food**—shredded wheat biscuits—patented—Aug. 1
- Bridge**—concrete arch highway bridge—erected—Philadelphia, Pa.
- Catholic Apostolic Delegate**—arrived—Jan. 24
- College**—college extension courses—Chicago, Ill.—Jan. 1
- College**—university extension summer meeting—Philadelphia, Pa.—July 5
- College Academic Costume Standardization**—advocated—Albany, N.Y.—Dec.
- Diplomatic Service**—ambassador—State Department—T. F. Bayard—to Great Britain—March 30
- Electric Company**—three-phase alternating high frequency current transmission—Hartford, Conn.—March
- Fastening**—hookless fastening—commercial manufacture—Meadville, Pa.
- Ferris Wheel**—erected—Chicago, Ill.
- Glass Dress**—of spun glass—manufactured—Toledo, Ohio
- Golf Course**—eighteen hole golf course—constructed—Wheaton, Ill.
- Horse Race**—horse race of a thousand miles—from Chadron, Neb. to Chicago, Ill.—completed—June 27
- Kapok**—commercially introduced—Chicago, Ill.—May 1

Library—children's department in a library —Minneapolis Public Library—Minneapolis, Minn.—separate room
Locomotive—locomotive to attain the proved speed of 112.5 miles an hour—"999"—tested—May 10
Lynch Law (State)—enacted — Georgia — Dec. 20
Money—coin bearing the portrait of a foreign monarch — Isabella silver quarter — authorized—March 3
Moving Picture—moving picture "close-up" —West Orange, N.J.—Feb. 2
Newspaper—newspaper colored supplement —*World*—New York City—Nov. 19
Newspaper—newspaper Sunday comic section—published—New York *World*
Nurses Society—society for superintendents of nursing schools—formed—Chicago, Ill.—June 15-17
Patent—print patent—issued—H. J. Heinz Co.—Pittsburgh, Pa.—March 7
Police—police woman — Marie Owen — appointed—Detroit, Mich.
Postage Stamp—commemorative postage stamps—issued—Columbian series—Jan. 2
Postage Stamp—postage stamps to picture a woman—Columbian series—Jan. 2
President—president elected for two non-consecutive terms — Grover Cleveland — second term—March 4
Railroad Legislation—railroad legislation (federal)—Safety Appliance Act—enacted —March 2
Road—brick pavement on a rural road—Cleveland, Ohio
Road—federal road agency — established — March 3
Sidewalk (traveling) — installed — Chicago, Ill.
Telautograph—patented — Elisha Gray — Highland Park, Ill.—Feb. 7
Temperance Society—anti-saloon league — Ohio Anti-Saloon League—formed—Oberlin, Ohio—May 24
Theater—municipal theater — Academy of Music—Northampton, Mass.—Feb. 9
Trapshooting Tournament — trapshooting (Grand American) at live birds—Jamaica, N.Y.—March
Tuberculosis Laboratory—tuberculosis diagnostic community laboratory—authorized —New York City—Dec. 13
Typewriter—visible typewriter — patented — H. L. Wagner—Brooklyn, N.Y.—May 16
Water Purification—municipal filtration system—Lawrence, Mass.—Sept.

1894

Agricultural Appropriation—by a state for carrying out extension training work—New York—May 12
Antitoxin Laboratory—established — New York City—Sept.
Bicycle Military Corps—organized — Lake Geneva, Wis.
Bridge Whist—official code — issued — New York City

Canal Locks—made of concrete—Illinois
Carbide Factory—established—Spray, N.C.
Ceramic School—established — Ohio State University—Columbus, Ohio
Communion Cup—individual communion cups—Rochester, N.Y.—May
Cork—for steam pipe covering — manufactured—New York City
Dental Book—book on dental technic—T. E. Weeks—published—Chicago, Ill.
Dog License—dog license law (state)—New York—March 8
Employment Service—municipal employment service — authorized — Seattle, Wash. — March 5
Epidemic—poliomyelitis epidemic—Vermont —June 17
Football Team—mid-western football team to play on the Pacific coast—San Francisco, Calif.—Dec. 25
Golf Club—golf association (national) — United States Golf Association—formed—New York City—Dec. 22
Golf Magazine—*Golfing*—published—W. L. Dudley
Golf Tournament—amateur golf tournament (unofficial)—Yonkers, N.Y.—Oct. 13
Golf Tournament—national championship stroke-play golf match—Newport, R.I.—Sept. 3
Health Laboratory — health laboratory (state)—Providence, R.I.—Sept. 1
Holiday—Labor Day holiday (federal)—enacted—June 28
Hospital—cancer home for incurables (free) — established—New York City
Hospital-leper hospital—Louisiana Leper Home—Carville, Pa.
Labor Law—labor discrimination law (state)—New Jersey—May 15
Magic Lantern Show—magic lantern feature show—New York City—Oct. 9
Medical Book—pediatric book of importance —*The Care and Feeding of Children*—Dr. L. E. Holt—published—New York City
Medical Periodical—osteopathy magazine — *Journal of Osteopathy*—Kirkville, Mo.—May
Monument—monument to a woman financed by women — Fredericksburg, Va. — dedicated—May 10
Moving Picture—moving picture of a staged prizefight—West Orange, N.J.—July
Moving Picture—peep show—using film—New York City—April 14
Moving Picture Actor—actor to have an exclusive contract—James Corbett
Museum—commercial museum — Philadelphia Commercial Museum — organized — Philadelphia, Pa.—June 15
Newspaper—Greek newspaper — *Atlantis*—issued—New York City—March 3
Public Health—medical system of inspection of school children—Boston, Mass.
Pushball—game invented — M. G. Crane—Newport, Mass.
Railroad—railroad to use an electric engine —Baltimore, Md.—Aug. 4
Ship—steel sailing vessel — "Dirigo" — launched—Bath, Me.—Feb. 3

Ship—warship built on inland waters—"Ericsson"—launched—Dubuque, Iowa—May 12
Shoot-the-Chutes—built—Paul Boyton—Coney Island, N.Y.
Steel—manganese steel for railroad tracks—High Bridge, N.J.—manufactured—Aug. 28
Supreme Court of the United States—associate justice of the Supreme Court to become chief justice—E. D. White—appointed—March 12
Teachers Pension Fund—enacted—New York City—April 14
Telephone—common battery (non-multiple) switchboard—Lexington, Mass.—Jan. 9
Telephone—telephone switchboard or exchange for Chinese subscribers—established—San Francisco, Calif.
Time Recorder—card time-recorder—patented—D. M. Cooper—Rochester, N.Y.—Oct. 30
Tuberculosis Laboratory—tuberculosis research laboratory—established—Saranac Lake, N.Y.
War Veterans' Society—Military Order of Foreign Wars—founded—New York City—Dec. 27
Woman's Club—Jewish woman's organization (national)—National Council of Jewish Women—formed—Chicago, Ill.—Jan.

1895

Air (Liquid)—practical—C. E. Tripler—New York City
Animal Industry Bureau (U.S.)—dairy division—organized—July 1
Automobile—regularly made for sale—Duryea Motor Wagon Co.—Springfield, Mass.
Automobile Catalog—Duryea Motor Wagon Co.—Springfield, Mass.
Automobile Club—American Motor League—organized—Chicago, Ill.—Nov. 1
Automobile Company—Duryea Motor Wagon Co.—Springfield, Mass.—incorporated—Sept. 21
Automobile Magazine—*The Horseless Age*—published—New York City—Nov.
Automobile Patent—George B. Selden—Rochester, N.Y.—Nov. 5
Automobile Race—automobile race—Chicago, Ill. to Waukegan, Ill.—Nov. 28
Automobile Tire—pneumatic tire—manufactured—Hartford, Conn.
Bathhouse—legislation concerning public baths—New York—April 18
Bowling Tournament—bowling convention—New York City—Sept. 9
Bridge—rolling lift bridge—opened—Chicago, Ill.—Feb. 4
Cafeteria—opened—Chicago, Ill.
Canal Locks—of concrete—Hennepin canal—Rock Island, Ill.—opened—April 17
Chiropractor—D. D. Palmer—Davenport, Iowa—treatment—Sept. 18
Enclave—Fairhope, Ala.—Jan. 5
Football Game—professional football game—Latrobe, Pa.—Sept. 3

Glass Blowing Machine—patented—M. J. Owens—Toledo, Ohio—Feb. 26
Glider—glider with cambered wings—invented—Octave Chanute—Miller's Station, Ill.
Golf Book—*Golf in America*—J. P. Lee—published—New York City—May 25
Golf Tournament—amateur golf tournament (official)—Newport, R.I.—Oct. 12
Golf Tournament—open championship (official)—Newport, R.I.—Oct. 4
Golf Tournament—woman's tournament golf championship—Westbury, N.Y.—Nov.
Government Printing Office—superintendent of documents—authorized—Jan. 12
Manufacturers Association—National Association of Manufacturers—organized—Cincinnati, Ohio—Jan. 22
Medical Legislation—chiroprody law governing the study of chiroprody—enacted—New York City
Medicine Ball—invented—R. J. Roberts—Boston, Mass.
Milk—milk pasteurized commercially—Bloomville, N.Y.
Monument—statue officially sanctioned by Rome—blessed—New Orleans, La.—Nov. 10
Moving Picture—moving picture on film shown on a screen—demonstrated—New York City—April 21
Niagara Falls—utilization of Niagara Falls waterpower (large scale)—power transmitted commercially—Aug. 26
Normal School—teachers training school (Jewish)—Gratz College—Philadelphia, Pa.—trustees elected—Feb. 17
Novel Course—course on the contemporary novel—W. L. Phelps—Yale University—New Haven, Conn.
Ordnance—shot tower—erected—Kings Mills, Ohio
Paper Twine Machinery—patented—G. L. Brownell—Worcester, Mass.—Dec. 17
Pencil—paper pencil—patented—F. E. Blaisdell—Philadelphia, Pa.—Nov. 19
Razor—safety razors to be successfully marketed—invented—K. C. Gillette—Boston, Mass.
Ship—ship to circumnavigate the world with but one in the crew—Joshua Slocum—sailed—Boston, Mass.—April 24
Submarine—submarine contract of the United States Navy—J. P. Holland—March 13
Subway—municipal subway—construction commenced—Boston, Mass.—March 28
Temperance Society—anti-saloon league (national organization)—Anti-saloon League of America—formed—Washington, D.C.—Dec. 17-18
Volley Ball—developed—George Morgan—Holyoke, Mass.

1896

Accountant—certified public accountant—Frank Broaker—Dec. 1
Accountancy Law (State)—enacted—New York—April 17

Actors' Union—Actors' National Protective Union—chartered—Jan. 4
Automobile Accident—New York City — May 30
Automobile Race—automobile race on a track—Cranston, R.I.—Sept. 7
Aviation—**Airplane**—airplane heavier-than-air to make any long sustained flight—under its own power—S. P. Langley—May 6
Bicycle Race—women's six-day bicycle race — New York City—Jan. 6
Births—quintuplets—born—Mayfield, Ky. — April 29
Camouflage—treatise published — A. H. Thayer—New York City
Carrousel—carrousel with the jumping horse mechanism — invented — C. W. Parker — Leavenworth, Kan.
Carrousel—portable carrousel — manufactured—Abilene, Kan.
Chop Suey—concocted—New York City — Aug. 29
Discus Throwing—sport revived — Athens, Greece
Election Law—absentee voting law (state)—Vermont—enacted—Nov. 24
Electric Alternator—in parallel—installed—Hartford, Conn.
Electric Light Socket—with pull chain—patented — Harvey Hubbell — Bridgeport, Conn.—Aug. 11
Electric Power Plant—hydro-electric power plant to use a storage battery—Hartford, Conn.
Electric Power Plant—rotary converter power plant—opened—Chicago, Ill.—May 16
Electric Stove—patented—W. S. Hadaway—New York City—June 30
Fastening—hookless fastening—patented — W. L. Judson—Chicago, Ill.—March 31
Flashlight—manufactured—New York City
Football Game—indoor football game — Chicago, Ill.—Nov. 26
Health Ordinance—prohibiting spitting—enacted—New York City—May 12
Hospital—cancer home for incurables (free)—established—New York City—Sept. 15
Insurance—substandard life insurance policy—New York City—July 1
Match—"book matches" — manufactured — Barberton, Ohio
Medical Instruction—psychiatric institute — authorized—May 12
Milk Sale Regulations—enacted—New York City
Nurse—nurse employed by an industrial organization—Proctor, Vt.
Periodical—all-fiction pulp magazine—*Argosy*—published—Oct.
Postal Service—rural free delivery—established—West Virginia—Oct. 1
President—president who had used a telephone for campaigning—William McKinley—Canton, Ohio
Rowing—transatlantic trip by row boat — George Harpo and Frank Samuelson—left — New York City—June 7

Sawmill—electrically driven sawmill — Folsom, Calif.
Silverites—national convention — St. Louis, Mo.—July 22
Single Tax—single tax political ticket—Delaware—Nov. 6
Telephone—automatic telephone system (successful)—rotating type dial exchange opened—Milwaukee, Wis.—Aug. 20
Volley Ball—rules published—*Physical Education Magazine*—July
War Veterans' Society—Military Order of Foreign Wars—National Commandery instituted—March 11
X-Ray—x-ray machine — exhibited — New York City—Jan. 18
X-Ray—x-ray photograph—taken—Dr. H. L. Smith — Davidson College — Davidson, N.C.

1897

Accountants' Society—accountants' society formed by a state group — New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants—formed—March 30
Animals—horse to pace better than 2.00—Readville, Mass.—Aug. 28
Automobile—electric taxicabs—introduced—New York City
Breakfast Foods—introduced—C. W. Post
College Alumni Association—college alumni association secretary (full-time paid position)—Ann Arbor, Mich.—June 30
Copyrights Registrar of the United States—T. Solberg—took office—July 1
Country Day School—opened — Baltimore, Md.—Sept.
Fly Casting Tournament—indoor fly casting tournament—New York City—March 15-20
Football Game—football game between Negro colleges—Atlanta, Ga.—Jan. 1
Golf Club—intercollegiate golf association—tournament—Ardsley-on-Hudson, N.Y. — May 13-14
Handball—national championship match for amateurs—Jersey City, N.J.—Jan. 7-8
Holiday—Frontier day — celebrated — Cheyenne, Wyo.—Sept. 23
Hospital—crippled children's hospital (state) — St. Paul, Minn.—authorized — April 23
Hospital—tuberculosis hospital (municipal) for consumptive poor — opened — Cincinnati, Ohio—July 8
Ice Cream Sundae—originated—Ithaca, N.Y.
Incinerator—established—St. Louis, Mo.
Initiative and Referendum—enacted—South Dakota—Jan. 27
Milk Station (Municipal)—Rochester, N.Y.—established
Music Book—ragtime instruction book — *Rag-Time Instructor*—published—Ben Harney—New York City
News Correspondent—White House reporter—William W. Price—Washington, D.C. *Star*—April 24

Parent-Teacher Association (National)—National Congress of Mothers—organized—Washington, D.C.—Feb. 17
Piano—pneumatic piano player—invented—Edwin S. Votey—Detroit, Mich.
Rock Wool Factory—opened—Alexandria, Ind.—June 1
Submarine—submarine built for the United States Navy—"Plunger"—completed
Submarine—submarine fitted with an internal combustion engine—"Argonaut"—Simon Lake—patent—Baltimore, Md.—April 20
Telephone—multiple common battery switchboard—Louisville, Ky.
Vending Machine—to operate automatically—Rochester, N.Y.
Vending Machine—vending machine to sell from bulk—invented—T. S. Wheatcraft—Rush, Pa.
Voting Machine Commission—authorized—New York—May 17
Woman—woman state senator—M. H. Cannon—Utah—served—Jan. 11
X-Ray—x-ray of an entire living person—New York City—April
Zionist Society—Zionist national organization—United American Zionists—formed—New York City—Oct. 22

1898

Advertising Law—advertising legislation (state)—enacted—New York—April 30
American Expeditionary Force—landed—Manila, P.I.—July 1
Automobile—armored car—designed—R. P. Davidson—Lake Geneva, Wis.—May
Automobile Truck—designed—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Balloon—balloon destroyed by enemy gun fire—Santiago, Cuba—July 1
Book Index—monthly cumulative index of books—published—Minneapolis, Minn.—Feb.
Cancer Laboratory—New York State Pathological Laboratory—established—Buffalo, N.Y.—May
Carrousel—carrousel with the jumping horse mechanism—completed—C. W. Parker—Leavenworth, Kansas.
Dam—steel dam—built—Ash Fork, Ariz.
Dental Corps (Military)—dentist officially employed in the U.S. Army—Dr. W. H. Ware
Engine—diesel engine built for commercial service—St. Louis, Mo.—Sept.
Envelope—envelope folding and gumming machine—patented—J. A. Sherman—Worcester, Mass.—Feb. 8
Foreign Service School—School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy—George Washington University—Washington, D.C.—opened—Nov. 15
Forestry School—forestry school dealing exclusively with problems of forestry—Biltmore Forest School—Biltmore, N.C.—opened—Sept. 1
Forestry School—forestry school of collegiate character—established—Cornell University—Ithaca, N.Y.—Sept. 19
Geology—woman graduate in geology—Lou Henry—Leland Stanford Jr. University—Palo Alto, Calif.
Hospital—tuberculosis sanatorium (state)—Massachusetts Hospital for Consumptives and Tuberculosis Patients—Rutland, Mass.—completed—Sept. 23
Initiative and Referendum—South Dakota—amendment passed—Nov. 8
Insurance—automobile insurance policy—issued—Hartford, Conn.—Feb. 1
Library—county library—organized—Van Wert, Ohio
Library Society—state librarians society—Washington, D.C.—Nov. 16
Log Rolling (Birling) National Championship—Omaha, Neb.—Sept. 9
Loop-the-Loop Centrifugal Railway—patented—Edwin Prescott—Arlington, Mass.—Aug. 16
Medal—"campaign medal"—Dewey medal—authorized—June 3
Mineral Segregation—demonstrated—F. E. Elmore
Newspaper—Arabic daily newspaper—*Al-Hoda*—founded—Philadelphia, Pa.—Feb. 22
Physiology Journal—*American Journal of Physiology*—published—Boston, Mass.—Feb.
Pier—pier (ocean) of steel—erected—Atlantic City, N.J.—opened—June 18
Ship—ambulance ship—"Solace"—in service—April 14
Ship—ship to circumnavigate the world with but one in the crew—Joshua Slocum—returned—Fairhaven, Mass.—July 3
Social Democracy of America Party—national convention—Chicago, Ill.—June 7
Social Democrat Party of America—formed
Spanish-American War—army officer killed in battle in the Spanish-American war—A. K. Capron—June 24
Spanish-American War—naval officer killed in the Spanish-American war—Worth Bagley—May 11
Spanish-American War—ship captured in the Spanish-American war—"Buena Ventura"—captured—April 22
Spanish-American War—soldier killed in the Spanish-American war—G. B. Meek—killed—May 11
Spanish-American War—Spanish-American land engagement—Las Guasimas, Cuba—June 24
Street Car—interurban street car line—Anderson to Alexandria, Ind.—June 1
Submarine—submarine that was practical and able to submerge—launched "Holland No. 9"—New York City—March 17
Telephone—telephone message from a submarine under water—Simon Lake—Jan. 6
Territorial Expansion—island acquisition—Hawaii—annexation—Aug. 12
Vending Machine—vending machine law—Omaha, Neb.—approved—May 10

1899

Aluminum—aluminum used commercially in a transmission conductor — Tariffville, Conn.—Nov. 30
Anaesthesia—spinal anaesthesia report—operation performed—New Orleans, La.—Nov. 10
Automobile—automobiles ordered for the U.S. War Department—purchased—Chicago, Ill.
Automobile Electric Self-Starter—automobile electric self-starter patent—invented—C. J. Coleman—New York City
Automobile License Board—Chicago, Ill.—July 6
Automobile Mail Wagon—constructed — Cleveland, Ohio
Automobile Parade—Newport, R.I.—Sept. 7
Automobile Police Patrol Wagon—Akron, Ohio—June
Automobile Tire—clincher tire — manufactured—Akron, Ohio
Baseball Player—baseball "home run king"—John "Bucky" Freeman
Bible—Bibles in hotel rooms—Superior, Mont.—Oct.
Bicycle Race—international six-day bicycle race—two-man team event—New York City—Feb. 12
Bicycle Racer—to attain the speed of a mile a minute—C. M. Murphy—Farmingdale to Maywood, N.Y.—June 30
Book—best seller—*In His Steps*—C. M. Sheldon—published—New York City
College—technical college for women—Simmons College—Boston, Mass.—chartered
Court—juvenile court—Chicago, Ill.—opened—July 1
Election Law—primary election law—enacted—Minnesota—April 20
Fish Hatchery—goldfish hatchery—Martinsville, Ind
Garage (Public) — established — Boston, Mass.—May 24
Golf Champion—golf champion (American born)—H. M. Harriman—Lake Forest, Ill.—July 8
Golf Tee—patented—George F. Grant—Boston, Mass.—Dec. 12
Hospital—tuberculosis hospital—free, non-sectarian—National Jewish Hospital—Denver, Colo.—opened—Dec. 10
Hospital—tuberculosis hospital operated by the government—opened—Fort Stanton, N.M.—April 27
Motorcycle Race—motor cycle paced race—Manhattan Beach, N.Y.—July 29
Movable Church—consecrated—Conanicut Island, R.I.—June 3
Moving Picture—moving pictures of a real pugilistic encounter taken at night—Coney Island, N.Y.—Nov. 3
Naval Officer—naval officer to become "Admiral of the Navy"—George Dewey—rank conferred—March 2
Newspaper—newspaper published at sea (radio news service)—*Trans-Atlantic Times*—Nov. 15

Platoon School—Central School—Bluffton, Ind.—established
Radio Broadcast—yacht race broadcast—Sandy Hook, N.J.—Oct. 16
Refrigerator—household refrigerating machine patent—patented—Albert T. Marshall—Brockton, Mass.—Aug. 8
Rubber—rubber heel—patented—Humphrey O'Sullivan—Lowell, Mass.—Jan. 24
Soup Company—canned soup—introduced—Camden, N.J.
Textile School—textile school in a college—Clemson Agricultural College—Clemson, S.C.—established
Union Reform Party—platform adopted—Cincinnati, Ohio—March 1
Vacuum Cleaner—motor-driven vacuum cleaner—patented—John S. Thurman—St. Louis, Mo.—Oct. 3
Voting Machine—voting machines for use in federal elections—authorized—Feb. 14

1900

Advertisement—automobile advertisement in a national magazine—March 31
Army War College—maintenance appropriation—May 26
Astronomer—woman astronomer employed in the U.S. Naval Observatory—Washington, D.C.—July 20
Automobile Show—New York City—Nov. 3-10
Baseball League -- American League -- formed—January 29
Bond—bonds payable specifically in U.S. gold coins—authorized—March 14
Chiropractic School — opened — Davenport, Iowa
Corkboard (Impregnated)—manufactured—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Cripples—kindergarten for crippled children—opened—Cleveland, Ohio
Cripples—public school for cripples—opened—Chicago, Ill.
Dam—needle-type dam -- constructed — Louisa, Ky.
Dental Society—orthodontists society — founded—St. Louis, Mo—June
Escalator—manufactured—New York City
Governor—governor of the territory of Hawaii—S. B. Dole
Motorcycle—motorcycle (practical)—manufactured—Buffalo, N.Y.
Newspaper—Chinese daily newspaper—*Chung Sai Yat Po*—San Francisco, Calif.—Feb. 16
Piano—pneumatic piano player—patented—Edwin S. Votey—Detroit, Mich.—May 22
Postage Stamp—books of postage stamps—issued—April 16
Restaurant—penny restaurant — opened — New York City
Revolver Shooting Tournament (international)—Greenville, N.J.—June 16
Scale—automatic computing pendulum-type scales—patented—A. De Vilbiss—Toledo, Ohio—May 22
Ship—schooner (six masted)—"George W. Wells"—launched—Camden, Me.—July 1

Socialist Party—formed—Indianapolis, Ind.—March 25
Stereotype—automatic plate-casting and finishing machine for stereotype printing—used—New York City
Tennis Match—lawn tennis match for the Davis Cup—Boston, Mass.—Aug. 8
Trapshooting Tournament—trapshooting (Grand American) at clay targets—Interstate Park, N.Y.—June 12
Union Reform Party—convention—Baltimore, Md.—Sept. 3
United Christian Party—organized—Rock Island, Ill.

1901

Architectural School—landscape architecture course for women—Groton, Mass.—Sept. 15
Army Nurse (Female) Corps—superintendent appointed—Mrs. D. H. Kinney—March 15
Army War College—authorized—Nov. 27
Automobile—automobile to exceed the speed of a mile a minute—A. C. Bostwick—Brooklyn, N.Y.—Nov. 16
Automobile—shaft driven automobile—constructed—Ardmore, Pa.
Automobile Hill Climbing Contest—Peekskill, N.Y.—Sept. 9
Automobile Legislation—state motor car legislation—enacted—Conn.—May 21
Automobile License Plates—law effective—N.Y.—April 25
Automobile Race—automobile race (long distance)—New York City to Buffalo—Sept. 9
Aviation—Flights—airplane flight—Bridgeport, Conn.—Aug. 14
Bicycle Race—paired six-day bicycle race—New York City—Dec. 9-14
Bowling Tournament—bowling tournament held under the American Bowling Congress—Chicago, Ill.—Jan. 8-11
Catholic Holy Mass—Catholic mass for night workers—New York City—May 5
College—dean of men—B. H. Brown—Walla Walla, Wash.
College—woman professor at a first class medical school—Dr. F. R. Sabin—Baltimore, Md.
Commission Form of Government—Galveston, Texas—Sept. 18
Dental Corps (Military)—dental corps of the U.S. Army—authorized—Feb. 2
Dental Society—orthodontists society—American Society of Orthodontists—annual meeting—June 11
Electric Lighting—mercury vapor lamp—patented—P. C. Hewitt—Sept. 17
Electric Motor—electric motor (single-phase alternating current) used—interurban service
Forest Service (U.S.)—Bureau of Forestry—created—March 2
Golf Tournament—professional open championship—Hamilton, Mass.—June 14
Hall of Fame—hall of fame (university)—inaugurated—New York City—May 30

Hospital—psychiatric ward—Albany Hospital—Albany, N.Y.—opened
Library Catalog—union catalog of books—Library of Congress—Washington, D.C.
Loop-the-Loop Centrifugal Railway—centrifugal railway patented—Edwin Prescott—Feb. 5
Motorcycle—motorcycle with built-in gas engine—manufactured—Springfield, Mass.
Navy—naval coaling station on foreign soil—Mexico—April
Niagara Falls—person to go over Niagara Falls in a barrel—A. E. Taylor—Oct. 24
Optometry Legislation (state)—Minn.—April 13
Radio Broadcast—transatlantic radio signal—G. Marconi—Dec. 11
Standards Bureau (federal)—established—March 3
Turbine—steam turbine—operated by a public utility—Hartford, Conn.—April

1902

Arbitration—arbitration proceedings—protocol signed—May 22
Cable—cable across the Pacific ocean—paid out—Dec. 14
Cancer Laboratory—cancer research fund—New York City
Car—steel passenger railroad coach—built—Altoona, Pa.
Envelope—envelope with an outlook or window—patented—A. F. Callahan—Chicago, Ill.—June 10
Glass—cut glass—made from pressed blanks—manufactured—H. C. Fry—Rochester, Pa.
Health Instruction—in connection with the schools—New York City—Oct.
Motorcycle Endurance Run—motorcycle endurance run—from Boston to New York City—July 4-5
Moving Picture Theater—Electric Theater—Los Angeles, Calif.—April 2
Newspaper—Arabic daily newspaper—*Al-Hoda*—Philadelphia, Pa.—Aug. 25
Newspaper—newspaper published at sea (daily)—*Cunard Daily Bulletin*—Oct.
Postage stamp—postage stamps in coils—for vending machines—issued
President—president to ride in an automobile—Pres. T. Roosevelt—Hartford, Conn.—Aug. 22
Radio Broadcast—radio broadcast demonstration—public demonstration—Nathan Stubblefield—Jan. 1
Radio Telephone—radio telephone marine demonstration—"Bartholdi"—Potomac River—Nathan Stubblefield—March 20
Rayon—rayon patent—Sept. 30
Reclamation Service (federal)—created—June 17
Restaurant—restaurant with an automatic arrangement for vending food—Philadelphia, Pa.—Automat—opened—June
Ship—schooner (seven masted steel)—"Thomas W. Lawson"—launched—Quincy, Mass.—July 10

Taxidermy Sculptural Method—devised—C. E. Akeley—Chicago, Ill.
Tournament of Roses—football game
Woman Suffrage—woman suffrage association (international)—organized—Washington, D.C.—Feb.
Young Women's Hebrew Association—organized—New York City—Feb. 6
Zoological Laboratory—zoological laboratory (U.S.) for the study of parasites of man—Washington, D.C.—Aug. 16

1903

Animals—horse to trot a mile in less than two minutes—Readville, Mass.—Aug. 24
Animals—pronghorn antelope—bred and reared in captivity—born—Denver, Colo.
Architectural School—landscape architecture course for women—Groton, Mass.—certificates awarded—June 10
Army War College—cornerstone laid—Washington, D.C.—Feb. 21
Automobile Electric Self-starter—automobile electric self-starter patent—C. J. Coleman—New York City—Nov. 24
Automobile School—established—Y.M.C.A.—Boston, Mass.
Automobile Transcontinental Trip—San Francisco to New York City—completed—Aug. 21
Automobile Transcontinental Trip—successful transcontinental automobile trip by a non-professional driver—Dr. H. N. Nelson—San Francisco to New York City—completed—July 26
Aviation—**Airplane**—airplane to receive national acclaim—Kitty Hawk, N.C.—Dec. 17
Bank—bank president (Negro woman)—Mrs. M. L. Walker—Richmond, Va.—July 28
Bird Reservation (national)—established—Pelican Island, Fla.—March 14
Boycott Law—enacted—Ala.—Sept. 26
Bridge—suspension bridge of importance having steel towers—New York City—Williamsburg Bridge—opened—Dec. 19
Cable—cable across the Pacific ocean—completed—Jan. 1
Cable—cable across the Pacific ocean between Honolulu, Midway, Guam and Manila—completed—July 3
Car—steel passenger railroad coach—completed—Altoona, Pa.
Commerce and Labor Department (U.S.)—authorized—Feb. 14
Fingerprinting—state prison to take fingerprints—Ossining, N.Y.—March 3
Hotel—hotel exclusively for women—Martha Washington Hotel—opened—March 2
Humane Society—humane association national organization—American Humane Association—incorporated—Nov. 12
Insurance—numerical system of insurance rating—New York Life Insurance Co.—New York City
Locker—public locker plant—established—Chico, Calif.

Motorcycle Hill Climbing Contest—Riverdale, N.Y.—May 30
Motorcycle Trip—motorcycle transcontinental trip—from San Francisco to New York City—completed—July 6
Moving Picture—moving picture with a plot—"The Great Train Robbery"—filmed—N.J.
Moving Picture Actor—moving picture "star"—"Broncho Billy"
Multigraph—patented—H. C. Gammeter—Cleveland, Ohio—March 10
Nurse—nurses registration law (state)—North Carolina—enacted—March 3
Political Science Society—political science association—American Political Science Association—founded—Dec. 30
Prize Fight—pugilist to win three world championships—"Bob" Fitzsimmons—Nov. 25
Radio Broadcast—transatlantic broadcast (not experimental)—from Cape Cod, Mass.—Jan. 19
Radio Station—naval radio station—established—Navesink, N.J.
Railroad—railroad operated by an electric third rail system—Scranton, Pa.—May 25
Theater—theater to employ women ushers—Majestic Theater—New York City—Dec. 16
Traffic Regulation Pamphlet—printed traffic regulations—*Rules for Driving*—effective—Oct. 30
Turbine—steam turbine generator of large capacity for commercial service—Chicago, Ill.—Oct. 2

1904

American—as an (adjective) recommended—Aug. 3
Animal Industry Bureau—animal husbandry federal appropriation—approved April 23
Arts and Letters Society—arts and letters national society—founded—April 23
Automobile—automobile with a circulating motor lubrication system
Automobile Arrest—automobilist jailed for speeding—Newport, R.I.—Aug. 28
Automobile Race—Vanderbilt cup race—Hicksville, N.Y.—Oct. 8
Automobile Trucking Service—automobile inter-city trucking service—Oct. 29
Balloon—balloon circular flight—Oakland, Calif.—Aug. 3
Bibliographic Society (national)—Bibliographic Society of America—organized—St. Louis, Mo.—Oct. 18
Boat Race—motor boat race under organized rules—New York City—June 23
Border Patrol—border patrolman—J. D. Milton—served
Buddhist Temple—established—Los Angeles, Calif.—July 15
Business—instalment finance company—organized—Rochester, N.Y.—April 7
Car—aluminum street car—use of aluminum—Oct. 27
Carnegie Hero Fund Commission—established—March 12

- Carnegie Hero Fund Commission**—first award earned—July, 17
College "Lettermen's Club"—established—Chicago, Ill.—Jan. 29
Electric Attachment Plug (separable)—patented—Harvey Hubbell—Bridgeport, Conn.—Nov. 8
Fingerprinting—federal penitentiary fingerprinting—U.S. Penitentiary—Leavenworth, Kans.—Nov. 2
Health Society—National Tuberculosis Society—organized—Atlantic City, N.J.—June 6
Ice Cream Cone—introduced—Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.
Jai-Alai—introduced—Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.
Locomotive—duplex compound locomotive (Mallet locomotive)—built—Schenectady, N.Y.
Manual Training—vocational high school for girls—Boston, Mass.—opened—July
Monument—monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of the Spanish-American war—unveiled—Sept. 29
Newspaper—Hungarian daily newspaper—published—Oct. 18
Olympic Games—Olympic celebration—St. Louis, Mo.—May 14
Pharmacy Legislation (State)—enacted—New York—May 3
Physician—surgeon to substitute radium treatment—instead of surgery—Dr. Robert Abbe—report—June
Pressing Machine (mechanical steam)—patented—Adon J. Hoffman—Seattle, Wash. application made—Dec. 1
Printing Press—rotogravure press—imported—Nov.
Radio Distress Signal—C. Q. D.—established—Jan. 7
Rhodes Scholars—Rhodes scholars—appointed
Stadium—cement stadium—Harvard Stadium—Cambridge, Mass.—completed
Subway—subway (rapid transit)—opened—New York City—Oct. 27
Travelers Aid Society—Travelers Aid Society (national)—National Association of Travelers Aid Societies—formed—New York City

1905

- Automobile**—automobile to exceed 100 miles an hour—Ormond, Fla.—Jan. 31
Automobile Race—transcontinental automobile race between two automobiles—New York City to Portland, Ore.—started—May 8
Aviation—Legislation—aviation legislation (state)—Tennessee enacted tax on aircraft
Bird Protection Agency (Federal)—bureau of Biological Survey—established—July 1
Bridge—aerial ferry—operated—Duluth, Minn.—April 9
Bridge—concrete cantilever bridge—Marion, Iowa
Car—mail car (steel)—exhibited—Washington, D.C.—May 4
College—university to adopt the preceptorial system—Princeton, N.J.
Esperanto Club—Esperanto Association—organized—Boston, Mass.—Feb. 16
Factory—air-conditioned factory—Gastonia, N.C.
Ferryboat—municipally owned ferryboats—operated—New York City—Oct. 25
Fingerprinting—international exchange of fingerprints—St. Louis, Mo.—July 6
Fire Extinguisher—using vaporized chemical—manufactured—Newark, N.J.
Forest Fire—forest fire lookout tower—Greenville, Me.—watchman service—June 10
Forest Service (U.S.)—Forest service—designated—March 3
Health Society—National Tuberculosis Association—national convention—Washington, D.C.—May 18-19
Helium—discovered as natural gas constituent
Medal—Interstate Commerce Commission Medal of Honor—awarded—G. H. Poell—Grand Island, Neb.
Monument—statue of a woman in National Statuary Hall—Washington, D.C.—dedicated—Feb. 17
Motorcycle—motorcycle (twin-cycle)—manufactured—Springfield, Mass.
Newspaper—Greek newspaper—*Atlantis*—daily—New York City—Jan. 3
Pharmacy Legislation (State)—New York—effective—Jan. 1
Plywood—Douglas fir plywood—commercial production—St. Johns, Ore.
Punchboards—manufactured—patented—C. A. Brewer—Chicago, Ill.—Jan. 17
Rotary Club—founded—Chicago, Ill.—Feb. 23
Sociological Society—sociological national society—American Sociological Society—organized—Baltimore, Md.—Dec.
Sterilization Legislation—vetoed by Pennsylvania governor
Theater—theater in the world devoted exclusively to the exhibition of motion pictures—Pittsburgh, Pa.—June
Tung—trees grown—Chico, Calif.

1906

- Archaeological Society**—archaeological national society—Archaeological Institute of America—incorporated—May 26
Automobile Bus—bus with a double deck—imported
Automobile Tire—demountable tire—carrying rim—patent applied for—May 21
Balloon Race—balloon cup race—for James Gordon Bennett Aeronautic Cup—Sept. 30
Bank—bank open day and night—opened—New York City—May 1
Cabinet of the U.S.—cabinet member who was Jewish—O. S. Straus—appointed—Dec. 12
College—technical college for women—Simmons College, Boston, Mass.—first graduation—June 13

Diamond—diamond in actual rock—Murfreesboro, Ark.
Election Law—primary election (state-wide)—Wisconsin—Sept. 4
Engineering Society—woman elected to the American Society of Civil Engineers—N. S. Blatch—March 6
Esperanto Magazine—*L'Amerika Esperantisto*—published—Oklahoma City, Okla.—Oct.
Fastening—hookless fastening for universal use—patented—Gideon Sundback—Hoboken, N.J.—
Insurance—employer's liability act (federal)—enacted—June 11
Japanese Ambassador—legation raised to embassy—Jan. 7
Moving Picture—animated cartoon—"Humorous Phases of Funny Faces"—released
Nobel Prize—awarded—to Pres T. Roosevelt
Nurse—nurse appointed to a university professorship—Mary A. Nutting—Columbia University—New York City
Plastic—thermosetting man-made plastic—developed—Dr. L. H. Baekeland—Yonkers, N.Y.
President—president to visit a foreign country—Pres. T. Roosevelt—Panama—Nov. 14
Radio Broadcast—radio program broadcast—R. A. Fessenden—Dec. 24
Radio Distress Signal—S.O.S.—adopted—Nov. 22
Radio Set—advertised—for sale—New York City—Jan. 13
Radio Tube—three-element vacuum tube—announced—Lee de Forest—New York City—Oct. 20
Sociological Society—sociological national society—American Sociological Society—annual meeting—Providence, R.I.—Dec. 27-29
Tunnel—freight delivery tunnel—Chicago, Ill.—Aug. 15

1907

Almanac—almanac bibliography—published—Washington, D.C.
Animals—horse farm operated by the U.S. Government—property deeded—Feb. 1
Army War College—opened—Washington, D.C.—June 20
Arts and Letters Society—woman elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters—J. W. Howe
Automobile—automobile with left hand steering—manufactured—Detroit, Mich.
Aviation—aeronautical division of the U.S. War Department—authorized—Aug. 1
Bank—national bank legally operated—Moss Point, Miss.—chartered—March 14
Building—building of pressed structural steel—Tuxedo Park, N.Y.
Car—steel passenger railroad coach—built—Altoona, Pa.
Court—night court—opened—New York City—Sept. 1
Dentistry—gold inlay—described—Dr. W. H. Taggart—Jan. 15

Election Law—corrupt election practices law (federal)—Jan. 26
Foxhound Association—Masters of Fox Hounds Association—formed—New York City—Feb. 14
Holiday—Mother's Day—suggested—Anna Jarvis
Hygiene Instruction—school department of hygiene—established—Boston, Mass.
Insurance—savings bank life insurance—authorized—Mass.—June 26
Jewish College—Jewish non-sectarian college— Dropsie College—chartered—June 6
Library—book wagon—service—Hagerstown, Md.—April
Moving Picture Actor—moving picture "star" (female)—Florence Lawrence
Nobel Prize—Nobel prize in physics—A. A. Michelson
Radio Microphone (carbon)—used—Dr. Lee de Forest—New York City
Radio Telegraph—transatlantic radio message of the regular westward service—to New York City—Oct. 17
Rat extermination (city wide) to eliminate bubonic plague—San Francisco, Calif.
Rhodes Scholar—Negro to win Rhodes scholarship—A. L. R. Locke
Safety Congress—New York City—Jan. 28
Seal—Christmas seals of the modern variety—designed—Emily P. Bissell—Wilming-ton, Del.—sold—Dec. 9
Senator (U.S.)—Indian senator—Charles Curtis—served—Jan. 23
Ship—warship fleet to circumnavigate the globe—sailed—Hampton Roads, Va.—Dec. 16
Sleeping Car—Pullman sleeping car made of all metal—manufactured—Pullman, Ill.
Squash Champion—squash racquets champion—John A. Miskey
Stadium—municipal stadium—completed—San Francisco, Calif.
Sterilization Legislation—Indiana—enacted—March 9
Vitrolite—manufactured—Parkersburg, W.Va.
Washing Machine—complete, self-contained electric washing machine—marketed—Chicago, Ill.

1908

Animals—sheep (Karakul fur sheep)—imported—New York City
Army Exclusion Law—enacted—Rhode Island—May 5
Army Field Range—introduced—Vancouver, Wash.
Arts and Letters Society—woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters—Julia Ward Howe—Jan. 28
Automobile Brake (four wheels)—patented—Clintonville, Wis.—Dec. 29
Automobile Race—automobile race around the world—commenced—New York City—Feb. 12
Aviation—aeronautical trophy—awarded—*Scientific American*
Aviation—airplane fatality—Fort Myer, Va.—Sept. 17

- Aviation—Airship**—airship disaster—Berkeley, Calif.—May 23
- Aviation—Airship**—dirigible balloon contracted for by the United States Government—demonstrated—Fort Myer, Va.—Aug.
- Aviation—Flights**—airplane flight of one hour duration—Orville Wright—Fort Myer, Va.—Sept. 9
- Aviation—Passenger**—airplane official passenger—F. P. Lahm—Fort Myer, Va.—Sept. 9
- Aviation—Passenger**—airplane official passenger—passenger to fly—May 14
- Bible**—Bibles in hotel rooms—Superior, Mont.—Gideon's Band—Oct.
- Bowling Tournament**—gold medal award to a perfect-score bowler—high score of 300 obtained
- Carbon Tetrachloride**—Charles Ernest Acker—introduced process
- Child Hygiene Bureau**—established—New York City—Aug.
- Children's Welfare Congress (International)**—Washington, D.C.—March 10
- City Manager**—appointed—Staunton, Va.
- Confectionery Machine**—manufactured—New Haven, Conn.
- Credit Union Association**—founded—Manchester, N.H.
- Electric Lighting**—electric indirect lighting demonstration—Chicago, Ill.—Oct.
- Esperanto Club**—Esperanto Club (national organization)—organized—Chautauqua Lake, N.Y.—Sept. 7
- Esperanto Course**—Esperanto course carrying college credit—Clark University—Worcester, Mass.—Sept. 16
- Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America**—organized—Philadelphia, Pa. Dec. 2
- Fireworks Legislation**—enacted by a large city—Cleveland, Ohio—July 18
- Football Uniform Numerals**—University of Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Dec 5
- Holiday**—Mother's Day—designated—Philadelphia, Pa.—May 10
- Insurance**—savings bank life insurance—Whitman, Mass.—policy—June 22
- Insurance**—workmen's compensation insurance law (federal)—enacted—May 30
- Intelligence Test**—Binet-Simon test—used—Vineland, N.J.—Aug.
- Journalism Course**—journalism school—University of Missouri—Columbia, Mo.—Sept. 14
- Naval Officer**—admiral who was Jewish—Adolph Marix—July 4
- Navy**—naval nurses corps—established—May 13
- Nursing School**—university school of nursing—University of Minnesota—Minneapolis, Minn.—authorized—Oct. 1
- Post Office**—naval post office aboard a naval vessel—established—Aug. 20
- Postage Stamp**—postage stamps in coils—issued—Feb. 18
- Postal Service**—navy mail service—established—May 27
- Price Regulation Law (state)**—Louisiana—approved—July 2
- Radio Distress Signal**—CQD—superseded—July
- Radio Magazine**—*Modern Electrics*—published—New York City—April
- Radio Society**—Wireless Association of America—formed—New York City
- Ship**—warship fleet to circumnavigate the globe—sailed—San Francisco, Calif.—July 7
- Ski Slide**—ski slide (steel)—built—Chippewa Falls, Wis.—Nov.
- Sousaphone**—manufactured—Elkhart, Ind.
- Tuberculosis School**—outdoor school for tubercular children—opened—Providence, R.I.—Jan. 27
- Tunnel**—tunnel under the Hudson River—opened—New York City—Jersey City—Feb. 25
- Water Purification**—water supply chemically treated with chlorine compounds—Jersey City, N.J.

1909

- Automobile Race**—transcontinental automobile race—left New York City—June 1
- Aviation—Airplane**—airplane purchased by the U.S. Government—accepted—Aug. 2
- Aviation—Airplane**—airplane sold commercially—Hammondsport, N.Y.
- Aviation—Airplane**—monoplane (American)—flown—Mineola, N.Y.—Dec.
- Aviation—Flights**—cross-country airplane flight—B. D. Foulois—July 30
- Aviation—Passenger**—woman airplane passenger—flight—College Park, Md.—Oct. 27
- Aviation—Races**—airplane race won by an American in Europe—G. H. Curtiss—Aug. 22
- Balloon Race**—dirigible balloon race—St. Louis, Mo.—Oct. 4
- Bank**—Christmas savings club—originated—Carlisle, Pa.—Dec. 1
- Baseball Game**—baseball game at night by a regular league team—Grand Rapids, Mich.—July 8
- Bed**—"concealed bed"—manufactured—San Francisco, Calif.
- Bird Banding Society**—bird banding society—formed—New York City—Dec. 8
- Bowling Tournament**—gold medal award to a perfect score bowler—roll-off—Pittsburgh, Pa.—March 11
- Bridge**—double deck bridge—of importance—opened—New York City—March 30
- Child Delinquency law (state)**—enacted—Colorado—April 28
- City Planning Instruction**—Cambridge, Mass.
- Continuation School**—apprentice continuation school—established—Cincinnati, Ohio—Aug. 30
- Court**—domestic relations court—established—Buffalo, N.Y.
- Credit Union Association**—founded—Manchester, N.H.—chartered April 6
- Credit Union Law**—enacted—Mass.—May 21
- Cyanamide**—commercial production

Discovery—discovery of the North Pole—R. E. Peary—April 6
Election Law—preferential ballot system—Grand Junction, Colo.—Sept. 14
Engine—outboard motor—developed—Ole Evinrude—Milwaukee, Wis.
Fingerprinting—police department to adopt the fingerprinting system—St. Louis, Mo.—Oct. 28
Forestry School—forestry school to give scientific training in the care and preservation of trees—Davey Tree Expert Co.—incorporated—Feb. 9
Fraternity—inter-fraternity council—New York City—Nov. 17
High School—junior high schools—authorized—Berkeley, Calif.—Dec. 21
Horseshoe Pitching Contest (international)—Bronson, Kan.
Hospital—tuberculosis preventorium for children—Lakewood, N.J.
Library Catalog—union catalog of books by a state library—Sacramento, Calif.
Medal—national institute of arts and letters gold medal—awarded—Nov. 20
Moving Picture—colored moving pictures—exhibited—New York City—Dec. 11
Moving Picture Censorship—moving picture censorship board (national)—organized
Narcotic—narcotic prohibition act (federal)—enacted—Feb. 9
Old Age Home—old folks home for pioneers—Prescott, Ariz.—authorized—March 10
Olympic Games—Olympic celebration—St. Louis, Mo.—May 14
Paint Spraying Device—commercially manufactured—De Vilbiss Co.—Toledo, Ohio—compressed air
Plastic—thermosetting man-made plastic—patented—Dr. L. H. Baekeland, Yonkers, N.Y.—Dec. 7
Postage Stamp—memorial stamp—issued—Feb. 12
Pressing Machine (Mechanical steam)—patent granted—Adon J. Hoffman—July 13
Radio Distress Signal—radio SOS from an American ship—transmitted—Aug. 11
Research Institute—institute for research in nervous diseases—Neurological Institute—New York City—opened—Oct. 1
Road—concrete rural road—laid—Wayne County, Mich.
Ship—battleship to visit an inland city—Natchez, Miss.—May 20
Tax—corporation tax—enacted—Aug. 5
Tax—income tax amendment to the constitution—proposed to states—July 12

1910

Air Rights Lease—New York Central Railroad Co.—New York City—Feb.
Automobile—automobile (gasoline-electric combination)—used
Automobile Race Track—automobile speedway (board track)—Playa del Rey, Calif.—opened—April 7
Automobile Tire—cord tire—B. F. Goodrich Co.—Akron, Ohio

Aviation—airplane merchandise shipment—Dayton, Ohio to Columbus, Ohio—Nov. 7
Aviation—Airplane Bombing—airplane bombing experiment—Hammondsport, N.Y.—July 1
Aviation—Airport—airport municipal legislation—Modesto, Calif.—ratified—Sept. 14
Aviation—Aviator—aviator to fire a gun from an airplane—Lt. J. E. Fickel—New York City—Aug. 20
Aviation—Aviator—aviator to fly to a height of one mile—W. R. Brookins—Atlantic City, N.J.—July 9
Aviation—Aviator—woman aviator to make a public flight—B. S. Scott—Fort Wayne, Ind.—Oct. 23
Aviation—Expositions and Meets—aviation meet—Los Angeles, Calif.—Jan. 10-20
Aviation—Flights—airplane flight from a ship—Norfolk, Va.—Nov. 14
Aviation—Flights—airplane round trip—C. K. Hamilton—from New York City—June 13
Aviation—Flights (Transatlantic)—transatlantic dirigible flight—left Atlantic City, N.J.—Oct. 15
Aviation—Races—airplane to race a train—left Albany, N.Y.—May 29
Aviation—School—airplane flying school—Hammondsport, N.Y.—Sept.
Bank—postal savings bank—authorized—June 25
Boy Scouts of America—incorporated—Feb. 8
Bread—completely automatic bread plant—opened—Chicago, Ill.—July 1
Car—glass lined tank car—for transporting milk—built—Rochester, N.Y.
Chiropody School—of note—New York School of Chiropody—organized—New York City
Climatology Professor—R. De C. Ward—appointed—Cambridge, Mass.
Court—commerce court (U.S.)—established—June 18
Dental School—dental assistants and nurses course—Cincinnati, Ohio—Oct. 3
Disease (Distinctly American)—recognized—Tulare County, Calif.
Esperanto Club—Esperanto international congress in the United States—Washington, D.C.—Aug. 14
Golf Clubs—steel shaft for a golf club—patented—A. F. Knight—Schenectady, N.Y.—Nov. 22
Holiday—Father's day—celebrated—Spokane, Wash.—June 19
Insect Electrocutor Patent—W. M. Frost—Spokane, Wash.—Nov. 8
Medical Instruction—medical research chair—University of Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, Pa.
Mines Bureau (U.S.)—established—May 16
Moving Picture—newsreel—exhibited—New York City—Nov.
Opera—opera broadcast in part—from Metropolitan—New York City—Jan. 13
Opera—opera by an American composer performed at the Metropolitan Opera House of New York—March 18

Optometry Instruction—Optics and optometry course—Columbia University—New York City
Photostat—photographic copying machine—commercially manufactured—Rochester, N.Y.
Pinball Game Machine—pinball game table machine (toy)—manufactured—Detroit, Mich.
Postal Savings Stamps—issued—Dec. 22
President—president to fly—(ex-president) Theodore Roosevelt—St. Louis, Mo.—Oct. 11
President—president to pitch a ball to open the baseball season—W. H. Taft—April 14
Radio Broadcast—radio message sent from an airplane—James A. Macready—Sheepshead Bay, N.Y.—Aug. 27
Radio Contest—Philadelphia, Pa.—Feb. 23
Radio Legislation (National)—enacted—June 24
Radio Telephone—two-way radio in an automobile—New York City—March
Rayon—rayon—commercial production—Marcus Hook, Pa.—Dec. 19
Rotary Club—national organization—formed—Chicago, Ill.—Aug.
Stadium—school stadium—Tacoma, Wash. dedicated—June 10
Street Car—trackless trolley system—operated—Los Angeles, Calif.—Sept. 11
Washing Machine—complete self-contained electric washing machine—patented—A. J. Fisher—Aug. 9
Woman—woman horseback rider to make a solo transcontinental trip—left San Francisco, Calif. for New York City—Sept. 1

1911

Advertising Organization—to combat business abuses—committee—Dec.
Air Mail Service—air mail pilot—E. L. Ovington—sworn in—Sept. 23
Automobile Electric Self-Starter—applied commercially—Cadillac—May
Automobile Race—automobile race on a track (long distance)—Indianapolis, Ind.—May 30
Automobile Transcontinental Trip—automobile transcontinental group tour—from Atlantic City, N.Y.—concluded—Venice, Calif.—Aug. 13
Aviation—airplane rescue at sea—Jan. 30
Aviation—Airplane—hydroplane—that was successful—"Flying Fish"—flown—Jan. 26
Aviation—Airplane—naval airplane—delivered
Aviation—Airplane Bombing—airplane bombing experiment with explosives—Jan. 7
Aviation—Flights—hydroplane flight to and from a ship—Glenn Curtiss—Feb. 17
Aviation—Flights (Transcontinental)—transcontinental airplane flight (east-bound)—left Los Angeles, Calif.—Oct. 19
Aviation—Flights (Transcontinental)—transcontinental flight—left—New York City—Sept. 17
Aviation—Legislation—aviation legislation (state)—enacted—Conn.—June 8
Aviation—License—pilot's license issued by the Aero Club of America—G. H. Curtiss—June 8
Aviation—License—woman aviator to pass the test of the Aero Club of America—Harriet Quimby—Aug. 1
Aviation—Races—inter-city airplane race—left—New York City—Aug. 5
Bank—postal savings bank—services extended nationally—Jan. 3
Boy Scouts of America—boy scout uniformed troop—organized—Troy, N.Y.
Cemetery—federal cemetery in the U.S. to contain graves of both Union and Confederate soldiers—Springfield, Mo.—March 3
Congressman (U.S.)—Socialist congressman—V. L. Berger—March 4
Continuation School—continuation school established by state law—opened—Racine, Wis.—Nov. 3
Court—commerce court (United States)—opened—Feb. 15
Dental Corps (Military)—dental corps commissions—authorized—March 3
Electric lighting—klieglight lighting unit—used—New York City
Farm Bureau—city department—established—Binghamton, N.Y.—March 20
Fingerprinting—fingerprint conviction—New York City—May 19
Golf Champion—golf champion (American born professional) to win the United States Open Tournament—J. J. McDermott—Wheaton, Ill.—June 26
Gyro Compass—Gyro compass installed on American naval vessel—"Delaware"—tested—Aug. 28
Insurance—group insurance policy—New York City—June 1
Insurance—hail insurance law (state)—enacted—North Dakota—March 18
Insurance—workmen's compensation insurance law (state)—enacted—Wisconsin—May 3
Library Society—woman to become president of the American Library Association—T. W. Elmendorf—May 24
Linoleum—linoleum machine (fully automatic)—installed—Kearny, N.J.
Locker—locker (coin vender)—patented—Willis S. Farnsworth—Petaluma, Calif.
Mineral Segregation—commercial operation—Butte, Mont.
Moving Picture Censorship—moving picture censorship board (state)—enacted—Pennsylvania—June 19
Old Age Home—old folks home for pioneers—Prescott, Ariz.—opened—Feb. 6
Photograph—photograph from an airplane—H. A. Erickson—Jan. 10
Printing Instruction—printing lecture course in a college—Cambridge, Mass.—Feb.
Radio Car (Military)—designed—R. P. Davidson—Lake Geneva, Wis.
Radio License—radio license—G. H. Lewis—Cincinnati, Ohio

Ship—electrically propelled ship of the United States Navy—"Jupiter"—keel laid—Oct. 18
Squash Club—squash tennis organization (national)—formed—New York City—March 20
Squash Tournament—squash tennis tournament—New York City—April 8-9-10
Traffic Lines—painted in white—Trenton, Mich.
Trust—blue sky laws—Kansas—March 10

1912

Advertising Organization—investigation work commenced—March
Aviation—Airplane—airplane outfitted with a machine gun—flown—College Park, Md.—May 7
Aviation—Expositions and Meets—aeronautical international exposition—New York City—May 9-18
Aviation—Flights—airplane catapulted—Washington, D.C.—Nov. 12
Aviation—Flights—over-water round-trip flights—to Catalina Island, Calif.—May 10
Aviation—Parachute—parachute jump from an airplane—Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—March 12
Aviation—Passenger—admiral in uniform to ride in an airplane—B. A. Fiske—New York City—May 10
Camp Fire Girls Organization—formed—Lake Sebago, Me.—March 17
Chamber of Commerce—Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.—founded—Washington, D.C.
Children's Bureau (U.S.)—chief appointed—J. C. Lathrop—June 4
Children's Bureau (U.S.)—established—April 9
Church—church without theology, creed or dogma—organized—Denver, Colo.
City Manager Plan—adopted—Sumter, S.C.—June
Civic Design Chair—established—Urbana, Ill.
Commerce Department (U.S.)—Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau—created—Aug. 23
Crepe—introduced—New York City
Engine—diesel engine in a submarine—commissioned—Groton, Conn.—Feb. 14
Girl Scouts—organized—Savannah, Ga.—March 12
Insurance—group insurance contract of importance—Equitable Life Assurance Society—July 1
Labor Law—minimum wage law—enacted—Mass.—June 4
Marines—marine aviator—A. A. Cunningham—assigned—July 9
Medical Society—American College of Surgeons—incorporated—Nov. 25
Moving Picture—foreign feature film exhibited—New York City—July 12
Moving Picture Actor—stunt actor—F. R. Law

Moving Picture Censorship—moving picture censorship regulation (federal)—enacted—July 31
Music—community chorus—established—Rochester, N.Y.
Nobel Prize—Nobel prize in medicine—Dr. A. Carrel
Oceanography Institution—established—La Jolla, Calif.
Oil and Gas Production Course—oil and gas production course—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Police—woman detective—I. Goodwin—appointed—New York City
Postage Stamp—postage stamps to picture an airplane—issued—Dec. 16
Postal Service—parcel post service—authorized—Aug. 24
Progressive Party—organized—national convention—Chicago, Ill.—Aug. 6
Quarantine—plant quarantine legislation (national)—enacted—Aug. 20
Radio License—experimental radio license—issued—Aug. 13
Rotary Club—international association—formed—Duluth, Minn.—Aug.
Safety Congress—safety congress (national)—Milwaukee, Wis.—Sept. 30
Senator (U.S.)—senators "elected by the people"—amendment enacted—June 12
Ship—electrically propelled ship of the U.S. navy—"Jupiter"—launched—Aug. 24
Social Science Society (national)—National Institute of Social Sciences—organized
Street Car—municipally owned street cars—San Francisco, Calif.—Dec. 28
Torpedo—airplane torpedo—patented—B. A. Fiske—July 16
Vice Presidential Candidate—vice presidential nominee to die before the meeting of the electoral college—J. S. Sherman—Oct. 30

1913

Actors' Union—Actors' Equity Association—organized—May 26
Agriculture Department (U.S.)—Office of Markets—created—May 16
Arbitration—Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation—authorized—March 4
Automobile—sedan type automobile—publicly exhibited—New York City—Jan. 11
Automobile Tire—demountable tire—carrying rim—patented—L. H. Perlman—New York City—Feb. 4
Aviation—airplane in actual military operation—Augusta, Ga.
Aviation—gyroscope automatic stabilization—Hammondsport, N.Y.—Aug.
Aviation—Flights—airplane loop-the-loop—L. Beachy—San Diego, Calif.—Nov. 18
Aviation—School—aeronautical engineering (complete college course)—Cambridge, Mass.
Bank—Federal Reserve system—act approved—Dec. 23
Birds—bird for which a definite crossing of the Atlantic has been recorded—banded—Eastern Egg Rock, Me.—July 3
Brick—brick insulating—manufactured—Lancaster, Pa.—June

- Chiropody School**—first graduation—New York City—Jan. 1
- Civic Design Chair**—professor appointed—C. M. Robinson—Urbana, Ill.—Sept. 1
- College**—college comprehensive senior examination program—adopted—Walla Walla, Wash.—May 26
- Commerce Department (U.S.)**—established—March 4
- Court**—conciliation tribunal for small claims—established—Cleveland, Ohio—March 15
- Court**—small debtors' court established by state law—authorized—Kansas—March 15
- Crossword Puzzle**—published—New York City—Dec. 21
- Dental School**—dental hygienists course—Bridgeport, Conn.—Dr. A. C. Fones—commenced—Nov. 17
- Farm Bureau**—state appropriation—N.Y.—May 24
- Fastening**—hookless fastening for universal use—patented—Gideon Sundback—April 29
- Foxhound Master (American)**—in England—R. E. Strawbridge—May 1
- Fuse**—Cordeau-Bickford detonating fuse—introduced—Simsbury, Conn.
- Goat Show (of milch goats)**—exhibition—Rochester, N.Y.—Sept. 15
- Insurance**—bonding law (state)—No. Dak.—enacted—March 1
- Labor Law**—minimum wage law—Mass.—effective—July 1
- Medical Society**—American College of Surgeons—organized—Washington, D.C.—May 5
- Medical Society**—immunology society—American Association of Immunologists—organized—Minneapolis, Minn.—June 19
- Monument**—monument to a bird—Salt Lake City, Utah—Oct. 1
- Moving Picture**—animated cartoon (present technique)—"The Artist's Dream"—released
- Moving Picture**—serial moving picture—issued—Chicago, Ill.—Dec. 29
- Moving Picture Projector (portable)**—produced—Dr. H. A. De Vry—Chicago, Ill.
- Occupational Therapy Course**—Milwaukee, Wis.
- Permalloy**—developed—G. W. Elmen—New York City—June 7
- Photograph**—photographs taken under the sea—Chesapeake Bay, Va.
- Postage Stamp**—parcel-post stamps—placed on sale—Jan. 1
- Road**—coast to coast paved road—Lincoln Highway—opened—Sept. 10
- School**—eye conservation class—Boston, Mass.—April 3
- Senator (U.S.)**—senators "elected by the people"—seventeenth amendment in effect—May 31
- Ship**—gyro stabilizer installed on an American naval vessel—"Worden"—April
- Strike**—strike settlement—mediation settlement—June 2
- Tax**—income tax amendment to the constitution—effective—March 1
- War Veterans' Society**—Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States—formed—Denver, Colo.—Aug. 18

1914

- Auction Bridge Championship (Duplicate)**—Lake Placid, N.Y.—July 9
- Automobile Bus**—bus with cross seats—New York City—double deck bus—March 17
- Automobile Tire**—non-skid tire patented—April 14
- Aviation**—air service of the U.S. Army—created—July 18
- Aviation**—airboat commercial line service—St. Petersburg and Tampa, Fla.—Jan. 1, 1914
- Aviation**—Airplane—hydroplane with a multi-engine—christened—June 22
- Aviation**—School—airplane flying school operated by a woman—San Antonio, Tex.
- Aviation**—School—naval air training school—opened—Pensacola, Fla. Dec. 1
- Bank**—bank established in a foreign country—Nov. 10
- Bank**—federal reserve system—formally opened—Nov. 16
- Bird Banding**—bird banding by federal authorities
- Car**—air conditioned cars
- Community Trust**—organized—Cleveland, Ohio—Jan. 2
- Flag**—American flag flown in World War I over a band of fighting Americans—Sept. 30
- Forestry School**—forestry correspondence course in tree surgery—Kent, Ohio
- Horseshoe Pitchers Association (National)**—organized—Kansas City, Kan.—May 16
- Insurance**—war risk insurance bureau—established—Sept. 2
- Moving Picture**—animated cartoon (present technique)—patent—John Randolph Bray—August 11
- Moving Picture**—six reel "feature" length comedy—"Tillic's Punctured Romance"—released—Dec. 21
- Museum**—industrial museum—New York City—incorporated—Feb. 26
- Music Society**—musical society for literary protection—American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers—formed—New York City—Feb. 13
- Newspaper Audit**—newspaper circulation audit—Audit Bureau of Circulations—Chicago, Ill.—formed—Aug. 21
- Nobel Prize**—Nobel prize in chemistry—T. W. Richards
- Passport**—passport photographs—required—Nov. 20
- Police**—woman chief of police—Mrs. Dolly Spencer—Milford, Ohio
- Postal Service**—collection and delivery of mail in automobiles—government owned—Oct. 19

Prison—organization of a prison—"community groups"—Auburn, N.Y.
Prohibition—prohibition vote—dry majority—Dec. 22
Rocket—liquid fuel rocket patent—R. H. Goddard—July 14
Ship—steamboat to pass through the Panama Canal—"Alex La Valley"—Jan. 7
Skating (Ice)—figure skating international championship tournament—New Haven, Conn.—March 20
Skee Ball Alley—built—Coney Island, N.Y.—April
Vocational Guidance Chair—Indiana University—Bloomington, Ind.
World War I—American combatant casualty in World War I—Corp. Bouligny—Nov. 15
World War I—American ship lost in World War I—"William P. Frye"—sailed—Seattle, Wash.—Nov. 4, 1914
World War I—American to sail to Europe to enlist in World War I—D. P. Dowd, Jr.—Sea Cliff, N.J.—Aug. 6

1915

Automobile—field hospital automobile with x-ray equipment—designed
Automobile Bus—bus with a double-deck body and chassis made in the U.S.—New York City
Automobile Bus—bus with cross seats—New York City—August 27
Automobile Electric Self-Starter—patented—Aug. 17
Automobile Finance Company—organized—New York City—Feb.
Automobile Race Track—automobile race track (asphalt covered)—opened—Cranston, R.I.—Sept. 18
Aviation—Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (National)—approved—March 3
Aviation—Airship—airship of the U.S. Navy—contract—June 1
Chiropody School—chiropody school as a regular division of a university—opened—Philadelphia, Pa.—Sept. 20
Coast Guard (U.S.)—created, Jan. 28
Dental Legislation—legislation (state) regarding dental hygienists—Conn.—enacted—May 19
Dental Magazine—orthodontia magazine—published—St. Louis, Mo.—Jan.
Election Law—proportional representation—Ashtabula, Ohio—Nov. 2
Federal Trade Commission—organized—March 16
Fingerprint Society—fingerprint society (international)—formed—Oakland, Calif.—Oct. 9
Horseshoe Pitchers Association (national)—championship tournament—Kellerton, Iowa—Oct. 23
Money—fifty-dollar gold pieces minted by the United States—coined—San Francisco, Calif.—June 15
Music Instruction—state supervisor of music—P. E. Beck—appointed—Penn.—July 1

Protestant Church—Protestant church for lepers—dedicated—Carville, La.—June 14
Public Health—pellagra experiment—Jackson, Miss.—Dr. Joseph Goldberger—Feb. 4
Radio Telephone—radio telephone communication (one way)—Montauk Point, N.Y. to Wilmington, Del.—April 4
Radio Telephone—transatlantic radio telephone message—from Arlington, Va. to Paris, France—Oct. 21
Radio Telephone—transcontinental radio telephone demonstration—New York City to San Francisco—Sept. 29
Ship—ship (American) attacked by a German submarine—"Nantucket Chief"—torpedoed—May 1
Ship—warship propelled by electricity—"New Mexico"—keel laid—Oct. 14
Sound Absorbing Material—C. G. Muench—St. Paul, Minn.—patent—Sept. 14
Submarine—submarine disaster—Hawaii—March 25
Telephone—transcontinental telephone demonstration—New York City to San Francisco—Jan. 25
World War I—American combatant to die in World War I—E. M. Stone—Feb. 27
World War I—American ship lost in World War I—"William P. Frye"—sunk—Jan. 28
Zoological Garden—barless zoological garden of naturalistic rock construction—Denver, Colo.—City Park Zoo

1916

Army—Reserve Officers Training Corps—authorized—June 3
Army—Reserve Officers Training Corps Units—authorized—Oct. 21
Aviation—airplane in actual military operation—Mexico—March
Aviation—Coast Guard aviation unit—authorized—Aug. 29
Aviation—Aviator—American aviator killed while a pilot in the Lafayette Escadrille—V. E. Chapman—June 23
Aviation—Aviator—American aviator shot down in World War I—H. C. Balsley—June 18
Bird Legislation—Migratory Bird Treaty—signed—Aug. 16
Car—light-weight one-man street car—built—St. Louis, Mo.
Child Labor Law—Child labor law (federal)—enacted—Sept. 1
Corn—shipment of hybrid seed corn—Bloomington, Ill.—April 13
Dental Book—book for dental hygienists (text)—*Mouth Hygiene*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
Farm Loan Board (Federal)—authorized—July 17
Flag—president's flag—adopted—May 29
Holiday—Indian day—observance—May 13
Hygiene Instruction—hygiene and public health school—established—Baltimore, Md.
Medical Clinic—birth control clinic—opened—New York City—Oct. 16

Motorcycle Trip—motorcycle transcontinental trip by a woman—completed—from New York City to San Diego, Calif.—Sept. 12
Moving Picture—animated cartoon in color—produced—New York City
Moving Picture—animated cartoon (technical)—produced—New York City
Ordnance—submachine gun—invented—J. T. Thompson
Park—park (national) containing an active volcano—Lassen Volcanic National Park—established—Aug. 9
Park—park (national) east of the Mississippi—Acadia National Park—established—July 8
Park Service (national)—created—Aug. 25
Radio Beacons—tested—Navesink light-house—Atlantic Highlands, N.J.
Radio Telephone—radio telephone ship-to-shore conversation—May 6
Road—federal grant-in-aid—enacted—July 11
Science Association—National Research Council—meeting—New York City—Sept. 20
Shipping—United States Shipping Board—established—Sept. 7
Submarine—cargo submarine to cross the Atlantic ocean—"Deutschland"—landed—Baltimore, Md.—July 9
Supreme Court of the United States—associate justice of the Supreme Court who was Jewish—L. D. Brandeis—appointed—Jan. 28
Tournament of Roses—football game annual event

1917

Agricultural Soil Conference—Washington, D.C.—June 13-22
Army—gas regiment—authorized—Aug. 15
Army—gas regiment—first battalion—organized—Oct. 16
Army Balloon School—established—St. Louis, Mo.—April 6
Army Camp—army camp for training Negro officers—Des Moines, Iowa—June 15
Army Officer—regimental Jewish chaplain—authorized—Oct. 6
Aviation—Airship—airship of the U.S. Navy—tested—Pensacola, Fla.—April
Aviation—Airship—airship of the U.S. Navy that was successful—tested May 30
Bank—joint stock land bank—chartered—Sioux City, Iowa—April 24
Baseball Game—double no-hit nine-inning baseball game—Chicago, Ill.—May 2
Bowling Tournament—bowling tournament for women—St. Louis, Mo.—March 17
Congress (U.S.)—Senate—Senate cloture resolution—enacted—March 8
Congressman (U.S.)—congresswoman elected to the U.S. House of Representatives—J. Rankin—Montana—served—March 4
Daylight Saving—legislation enacted—June 27

Employment Service—employment service (U.S.)—authorized—Oct. 6
Helium—helium plants (experimental)—erected—Texas
Ice Loading Machinery—used—Pittsburgh, Pa.—May
Lawyer—woman lawyer to become a member of the American Bar Association—M. F. Lathrop—admitted
Librarians' Union—in American Federation of Labor—chartered—May 15
Loan—liberty loan subscriptions—taken—May 2
Moving Picture—moving picture for training soldiers—produced—New York City
Naval Officer—naval chaplain who was Jewish—Rev. David Goldberg—Oct. 30
Periodical—Spanish magazine published by students—*El Estudiante Comercial*—New York City
Post Office—open air post office—St. Petersburg, Fla.—opened—Oct. 1
Postage Stamp—preanceled stamps printed on rotary presses—issue on regular press—Jan.
Prohibition—prohibition amendment to the Constitution—submitted to state legislatures—Dec. 18
Radio Telephone—radio telephone communication between the ground and an airplane—Langley Field, Va.—July 2—(between two planes—Aug. 20)
Ship—ambulance ship, designed and built as a hospital—"Relief"—keel laid—July 4
Ship—naval vessels to sink an enemy submarine—Nov. 17
Ship—warship propelled by electricity—"New Mexico"—launched—New York City—April 23
Tax—excess profits tax—enacted—March 3
War Loan—made by the United States Government to a war ally—to Great Britain—April 25
Wedding—wedding abroad of a soldier in the American Expeditionary Force—July 14, 1917
World War I—American army casualty—L. J. Genelba—July 14
World War I—American army soldiers killed in combat—Nov. 2-3
World War I—American army soldiers killed in World War I—Sept. 4
World War I—American division in the trenches in World War I—Oct. 21
World War I—American sailor to lose his life in World War I—J. E. Eopolucci—"Aztec"—April 1
World War I—American shot fired in World War I—Oct. 23
World War I—American troop contingent to arrive in France—May 8
World War I—American troops to land in England—Liverpool—June 8
World War I—American troops to land in France—First Division—June 26
World War I—shot fired by the American Navy in World War I—April 17

World War I—shot fired by the American Navy in World War I against a known German submarine—"Mongolia"—April 19
World War I—United States declaration of war against Germany in World War I—April 6

1918

Air Mail Service—air mail experimental route—Washington, D.C. to New York City—May 15
Air Mail Service—air mail regular service—Aug. 12
Army—gas regiment—independent action against Germans—June 18
Army Armored Tank—used Sept. 12
Army Insignia—shoulder sleeve insignia—authorized Oct. 19
Automobile—armored commercial car—Chicago, Ill.
Aviation—air squadron (complete)—cross German Lines—Aug. 7
Aviation—air squadron of the U.S. Army—assigned to front—April 8
Aviation—war night-flying scout group—went to front—Oct. 5
Aviation—Airplane—fighter airplane—tested—Garden City, N.Y.—Aug. 19
Aviation—Airplane—molded plywood airplane—built—Garden City, N.Y.
Aviation — Airplane Bombing — airplane bombing raid by an American air unit—June 12
Aviation—Aviator—American ace—Lt. D. Campbell—April 14
Aviation—Aviator—American ace of aces—first victory—April 29
Aviation—Aviator—American aviator to score a victory over a German seaplane—March 19
Aviation—Aviator—army aviator to win a victory—Feb. 5
Aviation—Aviator—pilot to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor—posthumous award—May 29
Births—world war baby—born—June 7
Chaplains' School—Army school for chaplains—organized—Fort Monroe, Va.—Feb. 9
China Ware—dishes (complete set) made in America for the Executive Mansion—delivered—July 31
College—Negro university (Catholic)—conferred degrees—New Orleans, La.—June 6
Cooperatives Convention—Springfield, Ill.—Sept. 25
Daylight Saving—inaugurated—March 31
Employment Service—employment service (U.S.)—inaugurated—Jan. 3
Indian Church—Indian church organized by Indians—El Reno, Okla.—incorporated—Oct. 10
Judge—woman judge of a juvenile court—K. Sellers—Washington, D.C.—appointed—Oct. 15
Lewisite—developed—Washington, D.C. — Dr. W. L. Lewis—Feb.

Locomotive Booster—used—New York Central R.R.—July
Marines—woman marine reserve—Mrs. O. M. Johnson—enrolled—Aug. 12
Medal—Croix de Guerre awarded a Negro—H. Johnson—May 24
Medal—Distinguished Service Cross—authorized—July 9
Medal—Distinguished Service Medal (Army)—authorized—July 9
Nursing School—Army school of nursing—authorized—May 25
Photograph—photograph showing air in motion—Washington, D.C.
Postage Stamp—airmail stamps—issued—May 13
President—president to visit a European country—Woodrow Wilson—as chief executive—sailed—Dec. 4
Prohibition—prohibition amendment to the Constitution—first state to ratify amendment—Mississippi—Jan. 8
Prohibition—prohibition national law—enacted—Nov. 21
Protestant Episcopal Church—Negro suffragan—Rev. E. T. Demby—appointed—Sept. 29
Railroad—government operation of railroads—Jan. 1
Ship—concrete barge—"Socony 200"—launched—New York City—July 27
Ship—concrete seagoing ship—"Faith"—launched—Redwood City, Calif.—March 14
Woman—woman district attorney of the United States—A. A. Adams—served—July 25
World War I—air combat of an American organization in World War I—Toul, France—April 14
World War I—American army division to cross the Rhine river—Coblentz—Dec. 13
World War I—American army troopship in World War I torpedoed by the Germans—"Tuscania"—Feb. 15
World War I—German spy to receive a death sentence from the American forces during World War I—condemned—Aug. 16
World War I—shots to land on American soil—Orleans, Mass.—July 21
Zoological Garden—barless zoological garden of naturalistic rock construction—completed—Denver, Colo.

1919

Actors' Union—strike called—Aug. 7
Air Mail Service—air mail service to a steamer at sea—New York City—Aug. 14
Air Mail Service—international air mail—from Seattle, Wash. to Victoria, B.C.—March 3
Animals—horse to win the triple crown—Sir Barton—Belmont Park, N.Y.
Army Officer—General of the Armies of the U.S.—J. J. Pershing—confirmed—Sept. 4

- Automobile**—armored commercial car completely protected—commenced—Minneapolis, Minn.—March
- Aviation**—Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (National)—established March 3
- Aviation**—aeronautical stowaway—arrived July 2
- Aviation**—Airplane—three motor airplane—flown Garden City, L.I.—July 24
- Aviation**—Airport—airport municipally owned—Tucson, Ariz.—Nov. 20
- Aviation**—Airship—airship (lighter-than-air) arrived—New York City—July 6
- Aviation**—Airship—airship to land on a roof—Cleveland, Ohio—May 23
- Aviation**—Flights—New York-Chicago non-stop flight—April 19
- Aviation**—Flights (Transatlantic)—transatlantic hydroplane flight—NC4—left New York City—May 8
- Aviation**—Flights (Transatlantic)—transatlantic non-stop flight from America—Alcock and Brown—left June 14
- Aviation**—Parachute—parachute—"free parachute" jump—Dayton, Ohio—April 28
- Aviation**—Races—transcontinental air race—left San Francisco, Calif.—Oct. 8
- Biography Course**—biography department—in a college—Northfield, Minn.
- Caterpillar Club**—Caterpillar club member—J. Boettner—July 21
- Communist Labor Party of America**—organized—Chicago, Ill.—Aug. 31
- Communist Party of America**—organized—Chicago, Ill.—Sept. 2
- Congress (U.S.)**—Senate—Senate cloture resolution—invoked—Nov. 15
- Deaf Association**—national social organization for the hard of hearing—formed—New York City—Feb. 27
- Federal Trade Commission**—federal trade commission trade practice conference—Omaha, Neb.—Oct. 3
- Forest Service**—forest service aerial patrol—established—June 1
- Freemasons**—Order of De Molay—founded—F. S. Land—Kansas City, Mo.
- Gasoline Tax (State)**—Oregon—Feb. 25
- Holiday**—Armistice Day—celebrated—Nov. 11
- Horse Race**—three hundred mile endurance run—Burlington, Vt. to Camp Devens, Mass.—Oct. 15
- Insurance**—aircraft liability and property damage insurance—Hartford, Conn.
- Insurance**—fire and tornado insurance fund (state)—North Dakota—in operation—July 1
- Insurance**—insurance service offered by a newspaper—*Star*—St. Louis, Mo.—April 14
- Medal**—distinguished service medal (navy)—authorized—Feb. 4
- Monument**—monument to an insect—dedicated—Enterprise, Ala.—Dec. 11
- Newspaper**—illustrated tabloid—*Illustrated Daily News*—New York City—June 26
- Periodical**—photo-engraved magazine—*Literary Digest*—New York City—Oct. 25
- Prison**—prisoners (federal) employed in industry—Atlanta, Ga.—July 11
- Prohibition**—prohibition national law—Volstead Prohibition Act—enacted—Oct. 28
- Radio Telephone**—two-way radio conversation between a submerged submarine and another vessel—Oct. 5
- Ship**—ambulance ship, designed and built as a hospital—"Relief"—launched—Dec. 23
- Ship**—concrete ship built for the United States Shipping Board—"Atlantus"—delivered—Nov. 11
- War Veterans' Society**—American Legion—organized, Paris, France—Feb. 15
- Wedding**—airplane wedding—New York City—July 26
- Woman**—American-born woman to become a member of Parliament—Lady Astor—sworn—Dec. 1
- Woman**—woman editor-in-chief of a law review—M. H. Donlon—*Cornell Law Quarterly*—Nov.
- Woman**—woman sculptor honored by membership in the National Academy of Design—E. B. Longman
- Woman Suffrage**—woman suffrage amendment approved by Congress—June 4

1920

- Air Mail Service**—air mail transcontinental service—combination airplane-railroad—Sept. 8
- Air Mail Service**—international air mail—regular service under contract—commenced—Oct. 14
- Arbitration**—state arbitration law (modern)—passed N.Y.—April 19
- Army Camp**—army citizens' military training camp—authorized—June 4
- Army Officer**—chaplain (chief) of the U.S. Army—appointed July 15
- Army Officer**—chemical warfare chief—served—July 16
- Army Officer**—woman with rank corresponding to major—rank conferred June 4
- Astronomer**—astronomer to measure the size of a fixed star—Dec. 13
- Astronomy**—planet (asteroid) named after an American president—discovered—March
- Automobile**—armored commercial car completely protected—in service—Chicago, Ill.—Feb. 1
- Aviation**—airboat commercial line service (international)—established—Key West, Fla.—Nov. 1
- Aviation**—Coast Guard air station—established—Morehead City, N.C.—March 24
- Aviation**—Airplane—airplane used by a newspaper—Baltimore, Md. Sept. 1
- Aviation**—Aviator—naval ace in World War I—received distinguished service medal
- Aviation**—Expositions and Meets—intercollegiate air meet—Mitchell Field, N.Y.—May 7
- Aviation**—Flights—New York-Alaska flight—left Mitchel Field, N.Y.—July 15

Baseball Dictator—K. M. Landis—elected—Nov. 12
Baseball Game—triple play unassisted in a world series—Cleveland, Ohio—Oct. 10
Cabinet of the U.S.—woman sub-cabinet member—A. A. Adams—appointed—June 26
Civil Service Commissioner (Woman)—H. H. Gardiner—appointed—April 13
Curling Rink—indoors curling rink—opened—Brookline, Mass.—Dec. 19
Dog Race Track—imitation rabbit used—Emeryville, Calif.—opened—Feb. 22
Farmer Labor Party—organized—Chicago, Ill.—June 12
Labor Department (U.S.)—women's bureau—permanently organized—June 5
Milk—acidophilus milk—devised—Dr. L. F. Rettger and H. Cheplin—New Haven, Conn.
Newspaper—Ukrainian daily newspaper—*Ukrainian Daily News*—established—Jan. 31
Orchestra—orchestra (American) to make a European tour—Symphonic Society of New York—sailed—April 22
Postal Service—postage meter—set—Stamford, Conn.—Nov. 16
Prohibition—prohibition amendment to the Constitution—effective—Jan. 16
Radio Broadcast—election returns broadcast—Detroit, Mich.—Aug. 31
Radio Broadcast—football (collegiate) game broadcast—College Station, Texas—Nov. 25
Radio Broadcast—speaker to address an organization by radio—Dr. W. C. Ketter—Grove City, Pa.—April 20
Radio Compass—radio compass—on a naval airplane—used—Norfolk, Va.—July 7
Radio Station—commercial radio station—WWJ—Detroit, Mich.—daily service—Aug. 20
Radio Telephone—radio telephone service (commercial)—Los Angeles and Catalina Island, Calif.—July 16
Ship—ambulance ship designed and built as a hospital—"Relief"—delivered—Dec. 28
Tunnel—twin-tube subaqueous vehicular tunnel—New York City and Jersey City, N.J.—construction commenced—Oct. 12
Woman—woman labor delegate to the British Trades Union—S. A. McL. Conboy—elected
Woman Suffrage—woman suffrage amendment approved by Congress—ratification formally announced—Aug. 26

1921

Air Mail Service—air mail transcontinental flight—San Francisco, Calif. to New York City—Feb. 22
Army Camp—Army Citizens' Military Training Camp—established
Aviation—battleship sunk by an airplane—near Hampton Roads, Va.—July 21

Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)—transcontinental flight in one day—San Diego, Calif. to Jacksonville, Fla.—Feb. 21
Balloon—balloon filled with helium gas—Hampton Roads, Va.—Dec. 1
Blind—correspondence school for the blind to offer instruction in the Braille System—Winnetka, Ill. Aug.
Budget Bureau (U.S.)—created—June 10
Cigarette Tax—cigarette tax by a state—levied—Iowa—April 11
Civil Rights Chair—established—Easton, Pa.—Feb.
Comptroller General of the U.S.—J. R. McCarl—appointed—June 27
Conference—conference of great powers—Washington, D.C.—Nov. 12
Congressman (U.S.)—congresswoman to preside over the House of Representatives—A. M. Robertson—June 20
Engine—outboard twin-cylinder motor (light)—Ole Evinsrud—developed—Milwaukee, Wis.
Execution—lethal gas execution—adopted—Nevada—March 28
Geography School—Clark University, Worcester, Mass.
Helium—helium plant of the United States—Fort Worth, Texas
Immigration—immigration quota act—enacted—May 19
Judge—woman judge to sentence a man to death—F. E. Allen—May 14
Money—coin bearing the portrait of a living person—Alabama Centennial commemorative half-dollar
Monument—monument to the "unknown soldier" (national)—buried—Arlington, Va.—Nov. 11, 1921
Postal Service—philatelic agency—in operation—Washington, D.C.—Dec. 1
President—president born on Independence Day—Calvin Coolidge—served as vice president—March 4
President—president to become Chief Justice of the United States—W. H. Taft—appointed—June 30
Prize Fight—prize fight to gross a million dollars—Jersey City, N.J.—July 2
Radio Beacons—placed in regular operation—May 1
Radio Broadcast—baseball (world series) broadcast—Newark, N.J.—Oct. 5-13
Radio Broadcast—police broadcast—St. Louis, Mo.—Sept 4
Radio Broadcast—pugilistic heavyweight championship broadcast—Jersey City, N.J.—July 2
Radio Broadcast—religious service broadcast—KDKA—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Jan. 2
Radio Broadcast—weather broadcasts—WEW—St. Louis, Mo.—April 26
Sarrusophone—manufactured—Elkhart, Ind.
Tax—sales tax (state)—enacted—West Virginia—May 3
Theater—theater provided with scientific air distribution—Los Angeles, Calif.
Veterans' Bureau—established—Aug. 9

1922

Animals—platypus (duck-billed)—exhibited—New York City—July 15
Arbitration Association—arbitration association—Arbitration Society of America—formed—New York City—May 15
Aviation—Flights (Transcontinental)—transcontinental dirigible flight (non-rigid dirigible)—left Newport News, Va.—Sept. 14
Aviation—Flights (Transcontinental)—transcontinental one-stop flight—left—Jacksonville, Fla.—Sept. 5
Aviation—Passenger—woman airplane passenger (transcontinental)—left San Francisco, Calif.—Oct. 5
Blind—correspondence school for the blind to offer instruction in the Braille system—Winnetka, Ill. incorporated—Jan. 2
Carillon (modern)—blessed—Gloucester, Mass.—July 2
Catholic Nuns (Cloistered Community)—convent founded—Baltimore, Md.—April 24
Cornstone—produced—Ames, Iowa
Diplomatic Service—woman legation secretary—Lucille Atcherson—appointed—Dec. 4
Electric Transmission—electric power line commercial carrier—Utica, N.Y.—operation—Dec. 6
Eskimo Pie—patented—C. K. Nelson—Onawa, Iowa—Jan. 24
Golf Tournament—international golf match—Southampton, N.Y.—Aug. 28-29
Helicopter—helicopter flight—College Park, Md.—June 16
Holiday—Navy Day—celebrated—Oct. 27
Hotel Administration College Course—Cornell University—Ithaca, N.Y.
Judge—woman associate justice of a state supreme court—F. E. Allen—Cleveland, Ohio—Dec. 16
League of Nations representative (unofficial)—Grace Abbott—Oct. 13
Moving Picture—Technicolor motion picture—released—New York City—Dec. 3
Peritonitis—peritonitis preventative (successful)—used—Dr. H. L. Johnson—Boston, Mass.
Petroleum Refining Course—University of Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Dr. W. F. Faragher
President—president to broadcast (radio)—W. G. Harding—Baltimore, Md.—June 4
Radar—radar observations—Anacostia, D.C.—Sept. 27
Radio Broadcast—advertising or commercial radio broadcast—New York City—Aug. 28
Radio Broadcast—chain broadcast—New York City—Oct. 7
Radio Broadcast—debate over the radio—Washington, D.C.—May 23
Radio Facsimile Transmission—photographs sent over a city telephone—Washington, D.C.—Oct. 3

Senator (U.S.)—woman to occupy a seat in the Senate—R. L. Felton—appointed—Oct. 3
Ship—cruise ship to circumnavigate the world—"Laconia"—New York City—start—Nov. 21
Shipping—automatic steering gear—installed—April 7
Skywriting—Capt. Cyril Turner—New York City—Dec. 1
Soybean Factory—A. E. Staley—Decatur, Ill.
Steel—continuous sheet steel mill—built—Ashland, Ky.
Vitamin—vitamin E—recognized—Berkeley, Calif.
Woman—woman automotive engineer—Marie Luhring—graduated—New York City—June 5
Woman—woman clerk of a state supreme court—Grace Kaercher—elected—Nov. 7

1923

Animals—chinchilla farm—established—Los Angeles, Calif.—Feb. 22
Automobile Tire—balloon tire production—regularly introduced—Akron, Ohio—April 5
Automobile Trucking Service—Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway—Jan. 8
Aviation—airways illuminated—Aug. 21
Aviation—refueling attempt in mid-air—Coronado, Calif.—L. H. Smith and J. P. Richter—June 27
Aviation—Airship—dirigible (American-built rigid)—Lakehurst, N.J.—launched—Aug. 20
Aviation—Flights (Transcontinental)—transcontinental non-stop flight—left New York City—May 2
Baseball Game—world series baseball games to gross a million dollars—New York City—Oct. 10-15
Book—book (of size) completed entirely by one man—Dard Hunter—Chillicothe, Ohio
Business History Chair—established—Cambridge, Mass.
Camera—moving picture camera (portable)—manufactured—Davenport, Iowa
Catholic Seminary—for Negro priests—opened—Bay St. Louis, Miss.—Sept. 16
College—"junior year abroad"—Newark, Del.—first group tour—July 7
Congressman (U.S.)—congresswoman elected to serve in the place of her husband—M. E. Nolan—Calif.—served—Jan. 23
Electric Generator—mercury boiler turbine—Hartford, Conn.—Sept. 7
Electric Sign—neon tube advertising sign—installed—New York City—July
Game Preserve—game preserve appropriation (federal)—state aid project approved—July 23
Gasoline—ethyl gasoline—marketed—Dayton, Ohio—Feb. 2
Hospital—cancer hospital (municipal)—New York City Cancer Institute—New York City—Aug. 1

Moving Picture—moving pictures of an eclipse of the sun taken from an airplane. Santa Catalina, Calif.—Sept. 10
Moving Picture—sound on film moving picture—Dr. Lee de Forest—New York City—April 15
Newspaper—mimeographed daily newspaper—*Kellogg Daily Reminder*—published—Kellogg, Idaho—July 25
Pension—old age pension laws (state)—enacted—Montana and Nevada—March 5
Postage Stamp—precanceled stamps printed on rotary presses—issued—April 21
President—president to visit Alaska and Canada while president—W. G. Harding—Alaska—July 8
Radio Broadcast—chain broadcast—with repeater points—New York City and Boston, Mass.—Jan. 4
Radio Broadcast—presidential message broadcast—Calvin Coolidge—Dec. 6
Radio Broadcast—transatlantic broadcast of a voice—Pittsburg, Pa.—Dec. 31
Railroad—railroad to install gasoline—mechanical cars—Pennsylvania Railroad—Feb.
Railroad Signal System—railroad signal system of continuous cab signals—Pennsylvania Railroad—July 11
Smoke Screen—demonstrated—Cape Hatteras, N.C.—Sept. 5
Wind Tunnel—wind tunnel of variable air density—Langley Field, Va.—April
Woman—woman internal revenue collector—M. G. Reinecke—served—June 1

1924

Air Mail Service—air mail transcontinental through regular service—New York City to San Francisco—July 1
Automobile "Bus"—bus operated by a railroad—company incorporated—July 23
Aviation—Airship—dirigible merchandise shipment—arrived—Lakehurst, N.J.—Oct. 15
Aviation—Flights (Transcontinental)—transcontinental airship voyage—left—Lakehurst, N.J.—Oct. 7
Aviation—Flights (Transcontinental)—transcontinental flight (dawn-to-dusk)—left—New York City—June 23
Aviation—Flights (World)—world flight—began—Seattle, Wash.—April 6—completed—Sept. 28
Border Patrol—border patrol organization—established—June 1
Cellophane—manufactured—Buffalo, N.Y.
Citizenship and Public Affairs School—opened—Syracuse, N.Y.—Oct. 3
Corn Husking Championship Contest (National)—Alleman, Iowa—Dec. 1
Crossword Puzzle Book—published—New York City—Nov. 5
Diplomatic Service—foreign service of the United States—created—July 1
Execution—lethal gas execution—Carson City, Nev.—Feb. 8
Governor—woman governor of a state—N. T. Ross—Wyoming—elected

Ice Cream Cone—ice cream cone rolling machine—patented—C. R. Taylor—Cleveland, Ohio—Jan. 29
Indians—Indian citizenship statute—enacted—June 2
Ink—ink paste—patented—F. B. Cooney—Minneapolis, Minn.—Jan. 1
Lens—contact lenses—imported—New York City
Locomotive—diesel-electric locomotive—in service—Dec. 17
Marriage Course—University of North Carolina—Chapel Hill, N.C.—Prof. E. R. Groves
Moving Picture—talking pictures of presidential candidates—Washington, D.C.—Aug. 11
Postage Stamp—precanceled stamps printed on rotary presses—one cent precanceled stamps issued—Jan. 7
President—President buried in Washington, D.C.—Woodrow Wilson—Feb. 5
Radio Broadcast—foreign language broadcast course—New York City—March 21
Radio Broadcast—political convention broadcast—Cleveland, Ohio—June 10
Radio Broadcast—radio message from an airplane (two-way conversation)—Sheepshead Bay, N.Y.—Aug. 14
Radio Facsimile Transmission—photograph sent by radio across the Atlantic—C. E. Hughes—New York City—July 6
Radio Facsimile Transmission—photograph sent by radio across the Atlantic as a public demonstration—New York City—Nov. 30
Science Association—History of Science Society—organized—Boston, Mass.—Jan. 12
Ship—steamboat service round-the-world (regular passenger)—sailed—San Francisco, Calif.—Feb.

1925

Air Mail Service—air mail long-distance night service—July 1
Arbitration—federal arbitration law—approved—Feb. 12
Atheism Society—atheism society—American Association for the Advancement of Atheism—incorporated—Nov. 16
Aviation—Airship—airship with an enclosed cabin—flown—Akron, Ohio—June 3
Billboard Standardization—Outdoor Advertising Association of America—formed—Kansas City, Mo.—Oct. 16-20
Car—coal cars with roller bearings—in service—Wheeling and Lake Erie R.R.—Dec.
Caterpillar Club—woman caterpillar club member—I. MacFarland—jumped—Cincinnati, Ohio—June 28
Citron—commercially grown—La Habra, Calif.
City (lilliputian city)—Springfield, Mo.—June 6
Compotype—patented—Oct. 20
Cosmic Ray—discovered—R. A. Millikan—Pasadena, Calif.

Court—state supreme court composed entirely of women—Texas—appointed—Jan. 8

Degrees—degree conferred by radio—State University—Iowa City, Iowa—June 9

Diplomatic Service—woman vice-consul—P. H. Field—appointed—March 20

Electric Lighting—electric lamp bulb frosted on the inside—patented—Marvin Pipkin—Nela Park, Ohio—June 29

Electric Lighting—glass light bulb machine—patented—B. D. Chamberlin—Sept. 1

Evolution—anti-instruction state law—enacted—Tennessee—March 23

Fair—woman's world fair—Chicago, Ill.—April 18-25

Fireboat—fireboat with two-way radio equipment—in service—Boston, Mass.

Gas—gas storage tank (waterless)—in service—Michigan City, Ind.—Feb. 10

Governor—woman governor of a state—N. T. Ross—Wyoming—assumed office—Jan. 5

Helium—helium plant of the United States—Bureau of Mines assumed charge—Fort Worth, Texas—July 1

Heresy Trial—of a bishop—W. M. Brown—New Orleans, La.—Oct. 12

Hospital—Chinese hospital—opened—San Francisco, Calif.—April 18

Ice—dry ice—manufactured commercially—Long Island City, N.Y.

Insurance—automobile compulsory insurance act (state)—enacted—Massachusetts—May 1

Linoleum—embossed inlaid linoleum—introduced—Lancaster, Pa.

Locomotive—diesel—electric locomotive—in service—Oct. 20

Moving Picture—moving picture of an eclipse of the sun taken from a dirigible—Montauk Point, L.I., N.Y.—Jan. 24

Photoelectric Cell—demonstrated—New York City—Oct. 21

Photograph—demonstration of rapid aerial photography—Fort Leavenworth, Kans.—Sept. 5

Photograph—photograph from an airplane at night—Rochester, N.Y.—Nov. 20

Potato Chips—exclusive manufacturing plant—Albany, N.Y.

Radio Broadcast—ship launching broadcast—Camden, N.J.—April 7

Radio Facsimile Transmission—photograph sent by radio across the continent—San Francisco, Calif. to New York City

Radio Facsimile Transmission—radio facsimile long distance transmission of a medical subject—New York City—May 28

Radio Station—radio station operating on a fifty-kilowatt transmitter—Schenectady, N.Y.—operated—July 29

Road—road with a depressed trough—Temple, Texas to Belton, Texas—opened—Dec. 15

Road—route numbering system nationwide—adopted—March 2

Science Association—woman elected to the National Academy of Sciences—Dr. F. R. Sabin—April 29

Ship—ship equipped with a masthead sea anchorage for a dirigible—Newport News, Va.—Aug. 15

Television—telecast of a moving object—Bellevue, D.C.—June 13

Theater—state-owned theater dedicated to its own drama—Chapel Hill, N.C.—opened—Nov. 23

Thermit—used to break up ice jams—Waddington, N.Y.—Feb. 24

1926

Air Mail Service—air mail contractor (domestic)—service—Pasco, Wash., and Elko, Nev.—April 6

Arbitration—federal arbitration law—effective—Jan. 1

Aviation—Airplane Bombing—airplane bombing in the United States—Williamson County, Ill.—Nov. 12

Aviation—Flights—North Pole flight—R. E. Byrd—May 9

Aviation—Legislation—aviation legislation (national) dealing with the operation of civil aircraft—passed—May 20

Book Club—Book-of-the-Month club—established—New York City—April

Book Course—instruction—Winter Park, Fla.—Sept. 22

Car—aluminum street car—operated—Cleveland, Ohio—Dec. 2

Catholic Church—Catholic church raised to the dignity of a Basilica—Lackawanna, N.Y.—consecrated—May 25

Christmas Tree—official tree—General Grant National Park, Calif.—May 1

Dance Course—collegiate credit—University of Wisconsin—Madison, Wis.—approved—Nov. 11

Ferryboat—ferryboat built exclusively for motor vehicle transportation—service—New York City to Edgewater, N.J.—Nov. 8

Greyhound Racing Association—International Greyhound Racing Association—formed—Miami, Fla.—March 3

Horse Race—harness horse race (Hambletonian) for three-year-olds—Syracuse, N.Y.—Aug. 30

International Eucharistic Congress—in America—Chicago, Ill.—June 20-24

Lawyer—Negro woman lawyer to practice before the United States Supreme Court—V. N. Anderson—admitted—Jan. 29

Lip Reading Tournament (national)—Philadelphia, Pa.—June 23

Medal—distinguished flying cross—authorized—July 2

Medical Book—aviation medicine book—*Aviation Medicine*—published—Baltimore, Md.

Medical Instruction—plastic surgery professor—Dr. J. E. Sheehan—appointed—New York City

Money—coin bearing the portrait of a living President—Coolidge—Sesquicentennial half dollar

Moving Picture—moving picture of the planets—Mt. Hamilton, Calif.—Oct.

Moving Picture—talking picture—feature picture "Don Juan"—presented—New York City—Aug. 5
Photograph—photographs taken under the sea in natural colors—Tortugas, Fla.—July 16
Radio Church—established—Portland, Me.—April 18
Radio Facsimile Transmission—check sent by radio across the Atlantic—received—New York City—April 20
Radio Facsimile Transmission—drawing sent by radio across the Atlantic—received—New York City—May 2
Radio Facsimile Transmission—photograph sent by radio across the Atlantic inaugurating commercial service—received—New York City—April 30
Refrigerator—gas refrigerator (household)—marketed—Evansville, Ind.
Road—cotton fabric used on a road—Newberry County, S.C.
Rocket—liquid fuel rocket flight—Auburn, Mass.—March 16
Ship—rotor ship—docked—New York City—May 9
Television—weather map telecast—Arlington, Va.—Aug. 18
Woman—American woman to swim the English Channel—Gertrude Ederle—Aug. 6

1927

Automobile—automobile to exceed the speed of 200 miles an hour—Daytona Beach, Fla.—March 29
Automobile Robbery—armored commercial car hold-up—Pittsburgh, Pa.—March 11
Aviation—air control municipal board—created—San Diego, Calif.—Dec. 19
Aviation—air passenger international station—opened—Key West, Fla.—Oct. 28
Aviation—Airplane—airplane equipped with radio to cross the Atlantic—flight commenced—Roosevelt Field, N.Y.—June 29
Aviation—Flights—airplane night scheduled passenger flight—left—Boston, Mass.—April 1
Aviation—Flights—California-Hawaii flight—left—Oakland, Calif.—June 28
Aviation—Flights (Transatlantic)—transatlantic solo flight—C. A. Lindbergh—left—New York City—May 20
Aviation—License—pilot's license granted to a woman by the Department of Commerce—P. F. Omlie—June 30
Aviation—License—pilot's license issued by the Department of Commerce—W. P. MacCracken—April 6
Boat Race—international lifeboat race—New York City—Sept. 7
Brick—light-weight brick—developed—Madison, Wis.
Business History Chair—N. S. B. Gras—appointed—Harvard University—Cambridge, Mass.
Car—Pullman train completely equipped with roller bearings—service inaugurated—May 21
Electric Power Plant—hydroelectric power plant to use water pumped—Rocky River, Conn.
Engineering Society—woman elected to the American Society of Civil Engineers—associate member—Elsie Eaves—March 14
Flag—flag displayed from the right hand of the Statue of Liberty—in honor of an individual—June 13
Hotel—hotel to install radio reception—Hotel Statler—Boston, Mass.—May 10
Jewish College—Jewish college of liberal arts and science under Jewish auspices—Yeshiva College—New York City—cornerstone laid—May 1
Lecturer—lecturer of royal blood to speak for personal profit—Prince Wilhelm—arrived—New York City—Jan. 5
Medal—distinguished flying cross—presentation to C. A. Lindbergh—June 11
Monument—monument to the American flag—dedicated—Pittsburgh, Pa.—June 14
Opera—opera broadcast over a national network from an American opera house—Chicago, Ill.—Jan. 21
Postage Stamp—postage stamps on which were inscribed the name of a living American—C. A. Lindbergh—sold—June 18
Prohibition—prohibition bureau (federal)—authorized—March 3
Propaganda Course (college)—University of Chicago—Chicago, Ill.
Radio Commission (U.S.)—created—Feb. 23
Radio License—international broadcasting license—granted—Oct. 15
Radio Station—radio station operating a hundred kilowatt transmitter—Schenectady, N.Y.—Aug. 4
Radio Telephone—two-way radio conversation between a brakeman in a caboose of a moving freight train and an engineer in the cab of a locomotive—June 15
Respirator (Iron lung)—invented—Prof. P. Drinker and L. A. Shaw
Symphony—symphony to call for an airplane propeller—"Ballet Mecanique"—produced—New York City—April 10
Telephone—transatlantic telephone service (commercial)—London and New York City—Jan. 7
Television—television broadcast of sound and scene—distance—Washington, D.C. and New York City—April 7
Theater—theater built especially for the rear projection of moving pictures—rear projection screen installed—New York City—March 11
Tunnel—twin-tube subaqueous vehicular tunnel—Holland tunnel—New York City and Jersey City—opened—Nov. 13
Vitamin—synthetic vitamin "D"—commercial manufacture—Evansville, Ind.
Wind Tunnel—propeller research tunnel—Langley Field, Va.—completed
Woman—woman secretary of a state senate—Fern Ale—Indiana—Jan. 6

1928

Air Mail Service—air mail service from ship to shore—Aug. 13
Army Armored Car Unit—organized
Autogiro—autogiro flown—Philadelphia, Pa.—Dec. 19
Automobile "Bus"—coast-to-coast through bus line—New York City to Los Angeles, Calif.—Sept. 11
Aviation—airplane Diesel engine manufactured—Detroit, Mich.
Aviation—Airship—dirigible transfer of mail to a train—June 15
Aviation—Passenger—airplane woman passenger to cross the Atlantic ocean — A. Earhart—started—June 17
Aviation—Passenger—Zeppelin woman paying passenger — Clara Adams—started—Lakehurst, N.J.—Oct. 29
Book—book on cornstalk paper—printed—New York City—June
Building—air conditioned office building — San Antonio, Texas—opened—Jan. 1
Cotton Picker (mechanical)—built—Weatherford, Texas
Diathermy Machine—installed—Schenectady, N.Y.
Electric Lighting—electric lamp bulb frosted on the inside—patented—M. Pipkin—Oct. 16
Electric Sign—electric sign flasher — New York City—operated—Nov. 6
Fathometer—patented — H. G. Dorsey — April 24
Frog Jumping Jubilee—Angels Camp, Calif.—May 19-20
Jewish College—Jewish college of liberal arts and science under Jewish auspices—New York City—chartered—March 29
Judge—woman associate justice on the federal bench—G. R. Cline—appointed—May 4
Locomotive—diesel electric freight locomotive—operated—New York Central—June
Models' Training School—Chicago, Ill.—opened
Moving Picture—animated cartoon talking picture "Steamboat Willie"—produced—Hollywood, Calif.—exhibited at New York City—Sept. 19
Moving Picture—talking picture of more than 6,000 feet—"The Lights of New York"—released—New York City—July 21
Niagara Falls—person to go over Niagara Falls in a rubber ball—Jean Lussier—July 4
Photography—film developing machine (fully automatic)—patented—A. M. Joseph—New York City—Jan. 17
Postal Service—international dog sled mail—started—Lewiston, Me.—Dec. 20
Respirator (Iron lung)—improved model used—Children's Hospital—Boston, Mass.—Oct. 12
Ship—seatrail—built—Chester, Pa.
Squash Champion—woman to win the U.S.A. Women's Squash Rackets Single championship—Greenwich, Conn.—Jan. 16-19

Television—outdoor scenes telecast — New York City—July 12
Television—play telecast—"Queen's Messenger"—Schenectady, N.Y.—Sept. 11
Television — presidential notification ceremony — from Albany, N.Y. — telecast—Schenectady, N.Y.—Aug. 22
Television—programs regularly telecast — Schenectady, N.Y.—May 11
Television—puppet show telecast—"Creative Genius"—Newark, N.J.—Aug. 21
Television—standard broadcast station to transmit a television image—Coytesville, N.J.—Aug. 13
Television—television image (transoceanic) — received—Hartsdale, N.Y.—Feb. 8
Vaccine—tuberculosis vaccine (effective) — produced—Dr. W. H. Park—New York City
Vitamin—synthetic vitamin — marketed — Evansville, Ind
Wedding—television wedding—Des Plaines, Ill.—Oct. 14
Woman—woman passport division chief—R. B. Shipley—service—June 1

1929

Air Mail Service—air mail service between North and South America—May 14
Air Mail Service—airplane mail pick-up—Washington, D.C.—Oct. 1
Animals—reindeer—born—May 31
Automobile—combination new-type gasoline electric automobile—Aug. 30
Automobile "Bus"—bus night coach — in service—July
Aviation—airplane commutation tickets — Newark-Boston—sold—May 1
Aviation—airplane "fly-it-yourself" system—Kansas City, Kans.—Sept. 15
Aviation—airplane high-speed tank to test airplanes—designed—Washington, D.C.
Aviation—airplane moving picture show — Oct. 8
Aviation—air-rail passenger transcontinental service—inaugurated—New York Central lines—June 14
Aviation—ambulance air service—New York City—Oct. 21
Aviation—automatic pilot — tested—Cleveland, Ohio—Oct. 8
Aviation—aviation trainer—sold — Binghamton, N.Y.
Aviation—Airport—airport hotel—opened — Oakland, Calif.—July 15
Aviation—Airship—dirigible made of all metal—ZMC-2—tested—Grosse Ile, Mich.
Aviation—Flights—all blind flight—Lt. J. H. Doolittle—Sept. 24
Aviation—Flights—South Pole flight—R. E. Byrd—Nov. 28
Aviation—Passenger — dirigible passenger transfer to an airplane—Cleveland, Ohio—Aug. 29
Aviation—School — high school aviation course—New York City—Sept.
Births—child born in an airplane—Miami, Fla.—Oct. 28

Brokerage—curb exchange—to transact more business than the stock exchange—New York City—June 15
Brokerage—ocean-going brokerage office—opened—Aug. 15
Building—building to employ brick in various colors for the entire exterior—opened—New York City—Oct. 17
Cabinet of the U.S.—cabinet member convicted of a crime—A. B. Fall—convicted—Oct. 25
Codeball—played—Chicago, Ill.—May 11
Congress (U.S.)—Prime Minister of England to address the Congress of the U.S.—Ramsay MacDonald—Oct. 7
Congress (U.S.)—Senate—senate hearing in which women, other than members of Congress, were permitted on the floor—Washington, D.C.—Nov. 22
Farm Board (Federal)—assembled—July 15
Fireworks Legislation—fireworks legislation (state)—enacted—Michigan—March 29
Fluorescent—mineral exhibit—Philadelphia, Pa.—April 26
Fog Disposal Unit—accepted by test—Los Angeles, Calif.—March 29
Golf Course—midget golf course—Chattanooga, Tenn.
Hospital—community hospital—Elk City, Okla.—organization meeting—Oct. 20
Humanist Society—established—Hollywood, Calif.—Jan. 13
Insurance—group hospital insurance plan—effected—Dallas, Texas—Dec. 21
Konel—metal alloy—announced—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Sept. 9
Medical Instruction—history of medicine department—inaugurated—Baltimore, Md.—Oct. 18
Medical Periodical—allergy magazine—*Journal of Allergy*—published—St. Louis, Mo.—Nov.
Money—paper money of the new small size—issued—Washington, D.C.—July 10
Moving Picture—talking picture entirely in color—"On With the Show"—exhibited—New York City—May 28
Moving Picture—talking picture in Esperanto—New York City—July 13
Moving Picture—talking picture taken outdoors (full length)—"In Old Arizona"—released—Jan. 20
Moving Picture Actor—moving picture actors to receive "Oscars"—Enil Jannings and Janet Gaynor—May 16
Nudist Organization—American League for Physical Culture—New York City—organized—Dec. 5
Radio Telephone—radio telephone ship-to-shore commercial service—inaugurated—New York City—Dec. 8
Road—walk of fame—originated—Winter Park, Fla.
Sash—wrought iron window sash installation—St. Louis, Mo.
Ship—tugboat (diesel electric)—operated—Warrior River, Ala.
Street Car—street car with clear vision windows—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Submarine "Lung"—tested—May 10
Tax—chain store tax (state)—Indiana—enacted—March 16
Telegraph—telegraph ticker to operate at a fast speed—installed—New York City—Nov.
Television—color television demonstration (public)—New York City—June 27
Theater—newsreel theater—"Embassy"—New York City—opened—Nov. 2
Vice President of the United States—Indian vice president—Charles Curtis—March 4
Wind Tunnel—high speed jet wind tunnel—Langley Field, Va.—completed—June 29

1930

Animals—cow flown in an airplane—St. Louis, Mo.—Feb. 18
Astronomy—planet—found—beyond Neptune—Pluto discovered—Feb. 18
Automobile Tractor—Diesel engine tractor assembled—Columbus, Ind.
Aviation—air stewardess—first flight—May 15
Aviation—transcontinental regularly scheduled through air service—New York City to Los Angeles—Oct. 25
Aviation—Airport—airport to receive an A1-A rating—Pontiac, Mich.—Feb. 11
Aviation—Airship—dirigible for private commercial operation—delivered—May 22
Aviation—Airship—dirigible landing and taking off from an ocean-going steamship—July 31
Aviation—Flights—airplane catapulted—from dirigible—May 20
Aviation—Flights—New York-Bermuda flight—April 1
Aviation—Flights—New York-Panama non-stop flight—Nov. 9
Aviation—Flights (Transatlantic)—transatlantic non-stop flight from Europe to the U.S.—Coste and Bellonte—Sept. 2
Aviation—Flights (Transcontinental)—transcontinental airplane flight by a woman—Ruth Nichols—Nov. 24
Aviation—License—glider license—issued by N A A.—Oct. 7
Births—child born on a vessel passing through the Panama Canal—June 2, 1930
Bobsled Run—of importance—North Elba, N.Y.—opened—Dec. 25
Brokerage—stock order from a Zeppelin—Aug. 8
Car—complete train of coal cars with roller bearings—Pennsylvania R.R.—Jan.
Catholic Canonization of North Americans—June 30
Check Photographing Device—patented—Feb. 25
Coal Mine—100 per cent mechanical operation—Wildwood, Pa.
Colorscope—demonstrated—New York City—June 5
Degrees—doctor of military science degree—conferred—J. J. Pershing—New York City—April 11

- Diesel Engine**—diesel engine automobile trip—completed—Indianapolis, Ind. to New York City—Jan. 6
- Diesel Engine**—diesel engine speed record (official)—Daytona Beach, Fla.—March 20
- Diplomatic Service**—chief executive-elect of a foreign country—in a diplomatic position at Washington, D.C.—became President of Colombia—Aug. 7
- Electric Power Plant**—hydroelectric power plant (County owned)—operated—Crisp County, Ga.—Aug. 1
- Factory**—windowless factory — erected — Fitchburg, Mass.
- Football Game**—football game played in the United States to be broadcast in England — New Haven, Conn.—Nov. 22
- Glider**—glider flight indoors—St. Louis, Mo.—March 2
- Glider**—glider released from a dirigible—R. S. Barnaby—Lakehurst, N.J.—Jan. 31
- Glider**—glider towed across the continent — F. M. Hawks—San Diego, Calif., to New York City—March 30
- Glider**—seaplane glider—Port Washington, L.I., N.Y.—March 15
- Golf Champion**—golf champion to hold the four highest golf titles—R. T. Jones—Philadelphia, Pa.—Sept. 27
- Grain Stabilization Corporation**—authorized —Feb. 10
- Labor Department (U.S.)**—labor secretary (native born)—W. N. Doak—appointed—Dec. 9
- Lutheran Church** — American Lutheran Church—organized — Toledo, Ohio—Aug. 11
- Medical Clinic**—flying medical clinic—Panama City, Panama—demonstration—Jan. 25
- Medical Congress**—mental hygiene international congress—Washington, D.C.—May 4
- Medical "Rogues' Gallery"**—New York City —Jan.
- Milking Platform (Rotating)**—milking platform (rotating)—Plainsboro, N.J.—Nov. 13
- Mortuary**—cooperative plan—Toledo, Ohio —Sept. 15
- Moving Picture**—moving picture of an eclipse of the sun—Honey Lake, Calif.—April 28
- Museum**—maritime museum — Newport News, Va.—June 2
- Museum**—museum to install refrigerated vaults—Berkeley, Calif.—March
- Music magazine**—music magazine published in Braille—Jan.
- Nobel Prize**—Nobel prize in literature — awarded—Sinclair Lewis
- Photograph**—photograph in natural colors taken in the air—published—May
- Photography**—photographic flashlight lamps —patented—Sept. 23
- Pinball Game Machine**—manufactured—Chicago, Ill.
- Planetarium**—planetarium —Adler Planetarium—Chicago, Ill.—opened—May 10
- Police**—Bureau of Criminal Alien Investigation—New York City—Dec. 23
- President**—president buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.—W. H. Taft —March 11
- Radar**—radar detection of airplanes—Anacostia, D.C.—June 24
- Radio Broadcast**—round the world broadcast—Schenectady, N.Y.—June 30
- Radio Broadcast**—ship at sea broadcast—to shore listeners—March 27
- Radio College Course** — radio-advertising course—New York City—Sept. 29
- Road**—inter-American highway — appropriation—March 26
- Road**—mosaic pavement—New Orleans, La. —completed—Feb. 4
- Ship**—rivetless cargo vessel — launched—Charleston, S.C.—Feb.
- Street Car**—street car tracks which were tieless, soundless and shockless—New Orleans, La.—completed—Feb. 4
- Submarine**—streamlined submarine of the United States Navy—"Nautilus"—commissioned—Mare Island, Calif.—July 1
- Submarine-Escape Training Tank**—New London, Conn.—operated—Aug. 15
- Television**—demonstration of home reception of television—New York City—Aug. 20
- Television**—religious services telecast—New York City—March 24
- Television**—speaker to address an organization by television — Dr. P. I. Wold — Schenectady, N.Y.—April 1
- Television**—two-way demonstration of television in a theater—April 9
- Television**—weather map telecast to a trans-Atlantic steamer—New York City—June 20
- Theater**—television theater demonstration—Schenectady, N.Y.—May 22
- Tunnel**—vehicular tunnel to a foreign country—Detroit, Mich.—opened—Nov. 3
- Veterans' Bureau**—Veterans Administration —authorized—July 3
- Woman**—woman Presbyterian elder—S. E. Dickson—Milwaukee, Wis.—June 2
- Woman**—woman tax appeals board member —Annabel Matthews—served—Feb. 18

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- Animals**—cattle (Africander cattle)—arrived —New York City—Dec. 11
- Anthropology Laboratory**—Sante Fe, N.M. opened—Sept. 1
- Autogiro**—autogiro manufactured with a closed cabin—flown — Philadelphia, Pa.—Oct. 21
- Autogiro**—autogiro to land packages on a moving ship—April 30
- Autogiro**—autogiro with side-by-side seating arrangement—tested—Philadelphia, Pa. —April 17
- Autogiro**—transcontinental autogiro flight—J. MacDonald Miller—Philadelphia, Pa. to San Diego, Calif.—arrived—May 28
- Automobile Tractor**—Diesel powered tractor —manufactured—Peoria, Ill.

Aviation—airplane high-speed tank to test airplanes—completed—May
Aviation—Airplane—airplane stabilized — built—New York City
Aviation—Flights (transpacific)—transpacific non-stop flight—landed—Wenatchee, Wash.—Oct. 5
Aviation—Flights (World)—world solo airplane flight—return—New York City—Post-Gatty flight
Aviation—License—glider license awarded a woman—M. Dunlap—Feb. 5
Aviation—License—glider license Class "C"—R. S. Barnaby—Feb. 5
Aviation—Parachute—parachute jump from an autogiro—Caldwell, N.J.—Nov. 15
Aviation—Races—airplane race (of importance) in which both men and women were contestants—completed—Cleveland, Ohio—Aug. 31
Baseball Player—woman baseball pitcher—Chattanooga, Tenn.—April 1
Church—General Council of Congregational and Christian Churches—Seattle, Wash.—June 25
Congress (U.S.)—House of Representatives congressional committee (woman chairman)—M. T. Norton—Dec. 15
Elevator—dual elevator—installed — East Pittsburgh, Pa.
Glider—rocket glider flight—Atlantic City, N.J.—June 4
Hospital—community hospital — Elk City, Okla.—dedicated—Aug. 13
Medal—air mail flyer's medal of honor—authorized
Moving Picture Theater—theater built especially for the rear projection of moving pictures—New York City—opened—March 14
Opera—opera broadcast in its entirety—New York City—Dec. 25
Patent—plant patent—issued—H. F. Rosenberg—New Brunswick, N.J.—Aug. 18
Photoelectric Cell—photoelectric cell installed commercially—West Haven, Conn.—June 19
Photograph—infra-red photograph—Rochester, N.Y.—Oct. 7
Polo—polo game played outdoors at night—Baltimore, Md.—July 2
Price Regulation Law—resale price maintenance law (state)—California—enacted — May 8
Railroad—air-conditioned train—installed — B.&O. R.R.—May 24
Rattlesnake Meat—rattlesnake meat in cans—canned—Arcadia, Fla.
Razor—electric dry shaver—manufactured—Stamford, Conn.—March 18
Rubber—synthetic rubber—commercial production—Wilmington, Del.—Nov. 3
Senator (U.S.)—woman elected to the Senate—appointed—H. O. W. Caraway — Arkansas—Nov. 13
Ship—aircraft carrier—"Ranger"—keel laid — Newport News, Va.—Sept. 26
Soilless Culture of Plants—private soilless garden—Berkeley, Calif.

"Star Spangled Banner"—designated as national anthem—March 3
Television—television tea—New York City—Jan. 7
Visiting Celebrities—absolute monarch — to visit the U.S.—King Prajadhipok—Siam—April 19
Water—heavy water—identification publicly announced—H. C. Urey — New Orleans, La.—Dec. 29
Wind Tunnel—full scale wind tunnel for testing airplanes—Langley Field, Va.—operated—May 27
Woman—woman state budget commissioner —J. W. Wittich—Minnesota—March 16

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Autogiro—autogiro to loop-the-loop publicly—demonstrated—Cleveland, Ohio—August 27
Aviation—Airport—airport manager (woman)—appointed by Port Bucyrus, Ohio—May 28
Aviation—Flights—all-blind solo flight by the U.S. Army—Dayton, Ohio—May 7
Aviation—Flights (Transatlantic)—transatlantic solo flight by a woman—Amelia Earhart Putnam—landed—May 21
Aviation—Flights (Transatlantic)—transatlantic solo westward flight—J. A. Mollison—left—Ireland—Aug. 18
Aviation—Flights (Transcontinental)—transcontinental non-stop flight by a woman—A. E. Putnam — take off—Los Angeles, Calif.—Aug. 24
Bank—savings bank with a half-billion dollar deposit—New York City
Bobsled Competition—four-man bob-team competition—Lake Placid, N.Y.—Feb. 14
Bobsled Competition—two-man bob-team competition—Lake Placid, N.Y.—Feb. 9
Cooperative—cooperative entirely operated by women—Bethesda, Md.
Diplomatic Service—American legislation in which a woman assumed charge—F. E. Willis—Oct. 12
Dog Race—dog-sled race on an Olympic demonstration program — Lake Placid, N.Y.—Feb. 6-7
Electric Bridge Table—patented—L. Hammond—Chicago, Ill.—Nov. 29
Elevator—double-deck elevator — installed—New York City—Jan.
Federal Home Loan Bank Board—established—July 22
Greek College and Orphanage—dedicated—Gastonia, N.C.—Sept. 18
Home Owners Loan Corporation—Federal Home Loan Bank Act—approved—July 22
Insurance—unemployment insurance act — enacted—Wisconsin—Jan. 28
Jewish College—Jewish college of liberal arts and sciences under Jewish auspices—B.A. degree conferred—June 16
Light Beam Communication—from a dirigible—Schenectady, N.Y.—May 19
Lightning (Artificial)—demonstrated—Pittsfield, Mass.—June 10

Medal—National Geographic Society gold medal awarded to a woman—A. E. Putnam—Washington, D.C.—June 21
Medal—platinum medal—presentation — to Pres. H. C. Hoover—Dec. 1
Medical Clinic — ophthalmology clinic — opened—New York City—Sept.
Money—wooden money — issued — Tenino, Wash.—Feb.
Olympic Games—winter Olympic games competition—Lake Placid, N.Y.—Feb. 4
Opera—opera house municipally owned—San Francisco, Calif.—opened—Oct. 15
Patent—fruit tree patent—issued—Louisiana, Mo.—Feb. 16
Photography—camera exposure meter—patented—W. N. Goodwin — Newark, N.J. Feb. 21
Play—anti-vivisection play — “Woven Dreams”—presented—Philadelphia, Pa. — Oct. 4
Poet—Negro poet to be employed to teach creative writing—J. W. Johnson—Nashville, Tenn.—Jan.
President—president to invite the president-elect to discuss governmental problems—H. C. Hoover—Nov. 12
Presidential Candidate—presidential candidate to fly to a political convention—F. D. Roosevelt—Albany, N.Y. to Chicago, Ill.—July 2
Presidential Candidate—presidential candidate to make a speech of acceptance at a nominating convention—F. D. Roosevelt—Chicago, Ill.—July 2
Presidential Electoral College—invited to an inauguration — at Washington, D.C. on March 4, 1933
Pump—computer pump — marketed—Fort Wayne, Ind.—Nov. 1
Radio Broadcast—radio broadcast from a moving train—New York City—March 24
Radio Telephone—two-way conversation between a glider and the land—New York City—Aug. 12
Railroad Excursion — railroad excursion (mystery) — from St. Louis to Arcadia, Mo.—May 21
Reconstruction Finance Corporation—created—Jan. 22
Senator (U.S.)—woman elected to the Senate—H. W. Caraway—Jan. 12
Senator (U.S.)—woman senator to preside over the Senate—H. W. Caraway—May 9
Ship—gyro-stabilized vessel to cross the Atlantic Ocean—“Conte di Savoia”—Dec. 7
Ski Tournament (International) — Lake Placid, N.Y.—Feb. 10-13
State—state to ratify the twentieth (“lame duck”) amendment—Virginia—March 4
Television—political campaign telecast—New York City—Oct. 11
Television—telecast (distant) received in an airplane—Los Angeles, Calif.—May 21
Totalisator—used—Miami, Fla.—Jan. 14
Toys—opened—New York City—Sept. 24

1933

Agricultural Adjustment Administration—approved—May 12
Autogiro—autogiro to tow a glider—Valley Stream, N.Y.—May 23
Aviation—airplane sleeping berths—service—Atlanta, Ga. to New York City—Oct. 5
Aviation—Aviator—woman aviator to fly across the Atlantic ocean east to west—Amy J. Mollison—left Pendine, Wales—July 22
Aviation—Flights — all-blind cross-country test—College Park, Md. to Newark, N.J.—March 21
Aviation—Flights (Transatlantic) —transatlantic foreign squadron flight to the U.S.—arrived—Chicago, Ill.—July 15
Aviation—Flights (Transatlantic) —transatlantic non-stop round trip flight to the U.S.—Rossi and Codos left N.Y.—Aug. 8
Aviation—Flights (Transcontinental)—transcontinental flight made by Negroes in their own plane—left Atlantic City, N.J.—July 17
Aviation—Flights (World)—world solo airplane flight—left New York City—July 15
Bank Legislation—bank guaranty legislation —enacted—June 16
Blood Bank—blood serum (human) (dried) —Dec. 21
Bridge—bridge with open mesh steel flooring—Seattle, Wash.—opened—April 7
Bridge—bridge with piers sunk in the open sea—San Francisco, Calif.—commenced—Jan. 5
Cabinet of the U.S.—woman cabinet member —Frances Perkins—served—March 4
Canal—Great Lakes to the Gulf waterway —tow arrived—Chicago, Ill.—June 21
Central Statistical Board (U.S.)—created—July 27
Civil Works Administration (U.S.)—established—Nov. 9
Civilian Conservation Corps (U.S.)—authorized—March 31
College—“unit cost plan” adopted—Winter Park, Fla.—Sept.
Commercial Policy Executive Committee—organized—Nov. 21
Commodity Credit Corporation (U.S.)—created—Oct 16
Congress (U.S.—Senate)—loud speaker—installed—May 15
Congressman (State)—woman speaker of a state House of Representatives—elected—N.D.—Jan. 3
Constitutional Amendment (U.S.)—constitutional amendment submitted to the states for repeal—Feb. 20
Consumers' Advisory Board (U.S.)—authorized—June 16
Consumers' Counsel (U.S.)—authorized—June 16
Cotton—cotton acreage reduction payment—made—July 28
Degrees—American to be awarded degrees from three of England's leading universities—R. W. Bingham—first award—Nov. 25

- Diplomatic Service**—ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—W. C. Bullitt—Nov. 21
- Diplomatic Service**—woman diplomat to represent the United States in the capacity of a Minister—R. B. Owen—appointed—April 12
- Electric Home and Farm Authority, Inc.**—authorized—Dec. 19
- Electric Lighting**—sodium vapor lamps—installed—Schenectady, N.Y.—June 13
- Electrical Contract**—by a city with the Federal government—Tupelo, Miss.—signed—Nov. 11
- Electrobasograph**—exhibited publicly—Milwaukee, Wis.—June 12
- Emergency Housing Corporation (U.S.)**—authorized—Oct. 28
- Employment Service**—employment service (U.S.E.S.)—created—June 6
- Enclave**—municipal enclave of economic ground rent—Collierville, Tenn.—April 21
- Farm Credit Administration (U.S.)**—authorized—March 27
- Federal Alcohol Control Administration**—authorized—Dec. 4
- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation**—created—June 16
- Federal Emergency Relief Administration**—created—May 12
- Federal Surplus Relief Corporation**—incorporated—Oct. 4
- Game Management Chair**—University of Wisconsin—Madison, Wis.—Aug.
- Governor**—governor granted almost dictatorial power—P. V. McNutt—Indiana—Feb.
- Holiday**—Maritime Day—established—May 20
- Home Owners Loan Corporation**—authorized—June 13
- Industrial Recovery Act**—code under the National Industrial Recovery Act—effective—July 17
- Industrial Recovery Act**—compliance board under the National Industrial Recovery Act—issued—Oct. 26
- Industrial Recovery Act**—conviction under a National Industrial Recovery Code—New York City—Dec. 2
- Industrial Recovery Act**—industrial recovery act (national)—enacted—June 16
- Industrial Recovery Act**—postage stamps commemorating the National Recovery Act—sold—Washington, D.C.—Aug. 15
- Industrial Recovery Act**—state to place all its employes under the blanket code of the National Industrial Recovery Act—West Virginia—July 27
- Industry**—industrial advisory board (Federal)—authorized—June 16
- Kidnapping**—death penalty for kidnapping—imposed—Kansas City, Mo.—July 27
- Labor**—labor advisory board (federal)—authorized—June 16
- Labor**—labor board (national)—authorized—Aug. 5
- Labor Department (U.S.)**—woman secretary of labor—Frances Perkins—March 4
- Legislative Conference (interstate)**—Washington, D.C.—Feb. 3
- Liquor Stores (state)**—established—Pennsylvania—Nov. 29
- Medal**—air mail flyer's medal of honor—presentation—Dec. 13
- Mint (U.S.)**—woman director of the mint—N. T. Ross—May 3
- Money**—gold standard abrogation—enacted—June 5
- Money**—scrip money to be self liquidating—Franklin, Ind.—March 8
- Moving Picture Theater**—drive-in moving picture theater—Camden, N.J.—June 6
- Narcotic**—narcotic regulation (state)—adopted—Nevada—March 10
- Narcotic**—narcotic sanatorium (federal) for drug addicts—cornerstone laid—Lexington, Ky.—July 29
- National Emergency Council (U.S.)**—authorized—Nov. 17
- National Planning Board (U.S.)**—organized—July 30
- Newspaper**—newspaper printed on pine-pulp paper—*Soperton News*—Soperton, Ga.—March 31
- Opera**—Negro prima donna of an opera company—Caterina Jarboro—New York City—July 22
- Poorhouse (state)**—replaced by a state home—Delaware—dedicated—Oct. 11
- Presidential Electoral College**—invited to inaugural of Pres. F. D. Roosevelt—March 4
- Primer**—typewriting primer—*Ted and Polly*—published—New York City
- Public Works Administration (U.S.)**—authorized—June 16
- Radio Broadcast**—drama broadcast from a regular stage—"Roses and Drums"—Sept. 24
- Radio Broadcast**—drama broadcast from a ship at sea—July 1
- Radio Broadcast**—radio (two-way three-way police) system—contract—Eastchester Township, N.Y.—May 8
- Radio Facsimile Transmission**—facsimile broadcast in ultra high frequencies—Milwaukee, Wis.—Dec. 19
- Radio Telephone**—military portable (Walkie-Talkie)—built—Fort Monmouth, N.J.
- Railroad**—gasoline-driven stainless steel, air conditioned, pneumatic-tired, two-car train—delivered—Dallas, Texas—Nov. 4
- Science Advisory Board**—authorized—July 31
- Ship**—aircraft carrier—"Ranger"—launched—Feb. 25
- Strike**—modern sit-down strike—Austin, Minn.—Nov. 13
- Surgical Operation**—epileptic case treated by elevation of the skull cap—demonstrated—New York City—Nov. 2
- Surgical Operation**—lung removal—performed—St. Louis, Mo.—April 5
- Surgical Operation**—lung removal carried out according to pre-operative plans—Baltimore, Md.—July 24
- Swimming Pool**—in the White House—formally accepted—June 2

- Telegram**—singing telegram—introduced—New York City—Feb. 10
- Teletypesetter**—teletypesetter installed in a school—Ithaca, N.Y.—July 5
- Transportation Coordination**—transportation coordinational (federal)
- Treasury Department of the United States**—woman assistant treasurer of the United States—M. G. Bannister—appointed—July 26
- Treaty Advisory Board**—Inter-Departmental Advisory Board—established—July
- Vaccine**—poliomyelitis vaccine—produced—Dr. M. Brodie—New York City—Feb.
- Wedding**—transatlantic telephone wedding—Detroit, Mich.—Dec. 2
- Windmill**—windmill driven by rotor power—West Burlington, N.J.—tested—July
- Woman**—woman state liquor board member—J. R. Sheppard—New York—appointed—April 12
- 1934**
- Abrasive**—boron carbide for commercial use—announced Sept. 27
- Archivist of the United States**—appointed Oct. 10
- Autogiro**—autogiro (wingless direct control)—flown Philadelphia, Pa.—Dec. 9
- Automobile Driving Course**—State College, Pa.—Feb. 17
- Aviation**—floating seaplane ramp (municipally owned)—New York City—launched Aug. 15, 1934
- Aviation—Aviator**—woman aviator to pilot an air-mail transport—Helen Richey—Washington, D.C.—to Detroit, Mich.—Dec. 31
- Aviation—Flights**—"airplane train" soared—New York City—Aug. 2
- Aviation—Flights**—Honolulu squadron flight—left San Francisco—Jan. 10
- Aviation—Flights (Transatlantic)**—transatlantic non-stop round trip flight to the U.S.—Rossi and Codos arrived New York City—May 28
- Aviation**—transcontinental commercial overnight transport service—inaugurated—Aug. 1
- Bank**—bank payments to depositors of a closed insured bank—East Peoria, Ill.—July 3
- Bank**—Export-Import bank—Washington, D.C.—organized—Feb. 8
- Bird Sanctuary**—for wild birds—Drehersville, Pa.—Aug. 29
- Birds**—ptarmigan (eskimo chicken)—hatched—Ithaca, N.Y.—July 24
- Birds**—snow goose—hatched—Denver, Colo.
- Camera**—camera (nine-lens aerial camera for large-scale mapping)—designed
- Capital Punishment**—authorized by federal law—enacted—May 18
- Chemical element**—to be isolated—Chicago, Ill.—Aug.
- College**—college to dispense with the system of credits, hours, points, grades, etc.—Olivet, Mich.—Oct. 1
- Coral Reef Barrier**—of importance—installed—New York City—July
- Electric Home and Farm Authority, Inc.**—incorporated—Jan. 17
- Electrical Contact**—by a city with the federal government—effective—Feb. 7
- Evangelical and Reformed Church**—organized—Cleveland, Ohio—June 26
- Factory**—factories operated by the United States Government—in peacetime—Millville, Mass.—project started—June 4
- Federal Communications Commission**—created—June 19
- Federal Credit Union Act**—authorized—June 26
- Federal Credit Union Act**—charter No. 1—Texarkana, Tex.—Oct. 1
- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation**—effective—Jan. 1
- Fingerprinting**—community to fingerprint its citizens—Oskaloosa, Iowa—May 21
- Free Port**—legislation enacted—June 18
- Holiday**—Mother-in-Law day—celebrated—Amarillo, Texas—March 5
- Indians**—Indian tribal constitution—Indian Reorganization act—June 18
- Information Service (United States)**—opened—Jan. 18
- Judge**—woman associate justice of the circuit court of appeals—F. E. Allen—sworn in—April 9
- Labor**—National Mediation Board—created—June 21
- Legislature**—unicameral legislature (state)—after the formation of the U.S.—Nebraska—Nov. 6
- Liquor Stores (state)**—authorized—Pennsylvania—opened—Jan. 2
- Locomotive**—streamlined steam locomotive—introduced—New York Central Lines—Dec. 14
- Locomotive Headlight**—talking headlight—installed—Schenectady—Nov. 6
- Moving Picture**—moving pictures of the sun—Pontiac, Mich.—June 19
- National Union for Social Justice**—founded—Royal Oak, Mich.—Nov.
- Organ**—pipeless organ—patented—Laurens Hammond—April 24
- Periodical**—sectarian magazine printed in rotogravure—*Catholic Missions*—New York City—Oct. 1
- Physics**—cyclotron—developed—E. O. Lawrence—Berkeley, Calif.
- Physics**—positron—recognized—C. D. Anderson—Pasadena, Calif.
- Play**—theatrical presentation sponsored by the Federal government—"The Family Upstairs"—New York City—Jan. 30
- Police**—policewoman on the aerial force—Cora Sterling—Seattle, Wash.—appointed—July 13
- Postage Stamp**—unperforated ungummed sheet of postage stamps—New York City—issued—Feb. 10
- President**—president to broadcast from a foreign state—Pres. F. D. Roosevelt—Cartagena, Colombia—July 10

President—president to go through the Panama Canal while President—Pres. F. D. Roosevelt—July 11
President—president to visit Hawaii while President—Pres. F. D. Roosevelt—at Hilo—July 25
President—president to visit South America while President—Pres. F. D. Roosevelt—Cartagena, Colombia—July 10
Radio Broadcast—musical comedy broadcast—with especially composed music—"The Gibson Family"—Sept. 15
Radio Broadcast—radio broadcast heard in both the Arctic and the Antarctic regions—effected—Sept. 23
Railroad—streamlined all-steel diesel motor train—Lincoln, Nebr. to Kansas City, Mo.—Nov. 11
Railroad—streamlined light-weight high-speed three car passenger train—started—Omaha, Nebr.—March 2
Revenue Stamp—printed by the Post Office Department—"federal duck stamp"—sold—Aug. 14
Road—highway planning surveys (nation-wide) authorized—June 18
Securities and Exchange Commission (U.S.)—created—June 6
Servite Church—Marian Congress—held—Portland, Ore.—Aug. 12-15
Ship—aircraft carrier—"Ranger"—formally delivered—June 4
Ship—streamlined steamship—"Arctees"—arrived—Boston, Mass.—May 14
Ski Tow (Rope)—operated—Woodstock, Vt.—Jan. 28
Soilless Culture of Plants—commercial production of plants in water—Capitola, Calif.—Feb.
Symphony—symphony on a Negro folk theme—W. L. Dawson—Philadelphia, Pa.—Nov. 14
Talking Book—for the blind—issued—New York City—July
Telephone—round the world telephone conversation—New York City—April 25
Telescope—telescope lens two hundred inches in diameter—molded—Corning, N.Y.—Dec. 2
Theatrical School—theater and dramatic criticism course—to award a Ph.D. degree—Yale University—New Haven, Conn.—Sept. 24
Traffic Regulation Course—air traffic regulation course—endowed—Northfield, Vt.
Trust—cartel—effective—March 1
Washing Machine—washing machine for public use—installed—Fort Worth, Tex.—April 18
Woman—woman state committee chairman—M. T. Norton—New Jersey—May 22
X-Ray—X-ray photograph of the entire body taken in a one second exposure—Rochester, N.Y.—July 1
Youth Hostel—opened—Northfield, Mass.—Dec. 27

1935

Air Mail Service—autgiro mail delivery direct to a post office—Philadelphia, Pa.—May 25
Air Mail Service—Pacific air mail flight—left San Francisco, Calif.—Nov. 22
Ambulance—incubator ambulance service—first run Chicago, Ill.—March 21
Artificial Heart—invented—New York City
Automobile—automobile to exceed 300 miles an hour—Sir Malcolm Campbell—Sept. 3
Automobile Legislation—federal motor carrier legislation—Interstate Commerce Act amendment—Aug. 9
Automobile Truck—automobile truck completely streamlined—introduced—Cleveland, Ohio—Sept. 4
Aviation—Airplane—transport airplane designed especially for trans-oceanic service—take off San Francisco, Calif.—April 16
Aviation—Aviator—woman aviator to fly solo across the Pacific ocean—A. E. Putnam—left Honolulu—Jan. 11
Aviation—Flights—airplane flight with an auto slung beneath the fuselage—New York City—Feb. 11
Aviation—Flights—sky-train international round trip flight—left Key West, Fla.—May 14
Aviation—Flights (Transcontinental)—transcontinental non-stop east-west flight by a woman—Laura Ingalls—left New York City—July 10
Aviation—Parachute—parachute tower for training parachute jumpers—built Hightstown, N.J.—April
Bank—checkmaster plan—introduced—New York City—June 27
Baseball Game—baseball game at night by major league teams—played Cincinnati, Ohio—May 24
Bridge—bridge with open mesh steel flooring—steel flooring patent—W. E. Irving—Feb. 12
Brokerage—woman stock exchange member (commodity exchange)—New York City—admitted—Sept. 3
Building—building with prefabricated walls of mosaic concrete—completed—Washington, D.C.—Feb.
College—college classes to combat the influence of communism—instituted—Philadelphia, Pa.—Dec. 4
Crime—crime prevention commission for interstate cooperation—N.J.—March 12
Crime—national conference on crime—Trenton, N.J.—Oct. 11
Eyes—identification system—announced—Atlantic City, N.J.—July 7
Ferryboat—streamlined ferryboat—"Kala-kala"—in service—Seattle and Bremerton, Wash.—July 4
Glass—invisible glass installation—New York City—Sept.
Labor—labor relations act (national)—approved—July 5
Lie Detector—used in court—Portage, Wis.—Feb. 2
Lightning Observatory—erected—Pittsfield, Mass.

- Locomotive**—streamlined electric engine — tested—Philadelphia, Pa. to Washington, D.C.—Jan. 28
- Medal**—woman to have her likeness on a medal issued by the United States Mint—N. T. Ross—medal issued—June
- Medical Legislation**—blood grouping test laws (state)—enacted—N.Y.—March 22
- Medical Legislation**—premature baby health law—enacted—Chicago, Ill.—March 5
- Money**—bill to depict both the face and the reverse side of the Great Seal of the United States—issued—Dec. 18
- Musician**—woman conductor-composer — opera presented and conducted—Chicago, Ill.—Nov. 23
- Narcotic**—narcotic sanatorium (federal) for drug addicts — Lexington, Ky. — opened—May 29
- Naval Officer**—naval officer designated Commander Aircraft Battle Force—H. V. Butler—appointed—March 5
- News Correspondent**—Negro news correspondent—J. A. Rogers—Pittsburgh, Pa. —sailed for Ethiopia—Oct.
- Parking Meter (Automatic)**—installed—Oklahoma City, Okla.—July 16
- Photograph**—photograph showing the lateral curvature of the horizon—Nov. 11
- Police**—police training school — initiated — Washington, D.C.—July 29
- Public School**—public school classes for epileptic children—Detroit, Mich.—Jan.
- Radio Facsimile Transmission**—press syndicate facsimile transmission direct to newspaper offices—Jan. 1
- Radio Tube**—made of metal—Schenectady, N.Y.—announced—April 1
- Social Security Act (U.S.)**—approved—Aug. 14
- Soilless Culture of Plants**—commercial hydroponicum (large) — established — Montebello, Calif.—Dec. 5
- Spectrophotometer**—patented—A. C. Hardy—Jan. 8
- Surgical Operation**—heart operation for the relief of angina pectoris—performed—Dr. C. S. Beck—Cleveland, Ohio—Feb. 13
- Theatrical School**—theatrical school, sponsored by an institution of higher learning —Schenectady, N.Y.—July 2
- Veto**—veto message read by a president—May 22
- Works Progress Administration**—authorized —May 6
- Works Progress Administration** — works progress administration federal art project —opened—N.Y.C.—Dec. 28
- Automobile License (Federal)** — common carrier license granted—Dec. 22
- Automobile License (Federal)** — contract carrier license—issued—Dec. 29
- Aviation**—airplane tank discharger — patented—April 28
- Aviation—Airplane**—hydroplane of stainless steel tested—Bristol, Pa.—Sept. 4
- Aviation—Airship** — Atlantic ocean regular commercial airship service—landed—Lakehurst, N.J.—May 9
- Aviation—Flights (Transatlantic)** — transatlantic round trip flight—left New York City—Sept. 2
- Aviation—Races** — airplane passenger race around the world — started—Lakehurst, N.J.
- Bicycle Traffic Court**—instituted — Racine, Wis.—June 18
- Bottle**—screw cap bottle with a pour-lip—patented—May 5
- Building**—all-glass windowless structure — Toledo, Ohio—completed—Jan. 15
- Catholic Holy Mass**—Catholic Mass in an airship over the ocean—May 7
- Catholic Holy Mass**—Catholic Mass in an airship over the ocean by an American priest—Aug. 6
- Degrees**—husband and wife awarded honorary degrees—Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Garner —Waco, Texas—Nov. 21
- Electron Tube**—described—Dr. V. K. Zworykin—St. Louis, Mo.—Jan. 2
- Fingerprinting**—high school to fingerprint its students—Watertown, S.D.—Oct. 19
- Flag**—vice president's flag — established—Feb. 7
- Football Goal Post**—football goal posts of folding metal—installed—New York City —June
- Fuse**—textile wrapped detonating fuse — manufactured—Simsbury, Conn.
- Gasoline**—aviation gasoline—produced commercially—Paulsboro, N.J.—June 6
- Hall of Fame**—hall of fame (baseball)—election—Jan. 29
- Insurance**—group insurance policy for college students — Vassar College—Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—issued—Feb. 1
- Labor Law**—federal labor law forty hour week—approved—June 30
- Lucite** — production (commercial) — Wilmington, Del.—May 21
- Medical Congress**—cancer institute (convention)—Madison, Wis.—Sept. 7-8
- Old Age Colony**—Millville, N.J.—dedicated —Oct. 23
- Olympic Games**—American athlete to win four prizes at the Olympic games—Jesse Owens—Aug. 9
- Olympic Games**—Olympic games basketball championship—Berlin, Germany—Aug. 14
- Pension**—pensions paid by the United States government to workers in private industry —mailed—July 13
- Periodical**—magazine of the United States Government — *Federal Register* —issued — March 14
- Physics** — radioactive substance produced synthetically — radium E — produced—Berkeley, Calif.—Feb. 4

Air Mail Service—rocket air mail flight—Greenwood Lake, N.Y.—Feb. 23

Alcohol—power plant established—Atchison, Kan.—Oct. 2

Animals—giant panda arrived San Francisco, Calif.—Dec. 18

Art Course—true fresco painting—University, La.—Sept. 14

Postage Stamp—sheet of postage stamps to contain more than one variety — sold—New York City—May 9
Presbyterian Church—Presbyterian Church of America—formed—Philadelphia, Pa.—June 11
School—school to have all classroom lights controlled by electric eyes—Hammondsport, N.Y.—Jan. 4
Soilless Culture of Plants—commercial hydroponicum built on the roof—Seattle, Wash.
Television—high definition telecast—New York City—June 29
Theater—state-owned theater — Seattle, Wash.—authorized—April 15
Traffic Regulation Course—teacher training course in "training traffic safety"—State College, Pa.
Union Party—convention — Cleveland, Ohio—Aug. 15
Vice President of the United States—vice president to leave the United States while the President was away—J. N. Garner—sailed—Seattle, Wash.—Oct. 16
Visiting Celebrities—pontiff—who had visited the U.S.—arrived as Papal Secretary of State—Oct. 8
Woman—woman coxswain of a men's collegiate varsity team—Sally Stearns—Winter Park, Fla.—May 27
Woman—woman to have her name placed on the cornerstone of a United States Government building—N. T. Ross—April
Woman's Club—Chinese woman's club incorporated—New York City—June 10
X-Ray—x-ray photograph showing the complete arterial circulation—completed—Rochester, N.Y.—July 16

1937

Animals—okapi imported—New York City—Aug. 4
Aquarium—aquarium for monsters of the deep—ground broken Marineland, Fla.—May 15
Army Insignia—shoulder sleeve insignia issued to an independent air unit—authorized—July 20
Automobile—automobile-airplane combination—tested Santa Monica, Calif.—Feb. 20
Automobile—License—common carrier license—effective—Jan. 21
Automobile License Plates—permanent license plates—Conn. issued—March 1
Aviation—physiological research laboratory of the U.S. Army Air Corps—Dayton, Ohio—completed—Jan. 1
Blood Bank—blood bank—established—Chicago, Ill.—March 15
Business—Keedoozle store — opened—Memphis, Tenn.—May 15
Church—children's church—dedicated—Milton, Mass.—Nov. 14
Codification Board (U.S.)—created—June 19
Electric Generator—hydrogen-cooled turbine generator—Dayton, Ohio—operated—Oct. 12

Electric Sign — animated-cartoon electric sign—New York City—displayed—April 28
Free Port—New York City—opened—Feb. 1
Game Preserve—game preserve appropriation (federal)—enacted—Sept. 2
Holiday—Flag Day, as a legal holiday — Pennsylvania—established—June 14
Insurance—group hospital-medical cooperative — Group Health Association Inc., — opened—Nov. 1
Jury—woman grand jury foreman—Newark, N.J.—April 6
Jury School—jury school—Newark, N.J.—opened—Jan. 16
Lawyer—Japanese woman lawyer—K. E. Ohi—admitted—Illinois—June 10
Medical Clinic—contraceptive clinic (state) —opened—Raleigh, N.C.—March 15
Medical Congress—fever therapy international conference—New York City—March 29-31
Monument—monument to a comic character —"Pop Eye" monument — Crystal City, Tex.—unveiled—March 26
Moving Picture—animated cartoon in color (Technicolor) of feature length with sound—exhibited—Dec. 21
Museum—costume museum — Museum of Costume Arts—New York City—incorporated—April 28
Newspaper—newspaper printed on pine-pulp paper in color—*News*—Dallas, Tex.—March 31
Newspaper—newspaper with perfumed advertising page—*Daily News*—Washington, D.C.—March 25
Pituitary Hormone isolated—announced — July 21
Plow—submarine cable plow — patented—Jan. 12
Postal Service—letter to encircle the world by commercial airmail — returned — New York City—May 25
President—president inaugurated on January 20th—Pres. F. D. Roosevelt—Jan. 20
President—president whose mother saw her son inaugurated President of the United States for a second term—F. D. Roosevelt —Mrs. S. D. Roosevelt (mother)—Jan. 20
Public School—public school opera studio —Los Angeles, Calif.—Oct.
Quadruplets to Complete a College Course—graduated — Baylor University — Waco, Tex.—May 31
Radio Broadcast—recorded coast-to-coast—broadcast—May 6
Radio Facsimile Transmission—radio facsimile newspaper—KSTP—St. Paul, Minn.—issued—Dec. 17
Radio License — frequency modulation (F.M.) construction permit — WIXOJ—Paxton, Mass.—Aug. 18
Santa Claus School—opened—Albion, N.Y.—Sept.
Ship—ship permitted to enter port without stopping for quarantine procedure — "Cameronia"—New York City—Feb. 1
Skywriting—skywriting at night—New York City—Sept. 18

Strike — anti-sit-down strike legislation (state)—Vt.—enacted—April 9
Television—mobile television unit—New York City—Dec. 12
Theater—therapeutic theater — opened — Beacon, N.Y.
Traffic Regulation Course—graduate course in traffic engineering and administration—Cambridge, Mass.—established—Aug. 16
Trailer Church—operated—Ohio—Oct. 1
Wedding—woman (American)—married to a former king of England—Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson—June 3
X-ray—x-ray pictures (successful) of the action of the human heart—exhibited—New York City—Oct. 2

1938

Animal Breeding Society—artificial animal breeding cooperative society—organized—N.J.—May 16
Aquarium—aquarium for monsters of the deep—Marineland, Fla.—formal opening—June 23
Archival Course—Columbia University—New York City—Sept. 29
Aviation—Airplane—fighter airplane carrying a cannon—tested—Dayton, Ohio—April 6
Aviation—License—airplane instructors license—under C.A.A.—authorized—June 23
Aviation—Passenger—woman to fly entirely around the world by commercial heavier-than-air planes—started—June 4
Bank—national bank woman president — elected—Limerick, Me.—Jan. 11
Baseball (yellow)—used—New York City—April 27
Baseball Player—major league baseball player to pitch two successive no-hit no-run games—Johnny Vander Meer—June 10—June 15
Baseball Team—professional league baseball team to win three world series—in succession—New York "Yankees"
Bridge—pontoon bridge of reinforced concrete—construction commenced—Seattle, Wash.—Dec. 29
Building—building built within a factory—floated across Illinois River—Sept. 17
Building—building devoted entirely to highway traffic—ground broken — Saugatuck, Conn.—July 18
Cartoon School—for animated cartoons—organized—New York City—Feb.
Casein Fiber—patented—Dec. 13
Catholic Beatification—of an American citizen—Rome, Italy—Nov. 13
Civilian Aeronautics Authority (U.S.)—created—June 23
Congressman (state)—Negro woman state legislator—Pa.—elected—Nov. 8
Degrees—degree awarded a dummy—Charlie McCarthy—Evanston, Ill.—Aug. 28
Electric Lighting — electric sterilamp — Bloomfield, N.J.—introduced—March
Euthanasia Society — formed — New York City—Jan. 14

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation—authorized—Feb. 16
Forest Service (U.S.)—aircraft owned by the Forest Service—operated — Oakland, Calif.—Aug. 17
Glass Wool—machinery patented—Oct. 11
Library Chair—in a library school—New York City—endowed—April 4
Medical Legislation—law (state) requiring marriage license applicants to undergo medical tests—enacted—N.Y.—April 12
Medical Legislation—law (state) requiring serological blood tests of pregnant women—enacted—N.Y.—March 18
Post Office—airplane post office—New York City—dedicated—May 15
Prize Fight—pugilist to hold three titles simultaneously—H. J. Armstrong—Aug. 17
Radio Broadcast—radio broadcast from a tape recording—WQXR—New York City—Aug. 26
Radio Facsimile Transmission—radio facsimile newspaper daily—*Post Dispatch*—St. Louis, Mo.—Dec. 7
Radio Station — municipal school-owned ultra-high frequency radio station—Cleveland, Ohio—licensed—Nov. 21
Recreational Ranching Course—recreational ranching course in a college — Laramie, Wyo.—degree conferred—June 6
Saint (Catholic)—who was a citizen—Frances Xavier Cabrini—beatified—Nov. 13
Television—book review telecast—W2XBS—New York City—May 3
Television—electronic television system — patented—V. K. Zworykin—Dec. 20
Television—play telecast with its original Broadway cast — "Susan and God" — New York City—June 7
Television—unscheduled event telecast—fire — W2XBT—New York City—Nov. 15
Tennis Player—lawn tennis champion to win four major titles — J. D. Budge—New York City—Sept. 24
Theater—television theater — licensed—Boston, Mass.—July 13
Toothbrush—with synthetic bristles—manufactured
Voice Mechanism—voice mechanism capable of creating the complex sounds of speech — publicly exhibited — New York City—June 5
Woman—woman of American descent to become a European queen—married—King Zog of Albania—April 27

1939

Air Mail Service—autogiro mail delivery regular service—Philadelphia, Pa.—July 6
Autogiro—autogiro rotary wing aircraft fellowship — student enrolled—New York City—Sept. 8
Aviation—Atlantic ocean scheduled air service—inaugurated—May 20
Aviation—transatlantic regular commercial airplane service — undertaken — left Port Washington, Long Island, N.Y.—June 28

Aviation—License—airplane instructor's license—under C.A.A.—to Arthur J. Banks of Atlanta, Ga.—Sept. 27
Aviation—License—airplane instructor's license—under C.A.A.—to a woman—E. P. Kilgore of San Bernardino, Calif.—Oct. 13
Aviation—Passenger—woman flown in a U.S. Army airplane from one country to another—left New York City—Dec. 7
Aviation—Passenger—woman to fly entirely around the world by commercial heavier-than-air planes—completed trip—June 19
Building—building devoted entirely to highway traffic—completed—Saugatuck, Conn. July 1
Car—train with fluorescent lights—left—St. Louis, Mo.—April 30
Catholic Beatification—Catholic beatification of an American Indian—Rome, Italy—May 9
College—woman dean of a graduate school—elected—New York City—Jan. 4
Congress of the U.S.—House of Representatives—girl page — served—Washington, D.C.—Jan. 3
Degrees—doctor of philosophy in accounting degree—Urbana, Ill.—conferred—June 12
Degrees—master of Hebrew Literature degree awarded a woman—New York City—May 28
Electric Starting Gate (race track)—installed—Inglewood, Calif.—May 8
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation—first indemnity payment—J. F. Biggs—Floydada, Tex.—April 14
Federal Works Agency—established—July 1
Flea Laboratory—San Francisco, Calif. — opened—Jan. 1
Helicopter—helicopter (direct-lift-aircraft)—successful — constructed—Stratford, Conn. Nov.
Impregnation—impregnation (artificial) — Cambridge, Mass.—Nov.
Judge—woman judge (Negro)—J. M. Bolin appointed—New York City—July 22
Locomotive—rack-rail Diesel-electric locomotive—in service—Colo.—July 16
Museum—museum devoted exclusively to papermaking—opened — Cambridge, Mass.—June 5
Nylon—nylon yarn commercial manufacture —Seaford, Del.—Dec. 15
Postal Service—coin-operated mailbox—installed—New York City—May 17
Radar—battleship to be equipped with radar —“New York”—tested—Jan.
Radio College Course—New York City — Sept.
Snow Cruiser (automobile)—demonstrated—Chicago, Ill.—Oct. 22
Strike—anti-sit-down strike decision (federal)—Feb. 27
Suture—fiberglas sutures—used—Dr. R. P. Scholz—St. Louis, Mo.—July 19
Television—baseball game (collegiate) telecast—New York City—May 17
Television—baseball game (major league) telecast—New York City—Aug. 27

Television—football game telecast—New York City—Sept. 30
Television—king and queen to be televised —New York City—June 10
Television—operetta telecast—New York City—June 20
Television—pugilistic telecast—New York City—June 1
Television—telecast over telephone wires—publicly displayed—New York City—May 20
Television—telecast program for a tri-city gathering—Schenectady, N.Y.—Dec. 8
Television—telecast (long distance) received in an airplane—New York City—Oct. 17
Television—tennis tournament telecast—Rye, N.Y.—Aug. 9
Visiting Celebrities—King and Queen of England—arrived—Niagara Falls, N.Y.—June 7
Vitamin—synthetic vitamin K—produced—Cambridge, Mass.—Aug. 1

1940

Air Defense Command (U.S.)—created—Feb. 26
Air Raid Shelter—completed—Fleetwood, Pa.—Nov. 1
Archival Administration—American University, Washington, D.C.—Sept. 25
Army Officer—brigadier-general (Negro)—appointed—Oct. 25
Army Parachute Troops—formed—July 1
Art Course—industrial camouflage course—Kansas City, Mo.—Oct. 15
Automobile Tire—synthetic rubber tire—exhibited—Akron, Ohio—June 5
Aviation—Airplane—naval patrol bomber—“Mars”—keel laid—Baltimore, Md.—Aug. 22
Aviation—Airplane—plastic bonded airplane —built—Van Nuys, Calif.—July
Aviation—Airport—airport (federally owned and operated) — cornerstone laid—Washington, D.C.—Sept. 28
Aviation—Flights—all-blind distance flight by the U.S. Army—New York City to Langley Field, Va.—April 6
Aviation—Flights — stratoliner commercial flight—July 8
Aviation—License—Civil Aeronautics Administration—honorary license—to Orville Wright—Aug. 19
Betatron—placed in operation—Urbana, Ill.—July 15
Birds—quetzal bird—imported—Oct. 4
Bridge—pontoon bridge of reenforced concrete—Seattle, Wash.—dedicated—July 2
Conscription—peacetime conscription bill—passed—Sept. 14
Deaf—Transmission—visible and oral communication by the deaf over distance—New York City—Oct. 13
Dictionary—dictionary compiled by a woman—*Language of Fashion*—edited—M. B. Picken—published—Feb. 2
Fishes—porpoise—born in captivity—Marineland, Fla.—Feb. 14

Flowers—tetraploid flower—chemically produced—Philadelphia, Pa.—Jan. 29

Health Museum—Cleveland Health Museum—Cleveland, Ohio—opened—Nov. 12

Helicopter—helicopter (direct-lift aircraft)—successful flight—Stratford, Conn.—July 18

Immigration—alien registration—authorized—June 28

Microscope—electron microscope—demonstrated—Philadelphia, Pa.—April 20

Moving Picture Actor—Negress to win an Oscar—Hattie McDaniel—presentation—Feb. 29

Photograph—cystoscopic photographs in color—publicly exhibited—Birmingham, Ala.—March 11-13

Postage Stamp—Negro depicted upon a U.S. postage stamp—B. T. Washington—sale—April 7

Postal Service—highway post office service—approved—July 11

President—president elected for a fourth term—Pres. F. D. Roosevelt—Nov. 5

Radio Advertising—contract for frequency modulation broadcasts—W2XOR—Dec. 9

Radio Broadcast—radio program (all-Chinese, commercial)—KSAN—San Francisco, Calif.—April 22

Ship—merchant ship formally blessed at a launching ceremony—"Rio Hudson"—Chester, Pa.—Nov. 27

Ship—seaplane tender designed and built for the United States Navy—"Curtiss"—launched—Camden, N.J.—April 20

Supreme Court of the U.S.—family admitted simultaneously to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States—Faust family of Indianapolis, Ind.—March 1

Television—basketball game telecast—New York City—Feb. 28

Television—circus telecast—New York City—April 25

Television—color television (high definition electronically scanned) demonstrated—W2XAB—New York City—Sept. 3

Television—hockey game telecast—New York City—Feb. 25

Television—opera telecast—W2XBS—New York City—March 10

Television—political convention telecast—Republican convention—Philadelphia, Pa.—June 24-29

Television—telecast from an airplane—W2XBS—New York City—March 6

Television—television network demonstration—New York City to Schenectady, N.Y.—Feb. 1

Television—track meet (intercollegiate) telecast—W2XBS—New York City—March 2

Unitarian Society—woman moderator of the Unitarian Church—Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt

Wedding—parachute wedding—New York City—Aug. 25

Woman—woman referee (licensed)—Mrs B. Martell—Van Nuys, Calif.—April 30

1941

Automobile—plastic automobile—manufactured—Dearborn, Mich.—Aug.

Aviation—air terminal—opened—New York City—Jan. 27

Aviation—Airplane—naval patrol bomber—"Mars"—christened—Baltimore, Md.—Nov. 8

Aviation—Airplane—plastic bonded airplane—approved

Aviation—Airport—airport (federally owned and operated)—opened for traffic—Washington, D.C.—June 16

Aviation—Flights—airplane flight commercially scheduled over a single route linking four continents—New York City—returned—Feb. 9

Aviation—Flights (world)—world flight by a commercial airplane—started—San Francisco, Calif.—Dec. 2

Blackout—Blackout lighting demonstration—Lynn, Mass.—May 14

Brokerage—woman to sell securities on the floor of the New York Curb Exchange—Nov. 19

Building—building known as a Quonset Hut—built—Greenwich, R.I.—Sept.

Business—department store to hold a public art auction—New York City—Nov. 14

Civil Air Patrol (U.S.)—organized—Dec. 1

Congressman (U.S.)—Congresswoman to vote twice against the entry of the U.S. into war—J. Rankin—Montana—Dec. 8

Conscientious Objectors' Camp—opened—May 15

Electric Generator—hydrogen-cooled turbine generator for outdoor installation—Glendale, Calif.—April 11

Electric Power Plant—wind turbine—Grandpa's Knob, Vt.—operated—Oct. 19

Glider—glider (all plywood-plastic)—built—San Fernando, Calif.—mock-up test—Dec. 1

Helicopter—helicopter flight from water—Stratford, Conn.—April 17

Helicopter—helicopter flight under N.A.A. supervision—Stratford, Conn.—April 15

High Jumping Standards using electric eye detectors—used—Schenectady, N.Y.—May 31

Laryngophone—manufactured commercially—New York City

Magnesium—commercially produced from sea water—extracted—Freeport, Texas—Jan. 21

Medal—order of the purple heart award to a nurse—Capt. A. G. Fox.

Medical Clinic—heredity clinic—Ann Arbor, Mich.—opened—Nov. 12

Naval Officer—admiral killed in action in World War II—Rear Admiral I. C. Kidd—Dec. 7

Navy "E" Award—navy "E" certificates of meritorious service—awarded—July 25

Ordnance—automatic aircraft cannon—twenty millimeters—delivered—Elmira, N.Y.—May 16

- Ordnance**—tank (heavy 60-ton)—completed—Eddystone, Pa.—Dec. 8
- Paprika Mill**—Dillon, S.C.—incorporated—March 25
- Postal Service**—highway post office service—established—Feb. 10
- Radar**—used to detect enemy airplanes—Pearl Harbor, Hawaii—Dec. 7
- Radio License**—frequency modulation transmitter to receive a commercial license—W47NV—Nashville, Tenn.—operations commenced—March 1
- Ship**—Liberty ship — "Patrick Henry" — launched—Baltimore, Md.—Sept. 27
- Ship**—navy vessel constructed as a minelayer—"Terror"—commissioned—July 15
- Television**—audience participation telecast—WNBT—New York City—Aug. 7
- Television**—construction permit — commercial television station—WNBT—New York City—June 17
- Television**—television commercial license — W2XBS—New York City—July 1
- World War II**—American bombing mission in the Orient—Dec. 9
- World War II**—American destroyer torpedoed—"Kearny"—attacked—off Iceland—Oct. 17
- World War II**—American destroyer torpedoed and sunk—"Reuben James"—Oct. 30
- World War II**—American ship sunk by a U-boat—"Robin Moor"—May 21
- World War II**—general killed in World War II—Major General H. A. Dargue—Dec. 12
- World War II**—German ship captured in World War II—"Busko"—Sept. 12
- World War II**—Japanese attack in World War II—Pearl Harbor, Hawaii—Dec. 7
- World War II**—Japanese submarine sunk by an American ship—"Ward"—Dec. 7
- Aviation** — Women's Auxilliary Ferrying Squadron—announced—Sept. 10
- Aviation—Airplane**—jet propelled airplane—tested—Oct. 1
- Aviation—Airplane**—plastic bonded airplane—approved—April 5
- Aviation—Aviator**—aviator to fly one hundred times across the Atlantic ocean—Dec. 28
- Aviation—Aviator**—naval ace in World War II—Lt. E. H. O'Hare—Feb. 20
- Aviation—Flights (world)**—world flight by a commercial airplane—"Pacific Clipper"—returned—New York City—Jan. 6
- Aviation—Parachute**—nylon parachute jump—Hartford, Conn.—June 6
- Blackout**—blackout outdoor light control—Seattle, Wash.—May 11
- Cemetery**—foreign service women interred in the Arlington National Cemetery—Nov. 19
- Chaplains' School**—naval chaplains' school—Norfolk, Va.—Feb. 23
- Church of England**—American bishop to become bishop of a British Church of England—to Haiti—Nov. 1
- Citizenship**—citizenship granted to an alien on foreign soil—Dec. 4
- Coast Guard (U.S.)**—Coast Guard Woman's Auxiliary—authorized—Nov. 23
- Coast Guard (U.S.)**—vice admiral in the Coast Guard—appointed—March 24
- Helicopter**—helicopter flight (cross country)—Stratford, Conn. to Dayton, Ohio—started—May 13
- Insurance**—health insurance law (state)—enacted—R.I.—April 29
- Liquid Heat**—commercial installation—Summit, N.J.—Jan. 7
- Marines**—woman marine major — R. C. Streeter—of Morristown, N.J.—appointed—Jan. 29
- Medal**—distinguished service medal (merchant marine)—authorized—April 11
- Medal**—Legion of Merit medal—authorized
- Medal**—navy cross awarded to a Coast Guard officer in World War II—Lt. M. D. Jester—June 4
- Medal**—silver star army medal award to a civilian—Vern Haugland—Oct. 3
- Merchant Marine**—merchant marine officer to hold the rank of rear admiral—A. B. Randall—commissioned—Feb. 1
- Naval Officer**—Negro commissioned in the Naval Reserve—B. W. Robinson—commissioned—June 18
- Naval Officer**—woman naval inspector—Mrs. Jean Hales of Berkeley, Calif.—appointed—Aug. 24
- Naval Officer**—woman naval officer—Lt. M. H. McAfee—inducted—Aug. 3
- Navy "E" Award**—Army-Navy "E" awards—presented—Aug. 10
- Navy "E" Award**—Navy "E" certificate of meritorious service presented to an institution of higher learning—University of Wisconsin—Madison, Wis.—June 1
- Ordnance**—bazooka rocket gun—produced—General Electric Company — Bridgeport, Conn.—June 14

1942

- Army Auxiliary Corps**—women's army auxiliary corps (WAAC) training course—Des Moines, Iowa—July 20
- Army Auxiliary Corps**—women's auxiliary corps (WAAC)—authorized—May 14
- Army Camp**—army camp for "limited service"—activated—Camp McCoy, Wis.—July 19
- Army Officer**—general appointed from civilian rank—Jan. 16
- Army Officer**—woman with rank corresponding to colonel—March 13
- Army School**—army training school — to teach security—Concord, Mass.—opened—June 13
- Atomic Energy**—self sustaining nuclear chain reaction demonstration—Chicago, Ill.—Dec. 2
- Automobile**—plastic automobile—patented — Henry Ford—Jan. 13
- Automobile License Plates**—plastic license plate tabs—issued—Mass.—Dec. 15
- Aviation**—propeller blade of hollow steel—mass production—Toledo, Ohio—June

Postal Service—"V" mail film—dispatched from New York City to London—June 22
President—President to become a godfather to a member of the English royal family—Pres. F. D. Roosevelt—Aug. 4
President—President to broadcast in a foreign language—Pres. F. D. Roosevelt—in French—Nov. 7
Ship—merchant ship of the U.S. commanded by a Negro captain—"Booker T. Washington"—launched—Wilmington, Del.—Sept. 29
Submarine—submarine built on the Great Lakes—"Peto"—launched—Manitowoc, Wis.—April 30
World War II—American bombardier over German occupied territory—Bernard L. Bell—June 29
World War II—American bombing mission over enemy occupied territory in Europe—July 4
World War II—American expeditionary force to land in Africa
World War II—American expeditionary force to land on the European continent—arrived—Ireland—Jan. 26
World War II—American offensive in the Pacific area—Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands—Aug. 7
World War II—American pilot to shoot down a German fighter plane—S. F. Junkin of Natchez, Miss.—Aug. 19
World War II—American to land on French soil—Corp. F. M. Koons of Swea City, Iowa—Dieppe—Aug. 19
World War II—bombing on continental American soil—Mount Emily, Ore.—Sept. 9
World War II—general wounded in action in World War II—Brig. Gen. C. A. Pierce—Philippine Islands—Feb. 4
World War II—sea battle fought solely by air power—Coral Sea—May 4

1943

Arts and Letters Society—Negro member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois—elected
Aviation—airplane human pick-up—Wilmington, Ohio—Sept. 5
Cabinet of the United States—cabinet officer to address a joint session of Congress—Cordell Hull—Washington, D.C.—Nov. 18
Dental Corps (Military)—admiral in the dental corps (U.S. Navy)—Dr. A. G. Lyle—appointed—March 13
Dental Corps (Military)—army dental corps major general—Maj. Gen. R. H. Mills—Sept. 17
Marines—Marine officer of Chinese descent—commissioned—Dec. 15
Medal—air medal (United States) awarded a woman—presented—Lt. Elsie S. Ott—Louisville, Ky.—March 26
Medal—combat infantry badge—authorized—Nov. 4

Medal—distinguished service cross awarded an animal—general orders—Oct. 24
Medal—medal of honor awarded a soldier who already had received a distinguished service cross—Gerry Kisters—of Bloomington, Ind.—presented—June 21
Medal—navy expert pistol shot medal to a woman—Ensign Rosalie Thorne—qualified—Aug. 4
Medal—soldier's medal awarded a woman—Edith Greenwood—June 21
Medal—soldier's medal awarded a Women's Army Corps member—presented—M. H. Maloney—Nov. 17
President—President to visit a foreign country in wartime—Pres. F. D. Roosevelt—Trinidad—June 10
Ship—naval ship with a plural name—"The Sullivans"—launched—San Francisco, Calif.—April 4
Ship—warship named for a Negro—"Harmon"—launched—Quincy, Mass.—July 25
Submarine—Escape Training Tank—women to take the submarine-escape test—certified—July 12
Television—opera (complete) telecast—presented—Schenectady, N.Y.—WRGB—Dec. 23
Visiting Celebrities—President of a Negro country—to visit the U.S.—Pres. Edwin Barclay of Liberia—arrived—May 26
World War II—American general missing in action—Maj. Gen. C. L. Tinker—June 7, 1942

1944

Army Officer—generals to wear the five-star insignia—grade established Dec. 14
Aviation—Airplane—jet propelled fighter plane—flown—Burbank, Calif.
Aviation—Airplane—rocket airplane (military)—flown July 5
Births—quadruplets delivered by Caesarian operation—Philadelphia, Pa. Nov. 1
Caterpillar Club—father and son Caterpillar Club members—Feb. 11
Citizenship—Chinese granted citizenship—Bing Kan—Chicago, Ill.—Jan. 18
Cotton—cotton crop commercially produced entirely by machinery—Clarksdale, Miss.
Electric Power Plant—mobile electric power plant—delivered—Philadelphia, Pa.—Jan. 10
Eyes—eye bank—New York City—opened May 9
Medal—bronze star—established
Medal—bronze star award to a woman—C. E. Cook—May
Medal—combat decoration—for Army personnel—authorized—Dec. 22
Medal—expert infantryman's badge—awarded—Sgt. W. L. Bull—Fort Bragg, N.C.—March 29
Medal—legion of merit medal—awarded—March 23
Medal—legion of merit medal awarded a Women's Army Corps member—Lt. Col. W. B. Boyce—Sept. 27

Medal—navy unit commendation decoration—established—Dec. 20
Medal—soldier to win the three highest ranking decorations—M. L. Britt—Lonohe, Ark.
Naval Officer—captain in the U.S. Navy who was a woman—Capt. S. S. Dauser—Feb. 26
Naval Officer—naval officers to wear the five star insignia—appointments ratified—Dec. 15
Naval Officer—woman physician in the Medical Corps Reserve of the U.S. Navy—Dr. H. Thelander—commissioned—April 19
News Correspondent—Negro news correspondent accredited to the White House—H. McAlpin—of Atlanta, Ga.—Feb. 8
Newspaper—trans-oceanic newspaper—*Daily Mail*—Jan. 5
President—president elected for a fourth term—F. D. Roosevelt—Nov. 7
Serbian Orthodox Cathedral—Cathedral St. Sava—New York City—elevated—June 11
State Department (U.S.)—Negro official—Dr. R. J. Bunche—appointed—Jan. 4
Streptomycin—manufactured Merck & Co.—Rahway, N.J.—Sept.
Television—moving picture premiere telecast—simultaneous release—April 10
Television—musical comedy (full length)—especially written—presented—WABD—New York City—Sept. 28
Woman—woman secretary of a (national) political party—appointed

1945

Army Officer—general to be consecrated a bishop—Oct. 11
Atomic Bomb—explosion—July 16
Aviation—Airplane—gas turbine propeller driven airplane—tested Feb. 11
Aviation—Airplane—jet propelled landing on an aircraft carrier—Nov. 6
Bank—world bank—International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—formed
Business—"Food-O-Mat" installed—Carlstadt, N.J.—May 24, 1945
Flag—president's flag—48 stars—authorized—Oct. 25
Car—railroad car with an observation dome—July 23
Industrial and Labor Relations School—Ithaca, N.Y.—opened—Nov. 5
Judge—Negro judge of a Customs Court (U.S.)—I. C. Mollison—inducted—Nov. 3
Labor—labor anti-discrimination commission (state)—N.Y.—appointed—July 1
Medal—medal of freedom—established—July 6
Medal—medal of honor presentation to a conscientious objector—Oct. 12
Medal—navy unit commendation decoration—awarded—"Helena"—March 11
Medal—presidential citation—to entire division—March 15
Medal—silver star medal to a civilian—approved—March 3

Naval Officer—naval nurses corps (woman member)—to receive distinguished service medal—Capt. S. S. Dauser—Dec. 14
Naval Officer—Navy Reserve Nurse Corps (Negro nurse)—P. M. Daley—sworn in—March 8
Opera—Negro to sing a white role with a white cast in an opera company—R. T. Duncan—New York City—Sept. 28
Radio Facsimile Transmission—color photo-radio news photograph transmitted by radio for publication—to Washington, D.C.—announced—Aug. 3
Radio Telephone—two-way radio equipped bus
School—school completely irradiated with germicidal lamps—Cato, N.Y.—installed—Jan. 3
Television—stratovision flight test—Middle River, Md.—Dec. 9
Television—television demonstration—(public, large-scale, intra-store)—Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.—Oct. 24
United Nations Conference on International Organization—held—San Francisco, Calif.—April 25

1946

Air Mail Service—helicopter airmail delivery—Bridgeport, Conn.—July 5
Air Mail Service—helicopter airmail experimental route—Burbank, Calif.—July 8
Air Mail Service—jet propelled airplane to transport mail—Schenectady to Washington—June 22
Aviation—Airplane—bomber with the flying wing design—flight—June 25
Aviation—Airplane—Navy fighter airplane powered exclusively by jet engines to land on a ship—July 21
Aviation—Airplane—rocket plane tested Dec. 8
Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)—transcontinental round-trip airplane flight within one day—March Field, Calif. to Andrews Field, Md.—June 13
Bank—"autobank" complete service—Chicago, Ill.—Nov. 12
Baseball Game—baseball playoff series—St. Louis, Mo.—Oct. 1
Blanket—electronic blanket—manufactured—Petersburg, Va.—Oct. 9
College—college principally for war veterans—Plattsburg, N.Y.—Sept. 16
Evangelical United Brethren Church—formed—Johnstown, Pa.—Nov. 16
Glider—glider commercial freight service—Philadelphia, Pa.—April 24
Glider—powered soaring commercially licensed glider—"Dragonfly"—licensed—Oct. 15
Governor—Negro governor appointed by the United States—W. H. Hastie appointment confirmed—governor of Virgin Islands—May 7
Helicopter—helicopter commercially designed—S-51—tested—Bridgeport, Conn.—Feb. 16

Helicopter—helicopter licensed for commercial use—New York City—*Journal-American*—March 8

Helicopter—helicopter with a twin engine—XHJD-1—tested—St. Louis, Mo.—March

Medal—soldier to receive seven decorations at one time—L. M. Chilson—Dec. 6

Medical Clinic—cancer clinic (traveling)—established—Oklahoma City, Okla.—Feb. 14

Naval Officer—chaplain to win a congressional medal of honor—Lt. Com. J. T. O'Callahan—Jan. 23

Photograph—photograph of a beam of 100,000,000-volt X-rays—Schenectady, N.Y.—Oct.

President—President to travel underwater in a submerged submarine—President H. S. Truman—Key West, Fla.—Nov. 21

Radio Facsimile Transmission—facsimile transmitted to a moving train—Baltimore, Md. to Washington, D.C.—June 4

Rocket—rocket to exceed a hundred mile height—White Sands Proving Ground, N.M.—Dec. 17

Ship—radar commercial installation—commercial carrier—installed—New York City—April 27

Sleeping Car—transcontinental through Pullman sleeping car service—Los Angeles and New York City—March 31

Snow—artificial snow—produced from a natural cloud—Mt. Greylock, Mass.—Nov. 13

Telephone—mobile telephone commercial service—inaugurated—St. Louis, Mo.—June 17

Telephone—mobile telephone conversation overseas—St. Louis, Mo.—July 16

Telephone—mobile telephone long-distance car-to-car conversation—Houston, Tex. to St. Louis, Mo.—Sept. 11

Telephone—mobile telephone news dispatch—telephoned from moving car—St. Louis, Mo.—May 15

Television—pugilistic telecast of a championship heavyweight fight—New York City—June 19

1947

Air Mail Service—helicopter regularly authorized mail route—Los Angeles, Cal.—Oct. 1

Army Auxiliary Corps—woman member of Women's Army Corps—sworn in—Washington, D.C.—July 8

Aviation—round-the-world civil air service—left New York City—June 17

Aviation—Airplane—transatlantic robot pilotless airplane—take off—Sept. 22

Aviation—Airplane—bomber all-wing jet—YB-49—tested—Hawthorne, Calif.—Oct. 21

Aviation—Airplane—jet propelled fighter airplane (four-engine)—Curtiss XP-87—tested—Columbus, Ohio—Sept. 15

Aviation—Airplane—jet propulsion four-engine bomber—flown March 6

Aviation—Airplane—twin-engine pressurized airplane—flown March 16

Aviation—Flights—airplane to exceed the speed of 650 miles an hour—flown—Muroc, Calif.

Aviation—Flights—airplane to travel faster than the speed of sound—Muroc, Calif.—Oct. 14

Bank—world bank—International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—loan to France—May 9

Baseball Player—Negro major league baseball player—Jackie Robinson—Brooklyn, N.Y.—April 11

Glass—photosensitive glass—manufactured—Corning Glass Works—publicly announced—June 1

Forest Fire—forest fire drenched by man-made rain—Concord, N.H.—Oct. 29

Golf Champion—woman golfer (American born) to win the British Women's Amateur Golf Tournament—B. D. Zaharias—June 12

Helicopter—ram-jet helicopter—built—St. Louis, Mo.—tested—May 5

Medical Clinic—cancer prevention clinic for children—opened—New York City—Jan. 3

National Defense Department (U.S.)—formed—Sept. 17

Naval Officer—Negro commissioned officer in the Regular United States Navy—John Lee

News Correspondent—Negro news correspondent admitted to the House of Representatives and Senate press gallery—P. L. Pratts—accredited—Feb. 3

Nobel Prize—husband-wife combination—to receive Nobel prize—Drs. C. F. and G. T. Cori—St. Louis, Mo.—award announced—Oct. 23

Postmaster—postmaster general appointed from the ranks—J. M. Donaldson—appointed—Nov. 24

Radar—for commercial and private planes—demonstrated—Howard Hughes—Culver City, Calif.—May 1

Ship—ship from which a long-range rocket was launched—"Midway"—Sept. 6

Telephone—mobile telephone conversation transatlantic between two telephone-equipped automobiles—Milan, Italy and New York City—June 26

Telephone—mobile telephone conversation with commercial equipment over commercial communication lines—between an airplane and a moving automobile—Wilmington, Del.—Oct. 9

Telephone—telephone commercial service on railroads for train passengers—Washington, D.C. and New York City—Aug. 15

Television—congressional opening session to be telecast—Washington, D.C.—Jan. 3

Television—presidential address telecast—Pres. H. S. Truman—Washington, D.C.—Oct. 5

Television—under-water telecast from a submarine—New York City—April 10

1948

Army Auxiliary Corps—woman member of Women's Army Corps—sworn in—Washington, D.C.—July 8
Army Officer—woman army officer—sworn in—Col. M. A. Hallaren—Dec. 3
Aureomycin—obtained—Dr. B. M. Duggar—Pearl River, N.Y.
Betatron—mobile betatron—operated—White Oak, Md.—Nov. 12
Birth Registration Law (state)—birth registration uniform system for the numbering of birth certificates—adopted Aug. 20
Building—house completely sun-heated—occupied—Dover, Mass.—Dec. 24
Church—General Council of Congregational and Christian Churches woman moderator—Helen Kenyon—elected—June 17
Elevator—electronic signal control elevators—commercial installation—New York City—April
Federal Communications Commission—federal communications commission woman member—Frieda B. Henneck appointed
High School—public high school to specialize in the performing field—New York City—Sept. 13
Jockey—jockey to win the Kentucky Derby four times—Eddie Arcaro—May 1
Jockey—jockey to win the triple crown twice—last event at Belmont Park, L.I., N.Y.—June 12
Locomotive—gas turbine-electric locomotive—track-tested—Erie, Pa.—Nov. 15
Locomotive—locomotive (super-giant) to carry the weight of 1,000,000 pounds—operated—Norfolk, Va.—Jan. 27
Marines—Negro commissioned officer—J. E. Rudder—June 8
Medical Society—woman president of a state medical society—Dr. L. S. Kent
Moving Picture—newsreel in color—taken—Pasadena, Calif.—Jan. 1
Naval Officer—woman doctor in the regular Navy (U.S.)—Dr. F. L. Willoughby—appointed—Oct. 15
Naval Officer—women sworn into the regular United States Navy—July 7
Olympic Games—figure skating Olympic champion—Richard Button—Feb. 5
Olympic Games—woman slalom Olympic champion (American)—Gretchen Fraser—Feb. 5
Radio Broadcast—radio programs simultaneously aired over AM and FM stations, and also telecast—sustaining NBC Symphony March 20—commercial "The Voice of Firestone" March 22
Senator (U.S.)—woman senator elected without previously having served an appointed time—M. E. Smith—Sept. 13

Television—opera (complete) telecast from the Metropolitan Opera House—New York City—Nov. 29
Television—stratovision flight—television signal transmitted—Baltimore, Md.—April 30
Television—stratovision flight public demonstration—Pittsburgh, Pa.—June 23
Television—stratovision world series telecast—Boston, Mass.—Oct. 11
Television—moving picture premiere—foreign film—telecast—New York City—Jan. 1
Theater—television theater demonstration on a full-size screen of a news event—New York City—April 14

1949

Aviation—Flights (World)—round-the-world non-stop airplane flight—completed—Fort Worth, Tex.—March 2
Aviation—License—cargo-airlines license effective—June 24
Birth Registration Law (state)—birth registration uniform system for the numbering of birth certificates—system inaugurated—Jan. 1
Congress (U.S.)—House of Representatives—congressional committee headed by a Negro—W. L. Dawson—appointed—Jan. 18
Court martial Trial—court martial trial at which enlisted men were allowed to sit as members of the court—Fort Bragg, N.C.—Feb. 3
Degrees—honorary degree awarded a Negress—Mary McLeod Bethune—Winter Park, Fla.—Feb. 21
Diplomatic Service—woman ambassador from a foreign country—S. V. L. Pandit—received—May 12
Locomotive—gas turbine-electric locomotive—demonstrated—Erie, Pa.—June 16
Moving Picture—Oscar award to a father and son—Hollywood, Calif.—March 24
Moving Picture Actor—moving picture actor and son to receive "Oscars"—March 24
Naval Academy—Negro midshipman in the U.S. Naval Academy to graduate—W. A. Brown—June 3
Public Health—public health service (U.S.) woman assistant surgeon-general—Lucile Petry—commissioned—June 8
Rocket—multi-stage rocket—fired—White Sands Proving Ground, N.M.
Telescope—telescope lens two hundred inches in diameter—used
Television—variety all-Negro talent show—Chicago, Ill.—April 1
Treasury Department of the United States—woman treasurer of the U.S.—Mrs. G. N. Clark—confirmed—June 9

Index by Days of the Month

To obtain an accurate account of the various items, the main body of the text should be consulted. The **boldface** type shows the heading under which the items may be found, followed by the specific subject entry.

JANUARY 1

- 1735 **Insurance**—fire insurance company—subscriptions received — Charleston, S.C.
- 1767 **Fox Hunting Club**—in operation
- 1779 **Universalist Church of America**—Independent Christian Church, Universalist—first meeting
- 1781 **Army**—cavalry unit — authorized — Continental Army
- 1786 **Diplomatic Service**—consul under the Department of State—Samuel Shaw—appointed
- 1801 **Building**—building erected by the government in Washington, D.C.—first New Year's reception
- 1802 **Cheese Factory**—cheese factory co-operative—cheese presented to President Jefferson
- 1816 **Debt**—public debt of the United States to exceed \$1,000,000
- 1818 **Trust**—trust—salt trust—operated
- 1821 **Tax**—bachelor tax—effective—Mo.
- 1825 **Prison**—reformatory for juvenile delinquents under legislative control—opened—New York City
- 1834 **Book Trade Magazine**—book-trade magazine—published—New York City
- 1840 **Bowling Tournament**—bowling match —New York City
- 1842 **Periodical**—illustrated weekly—*Brother Jonathan*—published—New York City
- 1848 **Periodical**—comic weekly—*John Donkey*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1850 **Lighthouse**—iron pile lighthouse—lamp lit—Minot's Ledge, Mass.
- 1852 **Bathhouse**—public bath and washhouse—opened—New York City
- 1853 **Fire Engine**—fire engine that was practical—tested—Cincinnati, Ohio
- 1860 **Insurance** — insurance department (state)—effective—New York
- 1860 **Newspaper**—Czech language newspaper—issued—Racine, Wis.
- 1863 **Emancipation Proclamation** (preliminary)—further proclamation—President Abraham Lincoln
- 1863 **Homestead**—taken—Beatrice, Neb.
- 1872 **Civil Service Commission**—plan effective
- 1876 **Agricultural Experiment Station**—state agricultural experiment station—opened—Middleton, Conn.
- 1884 **Police**—police bureau of identification —established—Chicago, Ill.
- 1888 **Health Laboratory**—health laboratory (municipal) — established — Providence, R.I.
- 1889 **Tournament of Roses**—Pasadena, Calif.
- 1893 **College**—college extension courses—University of Chicago—Chicago, Ill.
- 1897 **Football Game**—football game between Negro colleges—Atlanta, Ga.
- 1902 **Radio Broadcast**—radio broadcast demonstration—N. B. Stubblefield
- 1902 **Tournament of Roses**—football game —Pasadena, Calif.
- 1903 **Cable**—cable across the Pacific ocean —landed—Honolulu, T.H.
- 1905 **Pharmacy Legislation (state)**—requiring graduation—effective—New York
- 1910 **Chiropody School**—organized — New York City
- 1910 **Court**—domestic relations court — Buffalo, N.Y.—opened
- 1913 **Postage Stamp**—parcel post stamps—sold
- 1913 **Postage Stamp**—postage stamps to picture an airplane—on sale
- 1913 **Postal Service**—parcel post service—service started
- 1914 **Aviation** — airboat commercial line service—between St. Petersburg and Tampa, Fla.
- 1914 **Insurance** — bonding law (state) — effective—No. Dak.
- 1916 **Tournament of Roses**—football game annual event—Pasadena, Calif.
- 1918 **Railroad**—government operation of railroads—commenced
- 1924 **Ink**—ink paste — patented — F. B. Cooney
- 1926 **Arbitration**—Federal arbitration law —effective
- 1927 **Insurance**—automobile compulsory insurance act (state)—effective—Mass.
- 1928 **Building**—air conditioned office building—opened—San Antonio, Texas
- 1934 **Bank Legislation**—bank guaranty legislation—effective
- 1934 **Federal Deposit Insurance Company** —effective
- 1935 **Radio Facsimile transmission**—press syndicate facsimile transmission direct to newspaper offices
- 1937 **Aviation**—physiological research laboratory of the United States Army Air Corps—completed—Dayton, Ohio
- 1939 **Flea Laboratory**—opened—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1948 **Moving Picture**—newsreel in color—taken—Pasadena, Calif.

- 1948 **Television**—moving picture premiere telecast—New York City
 1949 **Birth Registration Law (state)**—birth registration uniform system for the numbering of birth certificates—in force

JANUARY 2

- 1797 **Business Publication**—*New York Prices Current*—earliest known copy
 1828 **News Correspondent**—Washington news correspondent of importance—James Gordon Bennett
 1842 **Bridge**—wire suspension bridge for general traffic—opened—Fairmount, Pa.
 1867 **Bank**—national bank failure—First National Bank of Attica, N.Y.—receivership terminated
 1893 **Postage Stamp**—commemorative postage stamps—issued
 1893 **Postage Stamp**—postage stamps to picture a woman—issued
 1908 **Tunnel**—freight delivery tunnel system—completed—Chicago, Ill.
 1910 **High School**—junior high schools—opened—Berkeley, Calif.
 1914 **Community Trust**—established—Cleveland, Ohio
 1921 **Radio Broadcast**—religious service broadcast—Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1922 **Blind**—correspondence school for the blind to offer instruction in the Braille system—incorporated—Ill.
 1925 **Psychological Society**—psychological society national organization—American Psychological Association—incorporated
 1934 **Liquor Stores (state)**—opened—Pa.
 1936 **Electron Tube**—described—St. Louis, Mo.

JANUARY 3

- 1831 **Building and Loan Association**—Oxford Provident Building Association—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1871 **Oleomargarine Patent**—oleomargarine patent—H. W. Bradley
 1872 **Patent List**—patent list—issued—Washington, D.C.
 1876 **Kindergarten**—free kindergarten—opened—Florence, Mass.
 1888 **Straws (artificial) for drinking**—patented—M. C. Stone
 1890 **Dairy School**—collegiate rank—University of Wisconsin—Madison, Wis.—opened
 1905 **Newspaper**—Greek newspaper—*Atlantis*—New York City—daily
 1911 **Bank**—postal savings bank—banks opened
 1918 **Employment Service**—employment service (U.S.)—inaugurated
 1921 **Hospital**—leper hospital—purchased by the U.S.—Carville, La.
 1933 **Congressman (state)**—woman speaker of a state House of Representatives—M. D. Craig—elected—North Dakota

- 1939 **Congress (U.S.)—House of Representatives**—girl page—served
 1945 **School**—school completely irradiated with germicidal lamps—installed—Cato, N.Y.
 1947 **Medical Clinic**—cancer prevention clinic for children—opened—New York City
 1947 **Television**—Congressional opening session to be televised—Washington, D.C.
 1948 **Moving Picture**—newsreel in color—released

JANUARY 4

- 1831 **Locomotive**—locomotive bid—advertised—Baltimore, Md.
 1869 **Blind**—school for the Negro blind—opened—Raleigh, N.C.
 1885 **Surgical Operation**—appendicitis operation—Dr. W. W. Grant—Davenport, Iowa
 1887 **Bicycle Trip Around the World**—completed—San Francisco, Calif.
 1889 **Historical Society**—historical society (general)—American Historical Association—first report published
 1896 **Actors' Union**—Actors' National Protective Union—chartered
 1915 **Governor**—Jewish governor—elected and served—Moses Alexander—Idaho
 1923 **Radio Broadcast**—chain broadcast—with repeater points—WEAF and WNAC—New York City and Boston
 1936 **School**—school to have all classroom lights controlled by electric eyes—operated—Hammondsport, N.Y.
 1939 **College**—woman dean of a graduate school—Frieda Wunderlich—elected—New York City
 1944 **State Department (U.S.)**—State Department (U.S.) Negro official—Dr. R. J. Bunche—appointed

JANUARY 5

- 1800 **Swedenborgian (or New Church Temple)**—service—Baltimore, Md.
 1863 **Normal School**—woman principal of a normal school—A. C. Brackett—St. Louis, Mo.
 1887 **Library Training (systematic)**—instruction—New York City
 1893 **Postal Service**—rural free delivery appropriation—bill introduced—James O'Donnell
 1895 **Enclave**—land purchased—Fairhope, Ala.
 1903 **Cable**—cable across the Pacific ocean—from San Francisco, Calif.—opened for public use
 1925 **Governor**—woman governor of a state—Nellie Tayloe Ross—assumed office—Wyo.
 1927 **Lecturer**—lecturer of royal blood to speak for personal profit—Prince Wilhelm—arrived
 1933 **Bridge**—bridge with piers sunk in the open sea—construction commenced—San Francisco, Calif.

- 1937 **Legislature** — unicameral legislature (state)—opened—Neb.
1944 **Newspaper**—trans-oceanic newspaper —*Daily Mail*—issued
1948 **Moving Picture**—newsreel in color—exhibited

JANUARY 6

- 1639 **Agriculture**—crop surplus destruction—order—Virginia
1844 **Iron**—iron patent—S. Broadmeadow
1857 **Zinc**—zinc patent—S. Wetherill
1870 **Labor Union**—organization of workmen to admit others than craft workmen—regular officers elected
1885 **Congressman (state)**—Negro congressman—representing white constituency—B. W. Arnett—Ohio—served
1896 **Bicycle Race**—women's six-day bicycle race—New York City
1898 **Telephone**—telephone message from a submarine under water—Simon Lake—New York City
1927 **Woman**—woman secretary of a state senate—Fern Ale—Ind—served
1930 **Diesel Engine**—diesel engine automobile trip—arrived New York City from Indianapolis, Ind.
1942 **Aviation — Flights (World)**—world flight by a commercial airplane—"Pacific Clipper"—returned to New York City

JANUARY 7

- 1751 **Play** — benefit performance — New York City
1782 **Bank**—bank chartered by Congress—Bank of North America—Philadelphia, Pa.—opened for business
1784 **Seed Business** — organized — David Landreth—Philadelphia, Pa.
1784 **War Veterans' Society**—Society of the Cincinnati—Society in France—organized
1789 **Congress (U.S.)**—joint meeting of the Senate and the House of Representatives—election meeting
1817 **Bank**—Bank of the United States—second bank opened—Philadelphia, Pa.
1830 **Railroad**—railroad for commercial transportation of passenger and freight—Baltimore, Md.—passenger revenue obtained
1890 **Ship**—navy vessel equipped to lay mines—"Baltimore"—commissioned
1897 **Handball** — national championship match for amateurs—Jersey City, N.J.
1904 **Radio Distress Signal**—CQD signal—established
1911 **Aviation — Airplane Bombing** — airplane bombing experiment with explosives—San Francisco, Calif.
1914 **Ship**—steamboat to pass through the Panama Canal—craneboat—"Alex. La Valley"

- 1924 **Postage Stamp**—precanceled stamps printed on rotary presses—one-cent precanceled stamps issued
1927 **Telephone** — transatlantic telephone service—commercial—New York City and London, England
1931 **Television**—television tea—New York City
1942 **Liquid Heat**—used—Summit, N.J.

JANUARY 8

- 1675 **Corporation**—commercial corporation—New York City—incorporated
1783 **Copyright Law**—copyright law (state)—enacted—Connecticut
1833 **Music Instruction**—musical pedagogy school—Boston Academy of Music—founded—Boston, Mass.
1838 **Telegraph**—telegraphic communication system in which dots and dashes represented letters—message transmitted
1853 **Monument**—bronze equestrian statue—unveiled—Washington, D.C.
1856 **Borax**—discovered—Tuscan Springs, Calif.
1867 **College**—Negro university to establish undergraduate, graduate and professional schools—Rev. C. B. Boynton elected president
1884 **Leather**—chrome tanning process—patented—Augustus Schultz
1889 **Tabulating Machine**—patented—Dr. H. Hollerith
1901 **Bowling Tournament**—bowling tournament held under the American Bowling Congress—Chicago, Ill.
1918 **Prohibition**—prohibition amendment to the Constitution—first state to ratify—Mississippi
1923 **Automobile Trucking Service**—by railroad motor coaches—Md.
1925 **Court**—state supreme court composed entirely of women—appointed—Texas
1935 **Spectrophotometer**—patented—A. C. Hardy—Wellesley, Mass.

JANUARY 9

- 1793 **Balloon**—balloon flight in which a presidential order was carried—ascended—Philadelphia, Pa.
1838 **Patent**—patent reissue—J. Hatch—Great Bend, Pa.
1844 **Coast Guard (U.S.)**—Coast Guard commandant—A. V. Fraser—report submitted
1861 **Civil War**—act that marked the inauguration of the war of 1861-1865—"Star of the West" fired upon
1872 **Congress (U.S.)—House of Representatives**—foreign clergyman to open the House of Representatives with prayer—Rev. A. de Sola
1894 **Telephone**—common battery (non-multiple) switchboard—operated—Lexington, Mass.
1929 **Animals**—dogs trained to guide the blind—"Seeing Eye"—Nashville, Tenn.—incorporated

JANUARY 21

- 1677 **Medical Book**—medical pamphlet—published—Boston, Mass.
 1781 **Diplomatic Service**—consular officer detailed for duty in the Department of Foreign Affairs—Thomas Barclay—appointed
 1789 **Novel**—novel (American)—*Power of Sympathy*—advertised
 1812 **Bridge**—"Y" bridge—authorized—Zanesville, Ohio
 1853 **Envelope**—envelope folding machine—patented—R. L. Hawes
 1865 **Oil**—oil well drilled by torpedoes
 1880 **Sewage**—sewage disposal separate system—commenced—Memphis, Tenn.
 1894 **Medal**—Medal of Honor action—award to Col. B. J. D. Irwin
 1927 **Opera**—opera broadcast over a national network from an American opera house—Chicago, Ill.
 1937 **Automobile License (Federal)**—common carrier license—effective
 1937 **Legislature**—unicameral legislature (state)—first appropriation bill—Neb.
 1941 **Magnesium**—commercial production—Freeport, Texas

JANUARY 22

- 1673 **Postal Service**—postal route—service commenced—Boston to New York City
 1814 **Freemasons**—Knights Templar Grand Encampment—New York City
 1879 **Senator (U.S.)**—senator to serve three states—James Shields—elected
 1881 **Monument**—obelisk to be brought to the United States—erected on pedestal—New York City
 1895 **Manufacturers Association**—National Association of Manufacturers—organized—Cincinnati, Ohio
 1932 **Reconstruction Finance Corporation**—authorized

JANUARY 23

- 1789 **College**—Catholic College—Georgetown College—established—Washington, D.C.
 1793 **"First Aid" Emergency Organization**—Humane Society of Philadelphia—incorporated
 1845 **Election**—election day—uniform observation authorized
 1849 **Envelope**—envelope machine patent
 1849 **Physician**—woman physician—Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell—graduated—Geneva, N.Y.
 1879 **Archery Club**—archery association (national)—National Archery Association—formed—Crawfordsville, Ind.
 1907 **Senator (U.S.)**—Indian senator—Charles Curtis—served
 1917 **Shipping Board**—United States Shipping Board—commissioners nominated

- 1923 **Congressman (U.S.)**—congresswoman elected to serve in the place of her husband—Mae Ella Nolan—served
 1946 **Naval Officer**—chaplain to win a Congressional Medal of Honor—awarded—Rev. J. T. O'Callahan

JANUARY 24

- 1656 **Physician**—Jewish doctor—Jacob Lumbrozo—Md.
 1722 **Divinity Professor**—Edward Wigglesworth—appointed—Cambridge, Mass.
 1838 **Telegraph**—telegraph communication system in which dots and dashes represented letters—public demonstration
 1848 **Gold**—gold discovered in California—J. W. Marshall—Coloma, Calif.
 1888 **Typewriter Ribbon**—typewriter "copy" ribbon—patented—J. L. Wortman
 1893 **Catholic Apostolic Delegate**—F. Sattoli—arrived
 1899 **Rubber**—rubber heel—Humphrey O'Sullivan—patent
 1922 **Eskimo Pie**—C. K. Nelson—patent
 1925 **Moving Picture**—moving picture of an eclipse of the sun taken from a dirigible—Montauk Point, L.I., N.Y.
 1944 **Medal**—soldier to win the three highest ranking decorations—M. L. Britt—heroism

JANUARY 25

- 1799 **Seeding Machine Patent**—granted
 1825 **Engineering College**—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute—Troy, N.Y.—opened
 1870 **Soda Fountain**—ornamented soda fountain—patented—G. D. Dows
 1871 **Monument**—monument by a woman ordered by the U.S. government—Lincoln statue unveiled—Washington, D.C.
 1890 **Tour of the World**—made by an unattended woman—Nellie Bly—returned to New York City
 1897 **Accountants' Society**—accountants' society formed by a state group—incorporated
 1897 **Forestry Society**—national forestry association—American Forestry Association—incorporated
 1897 **Piano**—pneumatic piano player—patent application
 1901 **Ship**—schooner (seven masted steel)—contract signed
 1907 **Arts and Letters Society**—woman elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters—Julia Ward Howe
 1915 **Telephone**—transcontinental telephone demonstration—New York City to San Francisco, Calif.
 1930 **Medical Clinic**—flying medical clinic—demonstration—Dr. F. H. Albee

JANUARY 26

- 1679 **Ship**—Great Lakes commercial vessel—"Le Griffon"—keel laid—Buffalo, N.Y.
- 1695 **Workman's Compensation** — workman's compensation agreement—Capt. William Kidd
- 1776 **Army Officer**—chaplain (Catholic) of the Continental Army—L. E. Lotbiniere—appointed
- 1838 **Prohibition**—prohibition state—legislation enacted—Tennessee
- 1850 **Newspaper**—German daily newspaper—*New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*—published—New York City
- 1903 **Bird Reservation (national)**—Pelican Island—enlarged
- 1907 **Election Law**—corrupt election practices law (Federal)—enacted
- 1910 **Bank**—postal savings bank—bill introduced—Senator T. H. Carter
- 1911 **Aviation—Airplane** — hydroplane — flown—G. H. Curtiss—San Diego, Calif.
- 1942 **World War II**—American force to land on the European continent—arrived

JANUARY 27

- 1662 **Lime**—manufactured—Providence, R.I.
- 1785 **College**—state university chartered—Athens, Ga.
- 1823 **Diplomatic Service**—ministers plenipotentiary to South and Central America—appointed
- 1870 **Sorority**—women's Greek letter society—Kappa Alpha Theta—founded
- 1879 **Senator (U.S.)**—senator to serve three states—James Shields—Missouri—served
- 1880 **Electric Lighting**—electric incandescent lamp—patented—Thomas Alva Edison
- 1897 **Initiative and Referendum**—legislation passed—House of Representatives—S. Dak.
- 1900 **Social Democrat Party of America**—convention—Rochester, N.Y.
- 1908 **Tuberculosis School**—outdoor school for tubercular children — opened — Providence, R.I.
- 1941 **Aviation**—air terminal (not located at an airport)—opened—New York City
- 1948 **Locomotive**—locomotive (super-giant) to carry the weight of 1,000,000 pounds—operated—Norfolk, Va.

JANUARY 28

- 1875 **Monument**—statue cast by the United States government—contract awarded—Vinnie Ream
- 1878 **Newspaper**—college daily—*Yale News*—published—New Haven, Conn.
- 1878 **Telephone**—telephone switchboard or exchange (commercial) — installed — New Haven, Conn.
- 1899 **Social Science Society (national)**—American Social Science Association incorporated

- 1907 **Safety Congress**—New York City
- 1908 **Arts and Letters Society**—woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters—Julia Ward Howe
- 1915 **Coast Guard (United States)**—created
- 1915 **World War I**—American ship lost in World War I—"William P. Frye" sunk
- 1916 **Supreme Court of the United States**—associate justice of the Supreme Court who was Jewish—L. D. Brandeis—appointed
- 1932 **Insurance** — unemployment insurance act—enacted—Wisconsin
- 1934 **Ski Tow (Rope)**—operated—Woodstock, Vt.
- 1935 **Locomotive**—streamlined electric engine—tested—Washington, D.C. to Philadelphia, Pa.

JANUARY 29

- 1802 **Librarian**—Librarian of Congress—John Beckley—appointed
- 1874 **Money**—coins manufactured for a foreign government—authorized
- 1900 **Baseball League**—American League—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1904 **College "Lettermen's Club"**—college lettermen's club—established—Chicago, Ill.
- 1919 **Prohibition**—prohibition amendment to the Constitution — amendment proclaimed by Secretary of State
- 1919 **Prohibition**—prohibition bureau (Federal)—prohibition amendment became part of the constitution
- 1924 **Ice Cream Cone**—ice cream cone rolling machine—patented—C. R. Taylor
- 1926 **Lawyer**—Negro woman lawyer to practice before the United States Supreme Court—Mrs. V. N. Anderson—admitted
- 1936 **Hall of Fame**—Hall of Fame (baseball)—players elected — Cooperstown, N.Y.
- 1940 **Flowers**—tetraploid flower — publicly exhibited—New York City
- 1943 **Marines**—woman marine major—R. C. Streeter—appointed

JANUARY 30

- 1781 **Articles of Confederation**—adopted by Maryland, last of the thirteen states
- 1798 **Congress (U.S.)**—House of Representatives—brawl—Washington, D.C.
- 1835 **President**—president whose assassination was attempted—Andrew Jackson—Washington, D.C.
- 1862 **Ship**—iron-clad turreted vessel in the U.S. Navy — "Monitor" — launched — Greenpoint, L.I.
- 1874 **Mechanical Engineering Laboratory**—for research work—proposed—Stevens Institute of Technology
- 1884 **Anti-Vivisection Society**—annual meeting—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1894 **Hammer (pneumatic)** — patented — Charles Brady King

- 1910 **Automobile Race Track**—automobile speedway (board track)—commenced—Los Angeles, Calif.
 1911 **Aviation**—airplane rescue at sea—J. A. D. McCurdy
 1925 **Science Association**—History of Science Society—incorporated
 1934 **Play**—theatrical presentation sponsored by the federal government—"The Family Upstairs"—produced—New York City

JANUARY 31

- 1825 **Trademark Lawsuit**—trademark controversy involving a newspaper
 1863 **Civil War**—Negro regiment in the Civil War—First Regiment South Carolina volunteers—mustered into federal service
 1871 **Freemasons**—Negro Masonic lodge—Alpha lodge—regular communication
 1885 **Labor**—labor bureau (federal)—Commissioner of Labor—C. D. Wright—appointed
 1905 **Automobile**—automobile to exceed 100 miles an hour—A. G. MacDonald
 1920 **Newspaper**—Ukrainian daily newspaper—*Ukrainian Daily News*—New York City
 1930 **Glider**—glider released from a dirigible—piloted—Lakehurst, N.J.

FEBRUARY 1

- 1788 **Ship**—steamboat patent—Georgia
 1790 **Supreme Court of the U.S.**—first session—New York City
 1791 **Dental Dispensary**—dental dispensary—opened—New York City
 1793 **Oiled Silk Patent**—R. Hodgson
 1832 **Treaty**—treaty with a foreign nation to provide for mutual reduction of import duties—with Paris, France—ratifications exchanged
 1840 **Dental School**—dental college—incorporated
 1842 **Coast Guard (U.S.)**—Coast Guard Commandant—A. V. Fraser—appointed
 1842 **College**—university on the Pacific coast—trustees elected—Willamette University—Salem, Ore.
 1844 **Insurance**—mutual life insurance company to be chartered—New England Mutual Life Insurance Company—first policy
 1860 **Congress (U.S.)**—House of Representatives—Jewish preacher to open the House of Representatives with prayer—M. J. Raphall
 1864 **Mines School**—Thomas Egleston—professor of mines and metallurgy—appointed
 1865 **Lawyer**—Negro lawyer to practice in the United States Supreme Court—John S. Rock

- 1898 **Insurance**—automobile insurance policy—issued—Travelers Insurance Company—Hartford, Conn.
 1904 **Radio Distress Signal**—CQD signal—effective
 1906 **Prison**—penitentiary building (national)—completed—Federal Penitentiary—Leavenworth, Kan.
 1907 **Animals**—horse farm operated by the United States government—property deeded—Middlebury, Conn.
 1914 **Moving Picture Censorship**—moving picture censorship board (state)—censors appointed—Pennsylvania
 1920 **Automobile**—armored commercial car completely protected—in service—St. Paul, Minn.
 1936 **Insurance**—group insurance policy for college students—issued
 1937 **Free Port**—opened—Stapleton, N.Y.
 1937 **Ship**—ship permitted to enter port without stopping for quarantine procedure—"Cameronia"—New York City
 1940 **Television**—television network demonstration (distant)—New York City to Schenectady, N.Y.
 1941 **Aviation**—Flights—airplane flight commercially scheduled over a single route linking four continents—left—New York City
 1942 **Merchant Marine**—Merchant Marine officer to hold the rank of rear admiral—A. B. Randall—commissioned
 1944 **Marines**—woman marine major—R. C. Streeter—appointed colonel
 1949 **Court martial Trial**—court martial trial at which enlisted men were allowed to sit as members of the court—legislation enacted
 1949 **Telescope**—telescope lens two hundred inches in diameter—used

FEBRUARY 2

- 1789 **Cotton Mill**—Beverly Cotton Manufactory—Beverly, Mass.—incorporated
 1798 **Theater**—theater destroyed by fire—Boston, Mass.
 1802 **Animals**—leopard—exhibited—Boston, Mass.
 1834 **College**—coeducational college—Oberlin Collegiate Institute—Oberlin, Ohio—incorporated
 1838 **College**—city college—Charleston, S.C.—opened
 1843 **Colonial Government**—government on the Pacific coast—committee appointed—Champoeg, Ore.
 1858 **"Arctic"**—patented—T. C. Wales
 1876 **Baseball League**—National League—formed
 1892 **Bottle Cap**—crown cork—patented—Wm. Painter
 1893 **Moving Picture**—moving picture "close-up"—West Orange, N.J.
 1901 **Army Nurse (Female) Corps**—authorized
 1901 **Dental Corps (Military)**—dental corps of the U.S. Army—authorized

- 1923 **Gasoline**—ethyl gasoline—marketed—Dayton, Ohio
 1932 **Reconstruction Finance Corporation**—organized
 1935 **Lie Detector**—tested—Portage, Wis.
 1940 **Dictionary**—dictionary compiled by a woman—M. B. Picken—published—New York City

FEBRUARY 3

- 1690 **Money**—paper money—issued—Mass.
 1789 **Cotton Mill**—incorporated—Beverly, Mass.
 1836 **Whig Party**—state convention—Albany, N.Y.
 1860 **Agriculture Bureau**—Superintendent of Agriculture under Department of Interior—T. G. Clemson—took office
 1862 **Newspaper**—newspaper printed on a train—Port Huron, Mich.
 1894 **Ship**—steel sailing vessel—"Dirigo"—launched—Bath, Me.
 1933 **Legislative Conference (interstate)**—meeting—American Legislators' Association—Washington, D. C.
 1947 **News Correspondent**—Negro news correspondent admitted to the House of Representatives and Senate press gallery—P. L. Prattis
 1949 **Court martial Trial**—court martial trial at which enlisted men were allowed to sit as members of the court—Fort Bragg, N.C.

FEBRUARY 4

- 1789 **Congress (U.S.)**—joint meeting of the Senate and House of Representatives—presidential candidates elected—Continental Congress
 1789 **President**—president to receive the entire vote of the presidential electors—George Washington
 1847 **Telegraph**—telegraph company—Magnetic Telegraph Company—incorporated
 1861 **Congress of the Confederate States**—provisional session—Senate—Montgomery, Ala.
 1887 **Interstate Commerce Act**—approved
 1895 **Bridge**—rolling lift bridge—Van Buren Street bridge—Chicago, Ill.—opened
 1913 **Automobile Tire**—dismountable tire—carrying rim—patented—L. H. Perlman
 1915 **Public Health**—pellagra experiment—Dr. Joseph Goldberger
 1919 **Medal**—Distinguished Service medal (navy)—authorized
 1930 **Road**—mosaic pavement—completed—New Orleans, La.
 1930 **Street Car**—street car tracks which were tieless, soundless and shockless—completed—New Orleans, La.
 1932 **Olympic Games**—winter Olympic games competition—Lake Placid, N.Y.

- 1936 **Physics**—radioactive substance produced synthetically—radium E.—produced—University of California—Berkeley, Calif.
 1942 **World War II**—general wounded in action in World War II—C. A. Pierce
 1944 **Medal**—bronze star—established

FEBRUARY 5

- 1644 **Branding Legislation**—enacted—Conn.
 1777 **State**—state to abolish both entail and primogeniture—Ga.
 1778 **Articles of Confederation**—first state to ratify—S.C.
 1790 **Lawyer**—lawyers admitted before the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States
 1790 **Supreme Court of the United States**—lawyers admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States
 1817 **Gas**—gas company—incorporated—Baltimore, Md.
 1834 **Crime**—interstate crime pact—ratified—N.Y.
 1841 **Statistical Society**—American Statistical Society—incorporated
 1846 **Newspaper**—newspaper published on the Pacific coast—*Oregon Spectator*—Oregon City, Ore.
 1850 **Adding Machine**—adding machine to employ depressible keys—patented—Du Bois D. Parmelee
 1861 **Moving Picture**—peep show machine—patented—S. D. Goodale
 1861 **Moving Picture**—photographic attempt to show motion—patented—Coleman Sellers
 1870 **Moving Picture**—animated photographic picture projection before a theatre audience—H. R. Heyl
 1901 **Loop the Loop Centrifugal Railway**—patent—E. Prescott—Arlington, Mass.
 1918 **Aviation**—Aviator—army aviator—to win victory—S. W. Thompson
 1924 **President**—president buried in Washington, D.C.—Woodrow Wilson
 1931 **Aviation**—License—glider license awarded a woman—M. Dunlap
 1931 **Aviation**—License—glider license class "C"—National Aeronautics Association—awarded—R. S. Barnaby
 1948 **Olympic Games**—figure skating Olympic champion—Richard Button
 1948 **Olympic Games**—woman slalom Olympic champion (American)—Gretchen Fraser

FEBRUARY 6

- 1693 **College**—college charter granted by the Crown—Williamsburg, Va.
 1693 **College**—college proposed—College of William and Mary—incorporated—Williamsburg, Va.
 1778 **Treaty**—treaty entered into by the United States—France
 1778 **United States**—nation to recognize the independence of the United States—France

- 1815 **Railroad Charter**—railroad charter—N.J.
 1857 **Postage Stamp**—perforated postage stamps—contract
 1902 **Young Women's Hebrew Association**—organized—New York City
 1932 **Dog Race**—dog-sled race on an Olympic demonstration program—Lake Placid, N.Y.
 1937 **Lawyer**—Japanese woman lawyer—K. E. Ohi received LL.B. degree

FEBRUARY 7

- 1818 **Educational Magazine**—educational magazine to achieve success—*Academician*—published—New York City
 1827 **Ballet**—presented—Bowery Theatre—New York City
 1877 **Cattle Club**—American Guernsey Cattle Club—permanent organization—New York City
 1893 **Telautograph**—patented—Elisha Gray
 1934 **Electrical Contract**—city with government—Tupelo, Miss.—effective
 1936 **Flag**—vice president's flag—established

FEBRUARY 8

- 1802 **Clock**—banjo clock patent—Simon Willard
 1837 **Vice President of the United States**—vice president elected by the Senate—R. M. Johnson—chosen
 1865 **Army Officer**—major (Negro)—M. R. Delany—commissioned
 1887 **Ski Club**—ski club (local) that was active—Aurora Ski Club tournament—Red Wing, Minn.
 1889 **Automobile Tractor**—steam tractor—delivered—San Leandro, Calif
 1892 **Library Loan**—made by a state library to a community—New York
 1898 **Envelope**—envelope folding and gumming machine—patented—J. A. Sherman
 1910 **Boy Scouts of America**—incorporated
 1911 **Court**—commerce court (U.S.)—organized—Washington, D.C.
 1912 **Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)**—transcontinental airplane flight eastbound)—R. G. Fowler—landed—Jacksonville, Fla.
 1924 **Execution**—lethal gas execution—Carson City, Nev.
 1928 **Television**—television image (transoceanic)—received—Hartsdale, N.Y.
 1934 **Bank**—Export-Import Bank—organized
 1944 **News Correspondent**—Negro news correspondent accredited to the White House—H. McAlpin

FEBRUARY 9

- 1792 **Road**—macadam road—Lancaster Turnpike—chartered
 1799 **Ship**—ship to capture an enemy ship after the Revolution—"Constellation" vs. "Insurgente"

- 1861 **President of the Confederate States**—Jefferson Davis—elected
 1870 **Weather Bureau**—Weather Bureau (U.S.)—authorized
 1871 **Fish Protection**—fish protection office (federal)—authorized
 1893 **Theater**—municipal theater—Academy of Music—Northampton, Mass.—accepted
 1909 **Forestry School**—forestry school to give scientific training in the care and preservation of trees—Davey Tree Expert Company—Kent, Ohio—incorporated
 1909 **Narcotic**—narcotic prohibition act (federal)—enacted
 1918 **Chaplains' School**—Army school for chaplains—organized—Fort Monroe, Va.
 1932 **Bobsled Competition**—two-man bobsled team competition—Lake Placid, N.Y.
 1941 **Aviation—Flights**—airplane flight commercially scheduled over a single route linking four continents—returned—New York City

FEBRUARY 10

- 1790 **Diplomatic Service**—consul under the Department of State—Samuel Shaw—nominated
 1807 **Coast Survey Superintendent**—U.S. Survey—authorized
 1855 **Hospital**—woman's hospital—constitution adopted—New York City
 1863 **Fire Extinguisher Patent**—Alanson Crane
 1923 **Ink**—ink paste—manufactured—Minneapolis, Minn.
 1925 **Gas**—gas storage tank (waterless)—in service—Michigan City, Ind.
 1930 **Grain Stabilization Corporation**—authorized
 1932 **Ski Tournament (international)**—Lake Placid, N.Y.
 1933 **Telegram**—singing telegram—introduced—New York City
 1934 **Postage Stamp**—unperforated ungunmed sheet of postage stamps—issued—New York City
 1935 **Locomotive**—streamlined electric engine—Pennsylvania Railroad Company—in service
 1941 **Postal Service**—highway post office service—established—Washington, D.C. to Harrisonburg, Va.

FEBRUARY 11

- 1794 **Congress (U.S.) Senate**—senate session to which the public was admitted—trial of A. A. A. Gallatin
 1801 **President**—President elected by the House of Representatives—Thomas Jefferson—Washington, D.C.
 1808 **Coal**—anthracite coal was burned experimentally—Wilkes Barre, Pa.
 1836 **College**—college for women—Mount Holyoke Seminary, South Hadley, Mass.—chartered

- 1837 **Physiological Society**—physiological society—American Physiological Society—organized—Boston, Mass.
 1875 **College**—inter-continental system of study—introduced—Boston University—Boston, Mass.—reciprocal agreement
 1878 **Bicycle Society**—bicycle club—Boston Bicycle Club—formed—Boston, Mass.
 1901 **Dental Corps (military)**—dental corps of the U.S. Army—contract—dental surgeons appointed
 1930 **Aviation—Airport**—airport to receive an A1-A rating—Pontiac, Mich.
 1935 **Aviation—Flights**—airplane flight with an auto slung beneath the fuselage—Floyd Bennet Field, N.Y.
 1944 **Caterpillar Club**—father and son Caterpillar Club members—son jumped—Fairbanks, Alas.
 1945 **Aviation—Airplane**—gas turbine propeller driven airplane—tested—Muroc, Calif.

FEBRUARY 12

- 1793 **Slavery**—fugitive slave law (U.S.)—enacted
 1795 **Money**—deposit of gold bullion
 1809 **President**—President born beyond the boundaries of the original thirteen states—Abraham Lincoln—Hodgenville, Ky.
 1821 **Library**—mercantile library—opened—New York City
 1855 **Agricultural School**—agricultural college (state)—Michigan State Agricultural College—Lansing, Mich—authorized
 1865 **Congress (U.S.)—House of Representatives**—Negro preacher to deliver a sermon in the House of Representatives—H. H. Garnet
 1873 **Assay Office Building (federal)**—under Bureau of Mint—authorized
 1873 **Money**—bimetallism—abolished
 1873 **Money**—silver coins—trade dollar authorized
 1873 **Money**—trade dollar—authorized
 1877 **Telephone**—news dispatch by telephone—from Salem, Mass. to Boston, Mass.
 1878 **Baseball Catcher's Mask**—patented—F. W. Thayer
 1880 **Croquet League**—National Croquet League—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1899 **Bicycle Race**—international six-day bicycle race—two-man team event—New York City
 1908 **Automobile Race**—automobile race around the world—started—New York City
 1909 **Postage Stamp**—memorial stamp—on sale
 1925 **Arbitration**—national arbitration law—enacted
 1935 **Bridge**—bridge with open mesh steel flooring—steel flooring patent—W. E. Irving

FEBRUARY 13

- 1635 **Public School**—continuous existence—Boston Public Latin School—established—Boston, Mass.
 1741 **Periodical**—magazine published in America—*American Magazine*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1795 **College**—state university chartered—state university opened—University of North Carolina—Chapel Hill, N.C.
 1799 **Insurance**—insurance regulation (state)—enacted—Massachusetts
 1861 **Medal**—Medal of Honor action—Apache Pass, Ariz.
 1889 **Agriculture Department (U.S.)**—Secretary—N. J. Colman—appointed
 1914 **Music Society**—musical society for the literary protection—formed—New York City
 1934 **Bank**—Export-Import Bank—officers elected
 1934 **Trust**—cartel—Pacific Coast Gasolene Cartel—approved
 1935 **Surgical Operation**—heart operation for the relief of angina pectoris—Dr. C S Beck—Cleveland, Ohio

FEBRUARY 14

- 1778 **Flag**—American flag saluted by a foreign nation—France salutes the "Ranger"
 1794 **Textile Machinery Patent**—James Davenport
 1803 **Apple Parer**—patented—Moses Coats
 1862 **Ship**—iron-clad warship for service at sea—"Galena"—launched—Mystic, Conn.
 1865 **Congressional Directory**—publication authorized
 1867 **Insurance**—boiler insurance company—policy issued—Hartford, Conn.
 1872 **Bird Refuge**—authorized by a state—California
 1883 **Labor Union**—labor union legalization (state)—New Jersey—enacted
 1899 **Voting Machine**—voting machines for use in federal elections—approved
 1903 **Commerce and Labor Department (U.S.)**—authorized
 1907 **Foxhound Association**—Masters of Fox Hounds Association—formed—New York City
 1912 **Engine**—diesel engine in a submarine—launched—Groton, Conn.
 1931 **Medal**—air mail flyer's Medal of Honor—authorized
 1932 **Bobsled Competition**—four-man bobsled team competition—Lake Placid, N.Y.
 1940 **Fishes**—porpoise born in captivity—Marineland, Fla.
 1946 **Medical Clinic**—cancer clinic (traveling)—established—Oklahoma City, Okla.

FEBRUARY 15

- 1768 **Mustard**—manufactured—B. Jackson—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1799 **Election**—printed ballot—authorized—Pa.

- 1842 **Postage Stamp**—adhesive stamps—used—City Despatch Post—New York City
- 1875 **Visiting Celebrities**—king (reigning) to visit the United States—David Kalakaua returned
- 1898 **Ship** — battleship of importance — “Maine” destroyed by explosion—Havana harbor, Cuba
- 1911 **Court**—commerce court (U.S.) — opened—Washington, D.C.
- 1918 **World War I**—American Army troopship in World War I torpedoed by the Germans—“Tuscania”
- 1933 **Building**—building devoted entirely to highway traffic—Eno Foundation—affiliated with Yale University—New Haven, Conn.
- 1895 **Normal School** — teachers training school (Jewish)—trustees elected—Gratz College—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1897 **Parent-Teacher Association (national)** —National Congress of Mothers—organized—Washington, D.C.
- 1905 **Monument**—statue of a woman in National Statuary Hall — dedicated — Frances E. Willard
- 1911 **Aviation**—Flights — hydroplane flight to and from a ship—Glenn Curtiss—San Diego, Calif.
- 1913 **Labor Law**—minimum wage law—enacted—Ore.
- 1915 **World War I**—American combatant to die in World War I—E. M. Stone —wounded
- 1934 **Automobile Driving Course** — State College, Pa.

FEBRUARY 16

- 1815 **Music**—music festival—Boston, Mass.
- 1818 **Insurance** — marine insurance law (state)—enacted—Mass.
- 1857 **Deaf—School** — institution in the world for the higher education of the deaf—National Deaf Mute College—Washington, D.C.—incorporated
- 1859 **Agricultural School**—agricultural college (state)—Pennsylvania State College—opened
- 1868 **Benevolent Protective Order of Elks** —organized—New York City
- 1880 **Engineering Society**—mechanical engineering national society—American Society of Mechanical Engineers—founded—New York City
- 1900 **Newspaper**—Chinese daily newspaper —*Chung Sai Yat Po*—published San Francisco, Calif.
- 1903 **Commerce and Labor Department (U.S.)**—G. B. Cortelyou—appointed
- 1905 **Esperanto Club**—Esperanto Association—organized—Boston, Mass.
- 1932 **Patent**—fruit tree patent—issued
- 1933 **Constitutional Amendment (U.S.)**—submitted to the states for repeal—passed by the U.S. Senate
- 1938 **Federal Crop Insurance Corporation** —enacted
- 1946 **Helicopter** — helicopter commercially designed—Bridgeport, Conn.

FEBRUARY 17

- 1691 **Postal Service**—parliamentary act to establish a post office—enacted
- 1761 **Milestones**—planned—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1776 **War (colonial)**—marine engagement in battle—New Providence, Bahamas
- 1817 **Gas**—gas company—street lights lit—Baltimore, Md.
- 1864 **Submarine**—submarine to sink a man-of-war—“Hunley”
- 1864 **Torpedo**—torpedo mine—Confederate torpedo boat destroyed—Charleston, S.C.

FEBRUARY 18

- 1688 **Slavery**—slavery protest—Germantown, Pa.
- 1735 **Opera**—opera performed — “Flora” — Charleston, S.C.
- 1804 **College**—university founded by a federal land grant—Ohio University—Athens, Ga.
- 1834 **Labor Paper**—*The Man*—published—New York City
- 1856 **American Party**—convention—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1861 **Building**—“White House of the Confederacy”—used—Jefferson Davis
- 1861 **Congress of the Confederate states**—House of Representatives—session—Richmond, Va.
- 1861 **President of the Confederate states**—Jefferson Davis—inducted—Montgomery, Ala.
- 1888 **Fish and Fisheries Commissioner**—salaried commissioner—M. McDonald —served
- 1908 **Postage Stamp**—postage stamps in coils—issued
- 1930 **Animals**—cow flown in an airplane—St. Louis, Mo.
- 1930 **Astronomy**—planet found—beyond Neptune—Pluto
- 1930 **Woman**—woman tax appeals board member—A. Matthews

FEBRUARY 19

- 1794 **Historical Society**—historical society (state)—Massachusetts Historical Society—incorporated
- 1817 **Bank**—savings bank to become a corporation—Provident Institution for Savings—Boston, Mass.—opened
- 1831 **Locomotive**—locomotive to burn coal (practical, American made) tested—York, Pa.
- 1836 **Naval Officer**—naval officer to become an engineer—C. H. Haswell—commissioned
- 1856 **Camera**—tin-type camera—patented—H. L. Smith—Gambier, Ohio

- 1862 Ship—iron-clad turreted vessel in the U.S. Navy—"Monitor"—completed—Greenpoint, L.I., N.Y.
- 1864 Knights of Pythias—founded—Washington, D.C.
- 1878 Phonograph—patented—Thomas Alva Edison
- 1929 Diathermy Machine—used—Schenectady, N.Y.

FEBRUARY 20

- 1725 Indian—Indian scalping—by white men—New, Hampshire colony
- 1768 Insurance—fire insurance company to receive a charter—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1792 Postal Service—post office act—signed
- 1794 Congress (U.S.)—Senate—contested election—A. A. A. Gallatin case commenced
- 1809 Supreme Court Decision—Supreme Court decision establishing the power of the United States—Chief Justice John Marshall
- 1862 Ship—iron-clad turreted vessel in the U.S. Navy—"Monitor"—delivered to U.S. Navy
- 1865 Architectural School—of collegiate character—established—Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Boston, Mass.
- 1867 Insurance—insurance rate standardization—National Board of Fire Underwriters—annual meeting—New York City
- 1872 Elevator—elevator patent, for a vertical-gear hydraulic electric elevator—C. W. Baldwin
- 1872 Toothpick Manufacturing Machine Patent—Silas Noble and James P. Cooley—Granville, Mass.
- 1877 Bridge—cantilever bridge—completed—Kentucky River
- 1899 Tunnel—freight delivery tunnel system—Chicago, Ill.—franchise granted
- 1920 Dog Race Track—opened—Emeryville, Calif.
- 1933 Constitutional Amendment (U.S.)—submitted to the states for repeal—amendment submitted to the states
- 1937 Automobile—automobile-airplane combination—completed—Santa Monica, Calif.
- 1942 Aviation—Aviator—naval ace in World War II—E. H. O'Hare—in southwest Pacific
- 1864 Catholic Church—Catholic parish church for Negroes—dedicated—Baltimore, Md.
- 1866 Dentist—woman dentist to obtain a D.D.S. degree—L. B. Hobbs—graduated—Cincinnati, Ohio
- 1878 Telephone Directory—issued—New Haven, Conn.
- 1880 Railroad—municipal railroad—freight service between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chattanooga, Tenn.—inaugurated
- 1885 Monument—monument to George Washington (national)—Washington, D.C.
- 1887 Bacteriology Laboratory—bacteriology laboratory—Hoagland Laboratory—Brooklyn, N.Y.
- 1887 Holiday—Labor Day law (state)—enacted—Ore.
- 1903 Army War College—cornerstone laid—Washington, D.C.
- 1904 Ski Club—ski club association—National Ski Association—formed—Ishpeming, Mich.
- 1921 Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)—transcontinental flight in one day—W. D. Coney—San Diego, Calif. to Jacksonville, Fla.
- 1932 Photography—camera exposure meter—patent—W. N. Goodwin
- 1949 Degrees—honorary degree awarded a Negress—Mary McLeod Bethune—Winter Park, Fla.

FEBRUARY 22

- 1630 Popcorn—introduced to English colonists
- 1770 Revolutionary War—martyr in the Revolutionary War—Boston, Mass.—Christopher Snider killed
- 1784 Ship—trading ship sent to China—"Empress of China"—sailed—New York City
- 1854 Republican Party—Republican Party meeting (local)
- 1856 Republican Party—Republican Party meeting (national)—Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1872 Labor Party (political)—Labor Party (national)—Labor Reform Party—formed—Columbus, Ohio
- 1872 Prohibition Party (national)—national convention—Columbus, Ohio
- 1878 Greenback Labor Party—organized—Toledo, Ohio
- 1879 Business—five-cent store—opened—Utica, N.Y.
- 1881 Monument—obelisk to be brought to the United States—officially presented to New York City
- 1887 Union Labor Party—formed—Cincinnati, Ohio
- 1889 State—states admitted to the Union simultaneously—North and South Dakota
- 1890 Monument—monument to a woman financed by women—National Mary Washington Memorial Association—incorporated

FEBRUARY 21

- 1828 Newspaper—Indian newspaper—*Cherokee Phoenix*—New Echota, Ga.
- 1842 Sewing Machine—sewing machine patent—J. J. Greenough
- 1846 Woman—woman telegrapher—Sarah G. Bagley—Lowell, Mass.
- 1853 Money—gold coinage—three-dollar gold pieces authorized
- 1858 Burglar Alarm—installed—Boston, Mass.—E. T. Holmes

- 1898 **Newspaper**—Arabic daily newspaper—*Al-Hoda*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1909 **Ship**—warship fleet to circumnavigate the globe—returned—Hampton Roads, Va.
 1920 **Dog Race Track**—to use imitation rabbit—opened—Emeryville, Calif.
 1921 **Air Mail Service**—air mail transcontinental flight—left San Francisco, Calif. for New York City
 1923 **Animals**—chinchilla farm—established—Los Angeles, Calif.

FEBRUARY 23

- 1791 **Life Saving Station**—life saving stations for distressed mariners—Humane Society of Massachusetts—incorporated
 1813 **Cotton Mill**—cotton mill in the world where the whole process of cotton manufacturing from spinning to weaving was carried on by power—Waltham, Mass.
 1821 **Pharmacy College**—College of Apothecaries—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1839 **Express Service**—organized—W F Harnden—Boston, Mass. to New York City
 1883 **Anti-Vivisection Society**—American Anti-Vivisection Society—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1883 **Trust**—anti-trust law (state)—enacted—Alabama
 1886 **Aluminum**—commercial process invented—C. M. Hall
 1892 **College Self-Government Organization**—Bryn Mawr Self-Government Association—chartered
 1905 **Medal**—interstate commerce commission medal of honor—authorized
 1905 **Rotary Club**—founded—Chicago, Ill.
 1910 **Radio Contest**—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1917 **Dental Society**—orthodontists society—American Society of Orthodontists—incorporated
 1921 **Air Mail Service**—air mail transcontinental flight—arrived New York City
 1927 **Radio Commission (U.S.)**—created
 1929 **Diathermy Machine**—first patient treated—Schenectady, N.Y.
 1936 **Air Mail Service**—rocket air mail flight—Greenwood Lake, N.Y.
 1942 **Chaplains' School**—naval chaplains' school—Norfolk, Va.

FEBRUARY 24

- 1839 **Steam Shovel**—patented—Wm. S. Otis
 1855 **Court**—court of claims—established
 1857 **Postage Stamp**—perforated postage stamps—received by government
 1863 **Bank**—national bank—under national banking law—application for charter made—Davenport, Iowa
 1866 **Flag**—American flag made of American bunting to fly over the Capitol—hoisted—Washington, D.C.

- 1868 **Impeachment**—impeachment proceedings against a President of the United States—authorized by House of Representatives—against Andrew Johnson
 1868 **Parade**—parade with float tableaux—Mobile, Ala.
 1888 **Election Law**—Australian ballot system—election—Louisville, Ky.
 1921 **Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)**—transcontinental flight in twenty-four hours—Lt. W. D. Coney—arrived—Jacksonville, Fla.
 1925 **Thermit**—used to break ice jam—Waddington, N.Y.
 1934 **Trust**—cartel—chairman—R. K. Davies—elected
 1937 **Insurance**—group hospital-medical cooperative—authorized—Washington, D.C.
 1938 **Nylon**—yarn commercial manufacture—bristles for toothbrushes—Arlington, N.J.
 1949 **Rocket**—multi-stage rocket—fired—White Sands Proving Ground, N.M.

FEBRUARY 25

- 1751 **Animals**—monkey trained to perform—exhibited—New York City
 1778 **Court Martial Trial**—military court martial—concluded—Cambridge, Mass.
 1791 **Bank**—Bank of the United States—Philadelphia, Pa.—incorporated
 1795 **College**—non-denominational college—Union College—Schenectady, N.Y.—incorporated
 1799 **Drydock**—drydock authorized for the United States Government—approved
 1799 **Forestry Legislation**—federal forestry legislation—enacted
 1799 **Quarantine**—quarantine legislation (national)—enacted
 1804 **Political Convention**—political nominating caucus attended by party leaders—Washington, D.C.
 1804 **Presidential Candidate**—presidential candidate nominated at a caucus—Washington, D.C.—Thomas Jefferson
 1819 **Bank**—savings bank actually to receive money on deposit—Philadelphia Saving Fund Society—incorporated
 1836 **Pistol**—pistol—patented—Samuel Colt
 1837 **Printing Press**—printing press operated by electricity—electrical motor—patent—Thomas Davenport
 1862 **Engraving and Printing Bureau (U.S.)**—authorized
 1863 **Bank Legislation**—national banking system—created
 1870 **Senator (U.S.)**—Negro senator—H. R. Revels—Mississippi—sworn in
 1908 **Air (compressed)**—(for tunnel construction)—tunnel opened—Hoboken, N.J. to New York City
 1908 **Tunnel**—tunnel under the Hudson River—opened—New York City to Jersey City
 1913 **Tax**—income tax amendment to the Constitution—proclaimed
 1919 **Gasoline Tax (state)**—enacted—Ore.

- 1930 **Check Protecting Device**—patented—
G. L. McCarthy
1933 **Ship**—aircraft carrier — "Ranger" —
launched—Newport News, Va.
1940 **Television**—hockey game telecast—
New York City

FEBRUARY 26

- 1811 **Hospital**—naval hospital—authorized
1834 **Crime**—interstate crime pact—ratified
—New Jersey
1866 **Health Board**—health board (municipal) armed with sufficient powers—
established—New York City
1870 **Subway**—pneumatic subway—opened
—New York City
1895 **Glass Blowing Machine**—patented—
M. J. Owens
1908 **Bowling Tournament**—gold medal
award to a perfect-score bowler—
claim entered
1914 **Museum**—industrial museum — incorporated—New York City
1919 **Park**—park (national) east of the
Mississippi—name changed to Lafayette National Park
1935 **Ambulance**—incubator ambulance service—authorized—Chicago, Ill.
1940 **Air Defense Command (U.S.)**—created
1944 **Naval Officer**—captain in the U.S. Navy who was a woman—S. S. Dauter—appointed
1949 **Aviation—Flights (World)** — round-the-world non-stop airplane flight—take-off—Fort Worth, Tex

FEBRUARY 27

- 1729 **College**—college to have a full faculty—property transferred to the faculty—Williamsburg, Va.
1813 **Postal Service**—mail delivery by steamboats—authorized
1813 **Vaccination Legislation** — vaccination legislation (national)—enacted
1861 **Postal Service**—newspaper wrappers—authorized
1879 **Ship**—steamboat to employ electric lights—"Jeannette"—authorized
1883 **Cigar Rolling Machine**—practical—patented—Oscar Hammerstein
1897 **Initiative and Referendum**—passed—Senate—S Dak
1915 **World War I**—American combatant to die in World War I—E. M. Stone
1919 **Deaf Association**—national social organization for the hard of hearing—American Association for the Hard of Hearing—formed—New York City
1939 **Strike**—anti-sit-down strike decision (federal)—U.S. Supreme Court

FEBRUARY 28

- 1794 **Congress (U.S.) — Senate** — contested election—election result voided
1810 **Insurance**—fire insurance joint-stock company—American Fire Insurance Company—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.

- 1820 **Library**—mechanics library—constitution adopted—General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York
1822 **Bank**—trust company—Farmer's Fire Insurance and Loan Company—New York City—incorporated
1827 **Railroad**—railroad for commercial transportation of passenger and freight—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—incorporated
1849 **Ship**—steamboat service (regular) to California via Cape Horn—"California"—arrived—San Francisco, Calif.
1882 **Cooperative**—college cooperative store—Harvard Co-Operative Society—Cambridge, Mass.—constitution
1893 **Carborundum**—E. G. Acheson—patent—awarded
1940 **Television**—basketball game telecast—New York City

FEBRUARY 29

- 1743 **Book**—translated classics published—*Cato Major*—Philadelphia, Pa.
1804 **Congressional Caucus**—congressional caucus (open, not secret)—Washington, D.C.
1940 **Moving Picture Actor**—Negress to win an "Oscar"—Hattie McDaniel
1944 **Woman**—woman secretary of a (national) political party—appointed

MARCH 1

- 1642 **City (incorporated)**—Georgeana, Me.
1780 **Slavery**—law (state) abolishing slavery—enacted—Pa.
1781 **Articles of Confederation**—formally announced
1785 **Agricultural Society**—agricultural society—Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture—organized
1790 **Census**—census of the United States—authorized
1792 **Presidential Succession Act**—enacted
1826 **Actor**—American actor to appear abroad—J. H. Hackett—New York City
1847 **Capital Punishment**—death penalty was first abolished—effective—Mich.
1869 **Postage Stamp**—postage stamps depicting scenes—on sale
1869 **Postage Stamp**—postage stamps to picture the coat of arms of the United States—on sale
1872 **Park**—park (national) — Yellowstone National Park—authorized
1873 **Typewriter**—typewriter that was practical—contract to manufacture—Ilion, N.Y.
1876 **Cattle Club**—cattle club (Guernsey cattle)—formed—Farmington, Conn.
1883 **Index of Government Publications**—work assigned to B. P. Poore
1883 **Temperance Society**—women's temperance society (national)—National Woman's Christian Temperance Union—organized—Cleveland, Ohio

- 1899 **Union Reform Party**—platform adopted—Cincinnati, Ohio
 1909 **Nursing School**—university school of nursing—established—Minneapolis, Minn.
 1912 **Police**—woman detective—I. Goodwin—appointed—New York City
 1913 **Insurance**—bonding law (state)—enacted—N.Dak.
 1913 **Tax**—income tax amendment to the Constitution—effective
 1917 **Farm Loan Board (federal)**—federal land bank chartered
 1937 **Automobile License Plates**—permanent license plates—effective—Conn.
 1940 **Supreme Court of the United States**—family admitted simultaneously to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States—Faust family
 1941 **Radio License**—frequency modulation transmitter to receive a commercial license—operation—Nashville, Tenn.

MARCH 2

- 1642 **Labor Law**—convict labor law—enacted—Va.
 1799 **Weights and Measures Standardization**—enacted
 1817 **Evangelical Church Building**—church dedicated—New Berlin, Pa.
 1825 **Opera**—grand opera sung in English—"Der Freischutz"—New York City
 1827 **Lottery**—lottery legislation (national)—enacted
 1829 **Blind**—school for the blind—New England Asylum for the Blind—Boston, Mass.—incorporated
 1831 **Sculptor**—sculptor (American) to obtain a federal commission—appropriation granted
 1833 **Pensions Commissioner (U.S.)**—act authorizing appointment
 1833 **Railroad**—state aid to railroads—authorized—Ill.
 1858 **Cotton-Bale Metallic Tie**—patented—Frederick Cook
 1861 **Government Printing Office**—printing plant purchased—Washington, D.C.
 1866 **Needles (machine made)**—Excelsior Needle Company—incorporated
 1867 **College**—Negro university to establish undergraduate, graduate and professional schools—Howard University—incorporated
 1867 **Education Department (U.S.)**—Department of Education (U.S.)—created
 1888 **Bank**—bank for Negroes operated by Negroes—Richmond, Va.—chartered
 1893 **Railroad Legislation**—railroad legislation (federal)—Safety Appliance Act—enacted
 1894 **Medical School**—osteopathy school—Kirksville, Mo.—graduation
 1899 **Naval Officer**—naval officer to become "Admiral of the Navy"—authorized
 1901 **Forest Service (U.S.)**—Division of Forestry became Bureau of Forestry
 1903 **Hotel**—hotel exclusively for women—opened—New York City
 1925 **Road**—route numbering system nationwide—adopted
 1930 **Glider**—glider flight indoors—H. Kuchins—St. Louis, Mo.
 1934 **Railroad**—streamlined light-weight high-speed three-car passenger train—operated—Union Pacific System
 1940 **Television**—track meet (intercollegiate) telecast—New York City
 1949 **Aviation**—Flights (World)—round-the-world non-stop airplane flight—completed—Fort Worth, Tex.

MARCH 3

- 1791 **Internal Revenue Act**—enacted
 1791 **Tax**—internal revenue tax—imposed
 1794 **Opera**—opera of a serious nature—"Tammany"—produced—New York City
 1801 **Governor**—Jewish governor—David Emanuel—Georgia—served
 1801 **Land Preemption Act (federal)**—enacted
 1803 **Impeachment**—impeachment of a Federal judge—trial of John Pickering commenced
 1813 **Army Officer**—surgeon general—office established
 1819 **Navy**—naval legislation standardizing nomenclature for naval vessels
 1833 **Pensions Commissioner (U.S.)**—J. L. Edwards—served
 1842 **Child Labor Law**—child labor law regulating hours of employment—approved—Mass.
 1843 **Telegraph**—telegraph appropriation (federal)—enacted
 1845 **Law Book**—law compilation of United States laws—authorized
 1845 **Postal Service**—ocean mail contracts—authorized
 1845 **Shipping**—ship subsidy—legislation
 1845 **Veto (presidential)**—legislation passed over a President's veto—John Tyler
 1847 **Postage Stamp**—postage stamps issued by the Post Office Department—authorized
 1849 **Interior Department Secretary (U.S.)**—office authorized
 1849 **Money**—double eagle coinage—authorized
 1851 **Money**—silver coins—three-cent piece—authorized
 1853 **Assay Office Building (federal)**—authorized
 1855 **Court**—court of claims—judges appointed
 1855 **Postal Service**—registration of letters—authorized
 1863 **Army**—signal corps—authorized as separate branch of army
 1863 **Conscription**—wartime conscription bill—enacted
 1863 **Medal**—medal of honor—officers authorized to receive the award
 1863 **Money**—gold certificates—authorized

1863 **Money**—notes wholly engraved and printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing—authorized
 1863 **Postal Service**—free city delivery of mail—authorized
 1863 **Science**—National Academy of Sciences—chartered
 1865 **Bank**—Freedmen's bank — Freedman's Savings and Trust Company—incorporated
 1865 **Freedman's Bureau (U.S.)**—created
 1871 **Civil Service Commission**—president authorized to regulate admission requirements
 1871 **Fish and Fisheries Commissioner**—appropriation made
 1873 **Postage Stamp**—departmental postage stamps—authorized
 1875 **Homestead Act**—homestead act (desert)—enacted
 1875 **Money**—silver coins — twenty-cent pieces authorized
 1879 **Geological Survey**—geological survey director (U.S.)—authorized
 1879 **Ship**—fish hatching steamer (federal) —“Fishhawk”—authorized
 1879 **Supreme Court of the United States**—woman admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States—B. A. B. Lockwood
 1882 **Steam Distribution Plant**—steam distributed—New York City
 1883 **Ship**—steel vessels of the United States Navy—authorized
 1885 **Forest Service**—forest commission (state) (permanent) — authorized — Calif.
 1885 **Postal Service**—special delivery service—authorized
 1891 **Immigration** — immigration bureau superintendent—office authorized
 1891 **Prison**—penitentiary building (national)—authorized
 1892 **Animals**—cattle tuberculosis test—Villa Nova, Pa.
 1893 **Money**—coin bearing the portrait of a foreign monarch—authorized
 1893 **Road**—federal road agency—Office of Road Inquiry—authorized
 1894 **Newspaper**—Greek newspaper—*Atlantis*—published—New York City
 1899 **Naval Officer**—naval officer to become “Admiral of the Navy”—George Dewey—served
 1901 **Standards Bureau (federal)**—authorized
 1903 **Fingerprinting**—state prison to take fingerprints—Ossining, N.Y.
 1903 **Nurse**—nurses registration law (state) —North Carolina
 1905 **Forest Service (U.S.)**—Bureau of Forestry designated as the Forest Service
 1911 **Cemetery**—federal cemetery in the United States to contain graves of both Union and Confederate soldiers —authorized—Springfield, Mo.
 1911 **Dental Corps (military)** — dental corps commissions—authorized

1913 **Court**—juvenile court—woman judge tries cases—Chicago, Ill.
 1915 **Aviation**—Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (national)—established
 1917 **Tax**—excess profits tax—enacted
 1919 **Air Mail Service**—international air mail—Seattle, Wash., and Victoria, B.C.
 1926 **Greyhound Racing Association**—International Greyhound Racing Association—formed—Miami, Fla.
 1927 **Prohibition**—prohibition bureau (federal)—authorized
 1931 **National Anthem**—“Star Spangled Banner”—designated national anthem
 1945 **Medal**—silver star medal to a civilian (Navy)—approved

MARCH 4

1776 **War (colonial)**—marine engagement in battle—fort captured—New Providence, Bahamas
 1789 **Congress (U.S.)**—Congress of the United States—scheduled—New York City
 1789 **Congress (U.S.)**—House of Representatives — scheduled — New York City
 1789 **Congress (U.S.)**—Senate—scheduled —New York City
 1789 **Congressman (U.S.)**—Catholic congressman—T. FitzSimons—Pennsylvania—served
 1789 **Constitution of the United States**—printed copies of the Constitution—Constitution declared in effect
 1789 **Senator (United States)**—Catholic senator—Daniel Carroll—Maryland—served
 1791 **Army Officer**—chaplain of the United States Army—Rev. John Hurt—appointed
 1791 **Congress (U.S.)**—Senate—senate special session
 1791 **Congressman (U.S.)**—Jewish congressman — Israel Jacobs — Pennsylvania—served
 1791 **State**—state admitted to the Union—after the Constitution—Vermont
 1797 **President**—president to reside in Washington, D.C.—inaugurated
 1801 **President**—president inaugurated in the city of Washington—Thomas Jefferson
 1805 **Vice President of the United States**—vice president to be nominated—George Clinton
 1809 **Vice President of the United States**—vice president to serve under two presidents—George Clinton
 1825 **President**—president whose son became president—John Quincy Adams, son of John Adams—inaugurated
 1826 **Railroad**—railroad—for freight transportation—Granite Railway Company —incorporated
 1829 **President**—president born posthumously—Andrew Jackson—took office
 1829 **Spoils System**—introduced—Andrew Jackson

- 1831 **Congressman (U.S.)**—congressman who had been a President of the United States—John Quincy Adams—Massachusetts—served
- 1837 **Vice President of the United States**—vice president elected by the Senate—R. M. Johnson—inaugurated
- 1838 **Sunday School**—Jewish Sunday school—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1841 **President**—President whose grandson became president—Benjamin Harrison—sworn in
- 1841 **Senator (U.S.)**—senator to receive a mileage allowance for a trip which he did not make—George Evans
- 1853 **Vice President of the United States**—vice president sworn in on foreign soil—W. R. de V. King—Havana, Cuba
- 1855 **Congressman (U.S.)**—congressman (brothers) to serve simultaneously—Washburn
- 1857 **President**—President who was a bachelor—James Buchanan—inaugurated
- 1861 **Flag**—Confederate States flag—adopted—Montgomery, Ala.
- 1861 **Government Printing Office**—purchased printing plant began to function—Washington, D.C.
- 1863 **Congress of the United States**—officer to preside over both of the branches of Congress—Schuyler Colfax—served
- 1863 **Normal School**—normal school (state)—Oswego, N.Y.—state appropriation—enacted
- 1873 **Newspaper**—illustrated daily newspaper—*Daily Graphic*—published—New York City
- 1875 **President**—president to become a senator—Andrew Johnson—served in U.S. Senate
- 1880 **Engraving**—half-tone engraving—published—*Daily Graphic*—New York City
- 1881 **Catholic Student**—palladium conferred—M. A. Corrigan
- 1881 **President**—president to use a telephone—J. A. Garfield—inaugurated
- 1881 **President**—President whose mother lived at the Executive Mansion—J. A. Garfield—inaugurated
- 1881 **Presidential Candidate**—presidential candidate to campaign and make speeches in foreign languages—J. A. Garfield—inaugurated
- 1881 **Quarantine**—plant quarantine legislation (state)—enacted—California
- 1885 **President**—President elected for two non-consecutive terms—Grover Cleveland—inaugurated
- 1889 **President**—President whose grandson became president—Benjamin Harrison, grandson, inaugurated
- 1891 **Congress (U.S.)**—congress to appropriate a billion dollars—Washington, D.C.
- 1891 **Copyright Law**—international copyright agreement—Platt-Simonds Copyright Act—enacted
- 1903 **Commerce and Labor Department (U.S.)**—authorized
- 1909 **Game Law**—game law (state)—act prohibiting the transportation of game
- 1911 **Congressman (U.S.)**—Socialist congressman—V. L. Berger—served
- 1913 **Agriculture Department (U.S.)**—Office of Markets—Created
- 1913 **Arbitration**—Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation—authorized
- 1913 **Commerce Department (U.S.)**—established
- 1913 **Game Law**—game law (state)—McLean law—regulating shooting of migratory birds—enacted
- 1917 **Agriculture Department**—Office of Markets becomes Bureau of Markets
- 1917 **Congressman (U.S.)**—Congresswoman elected to the United States House of Representatives—Jeannette Rankin—Montana—served
- 1921 **Park**—park (national)—Hot Springs National Park—designated
- 1929 **Vice President of the United States**—Indian vice president—Charles Curtis—inaugurated
- 1932 **State**—state to ratify the twentieth ("lame duck") amendment—Virginia
- 1933 **Cabinet of the United States**—woman cabinet member—Frances Perkins—served
- 1933 **Labor Department (U.S.)**—woman secretary of Labor—Frances Perkins—served
- 1933 **Presidential Electoral College**—invited to attend inaugural ceremony on March 4

MARCH 5

- 1623 **Temperance Law (colonial)**—enacted—Virginia
- 1743 **Religious Publication**—religious journal—*Christian History*—published—Boston, Mass.
- 1750 **Play**—Shakespearean play—"King Richard III"—presented—New York City
- 1813 **Flag**—American flag flown in battle on the Pacific—"Essex" arrived in Pacific ocean
- 1821 **President**—President inaugurated on March 5th—James Monroe
- 1836 **Pistol**—patent—Samuel Colt
- 1856 **Railroad Legislation**—railroad legislation (state)—enacted—Georgia
- 1866 **Health Board**—health board (municipal) armed with sufficient powers—New York City
- 1872 **Air Brake**—triple air brake patented—George Westinghouse
- 1880 **Railroad**—municipal railroad—through passenger trains—Cincinnati, Ohio and Chattanooga, Tenn.
- 1894 **Employment Service**—municipal employment service—office opened—Seattle, Wash.

- 1913 **Commerce Department (U.S.)**—W. C. Redfield—became Secretary of Commerce
- 1923 **Pension**—old age pension laws (state)—enacted—Montana and Nevada
- 1934 **Holiday**—mother-in-law day — celebrated—Amarillo, Texas
- 1935 **Medical Legislation**—premature baby health law—enacted—Chicago, Ill.
- 1935 **Naval Officer**—naval officer designated Commander, Aircraft Battle Force, H. V. Butler

MARCH 6

- 1646 **Patent**—machine patent—Joseph Jencks—Massachusetts
- 1775 **Freemasons**—Negro mason—initiated—Boston, Mass.
- 1808 **Orchestra**—college orchestra—founded—Cambridge, Mass.
- 1810 **Vaccination Legislation**—vaccination legislation (state)—enacted—Illinois
- 1886 **Electric Power Plant**—alternating current power plant—Great Barrington, Mass.
- 1886 **Nurses Magazine**—*The Nightingale*—published—New York City
- 1906 **Engineering Society**—woman elected to the American Society of Civil Engineers—N. S. Blatch
- 1940 **Television**—telecast from an airplane—New York City
- 1947 **Aviation—Airplane** — jet propulsion four-engine bomber — tested — Muroc, Calif.

MARCH 7

- 1644 **Legislature**—legislature with two chambers—established—Massachusetts
- 1644 **Whaling**—whaling (systematic)—Southampton, L. I.
- 1801 **Election Law**—registration law (state)—enacted—Massachusetts
- 1825 **Treaty**—treaty with a South American country—Colombia—ratified
- 1843 **Governor**—Catholic governor—Edward Kavanagh—Maine—served
- 1854 **Sewing Machine**—sewing machine to manufacture buttonholes — patented — Charles Miller
- 1876 **Telephone**—telephone patent—Alexander Graham Bell
- 1893 **Patent**—print patent—H. J. Heinz Co.—Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1911 **Locker**—locker (coin vender)—patented—Willis S. Farnsworth

MARCH 8

- 1849 **Interior Department Secretary (U.S.)**—Thomas Ewing—appointed
- 1855 **Bridge**—railway suspension bridge—Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge—train crossed over
- 1871 **Fish and Fisheries Commissioner (U.S.)**—S. F. Baird—served

- 1887 **Fishing Rod**—of telescoping steel tubes—patented—E. Horton
- 1894 **Dog License**—dog license law (state)—enacted—New York City
- 1911 **Fingerprinting**—fingerprint conviction—burglary committed
- 1917 **Congress (U.S.)—Senate**—Senate closure resolution—enacted
- 1933 **Money**—scrip money to be self liquidating—issued—Franklin, Ind.
- 1945 **Naval Officer**—Navy Reserve Nurse Corps (Negro nurse)—inducted—P. M. Daley—New York City
- 1946 **Helicopter**—helicopter licensed for commercial use—to *Journal American*—New York City

MARCH 9

- 1745 **Carillon**—carillon—shipped from England—to Boston, Mass.
- 1798 **Naval Officer**—naval surgeon of the U.S. Navy—Dr. George Balfour transferred to Navy
- 1799 **Pistol**—Government contract for pistols—Simeon North—Berlin, Conn.
- 1822 **Dentistry**—patent for artificial teeth—C. M. Graham
- 1830 **Bank**—trust company—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company—chartered—New York City
- 1841 **Dental School**—dental college—Baltimore College of Dental Surgery—Baltimore, Md—degrees conferred
- 1858 **Postal Service**—street letter box—patented—Albert Potts
- 1860 **Japanese Ambassador**—staff arrived—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1861 **Money**—Confederate currency — authorized
- 1862 **Civil War**—conflict between iron-clad vessels in the Civil War—"Monitor" and "Merrimac"
- 1862 **Ordnance**—revolving gun turret—"Monitor"—used
- 1889 **Trust**—anti-trust law (state)—general law—enacted—Kansas
- 1907—**Sterilization Legislation**—enacted—Indiana

MARCH 10

- 1869 **Dental School**—dental school permanently established by a university—graduation—Cambridge, Mass.
- 1785 **Diplomatic Service**—minister plenipotentiary—appointed after the Revolution—Thomas Jefferson
- 1791 **Pile Driver**—patented—John Stone
- 1849 **President**—president who had received a patent—Lincoln made application
- 1871 **Benevolent Protective Order of Elks**—Grand Lodge—incorporated
- 1876 **Telephone**—telephone message—A. G. Bell—Boston, Mass.
- 1880 **Salvation Army**—landed—New York City
- 1903 **Multigraph**—patented — H. C. Gam-meter

- 1908 **Children's Welfare Congress (International)**—met—Washington, D.C.
 1909 **Old Age Home**—old folks home for pioneers—approved—Arizona
 1911 **Trust**—blue sky laws—enacted—Kansas
 1933 **Narcotic**—narcotic regulation (state)—adopted—Nevada
 1940 **Television**—opera telecast—New York City

MARCH 11

- 1779 **Army**—Army Engineering Department—formal "Corps of Engineers"—established
 1791 **Patent**—patentee to obtain more than one patent—Samuel Mulliken
 1823 **Normal School**—normal school for the exclusive preparation of teachers—Concord Academy—Concord, Vt.
 1852 **Fair**—industrial exposition—company chartered
 1861 **Constitution of the Confederate States of America**—adopted—Montgomery, Ala.
 1864 **Army Ambulance Corps**—Army Ambulance Corps established by congressional action
 1864 **Army Officer**—woman assistant army surgeon—Dr. Mary E. Walker
 1882 **Lacrosse Association (intercollegiate)**—Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association—organized—Princeton, N.J.
 1896 **War Veterans' Society**—Military Order of Foreign Wars—National Commandery—instituted
 1909 **Bowling Tournament**—gold medal award to a perfect-score bowler—roll-off—Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1927 **Automobile Robbery**—armored commercial car hold-up—Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1927 **Theater**—theater built especially for the rear projection of moving pictures—rear projection screen used—New York City
 1930 **President**—President buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.—W. H. Taft
 1940 **Photograph**—cystoscopic photographs in color—publicly exhibited—Birmingham, Ala.
 1945 **Medal**—navy unit commendation decoration—to ship—"Helena"

MARCH 12

- 1664 **Citizenship**—naturalization act
 1700 **Library**—library—Thomas Bray—arrived—Maryland
 1755 **Steam Engine**—steam engine—used—North Arlington, N.J.
 1804 **Impeachment**—impeachment of a federal judge—John Pickering—impeached
 1849 **Railroad**—railroad to run west of the Mississippi River—Pacific Railroad
 1884 **College**—state college for women—authorized—Mississippi
 1889 **Telephone**—automatic telephone system (successful)—patent application

- 1894 **Supreme Court of the United States**—associate justice of the Supreme Court to become Chief Justice—appointed justice
 1904 **Carnegie Hero Fund Commission**—established—Andrew Carnegie
 1912 **Aviation—Parachute**—parachute jump from an airplane—Albert Berry—Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
 1912 **Girl Scouts**—founded—Savannah, Ga.
 1920 **Deaf Association**—national social organization for the hard of hearing—American Association for the Hard of Hearing—annual meeting
 1935 **Crime**—crime prevention commission for interstate cooperation—joint resolution—enacted—New Jersey
 1945 **Labor**—labor anti-discrimination commission (state)—commission authorized—New York

MARCH 13

- 1638 **Military Organization**—Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company—chartered
 1735 **Moravian Bishop**—David Nitschmann—consecrated at Berlin, Germany
 1770 **Chamber of Commerce (state)**—incorporated—New York
 1790 **Actor**—actor of American birth—John Martin—appeared—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1852 **Cartoon**—"Uncle Sam" cartoon—published—New York City
 1868 **Impeachment**—impeachment proceedings against a President of the United States—against Andrew Johnson—Washington, D.C.
 1877 **Earmuff**—patented—Chester Greenwood
 1895 **Submarine**—submarine contract of the United States Navy—"Plunger"—John P. Holland Torpedo Boat Co.
 1913 **Moving Picture Censorship**—moving picture censorship board (state)—Kansas—approves act
 1923 **Moving Picture**—sound on film moving picture—demonstrated—for the press—Lee de Forest—New York City
 1930 **Astronomy**—planet—discovery of Pluto—announced
 1942 **Army Officer**—woman with rank corresponding to colonel—J. O. Flikke
 1943 **Dental Corps (military)**—admiral in the Dental Corps (U.S. Navy)—Dr. A. G. Lyle—appointed

MARCH 14

- 1493 **Letter**—letter descriptive of America—mailed
 1794 **Cotton Gin**—patented—Eli Whitney
 1812 **War Bond**—authorized
 1813 **Ship**—naval vessel of the United States to display the American flag around Cape Horn—arrived—Valparaiso, Chile
 1826 **Conference**—conference of American Republics—assembled at Panama

- 1867 **Education Department (U.S.)** — Department of Education (U.S.)—commissioner Henry Barnard—appointed
- 1900 **Bond**—bonds payable specifically in United States gold coins—authorized
- 1903 **Bird Reservation (National)**—established—Sebastian, Fla.
- 1907 **Bank**—national bank branch legally operated—chartered—Moss Point, Miss.
- 1911 **Insurance**—workmen's compensation insurance law (state)—enacted—Washington
- 1917 **Aviation—Airship** — airship of the United States Navy that was successful—F1—flight
- 1918 **Ship**—concrete seagoing ship—"Faith"—launched—Redwood City, Calif.
- 1931 **Moving Picture Theater**—theater built especially for the rear projection of moving pictures—opened—New York City
- 1936 **Periodical**—magazine of the United States Government—*Federal Register*—issued

MARCH 15

- 1729 **Catholic Nuns**—nun ordained—New Orleans, La.
- 1767 **President**—president born posthumously—Andrew Jackson—born—Union County, N.C.
- 1812 **Russian Settlement**—established—Cazadero, Calif.
- 1830 **Educational Association** — educational association (national)—American Institute of Instruction—formed—Boston, Mass.
- 1834 **Drydock**—federal drydocks—Norfolk, Va., drydock completed
- 1842 **College**—university on the Pacific coast—Willamette University—Salem, Ore.—constitution adopted
- 1855 **Health Board**—health board (state) to regulate quarantine
- 1867 **College**—state university supported by a direct property tax—approved—Michigan
- 1875 **Catholic Priest**—Catholic priest to be elevated to the cardinalate—John McCloskey—preconized
- 1887 **Game Warden** (Salaried game and fish warden)—authorized—Michigan
- 1887 **Kindergarten**—kindergarten for the blind—authorized—Roxbury, Mass.
- 1892 **Voting Machine**—voting machines were authorized for use—New York
- 1897 **Flycasting Tournament**—indoor fly casting tournament—New York City
- 1901 **Army Nurse (Female) Corps**—superintendent Dita H. Kinney—appointed
- 1913 **Court**—conciliation tribunal for small claims—established—Cleveland, O.
- 1915 **Court**—small debtors' court established by state law—authorized—Kansas
- 1927 **Radio Commission (U.S.)**—organized
- 1930 **Glider**—seaplane glider—tested—Port Washington, L.I.
- 1930 **Submarine**—streamlined submarine of the United States Navy—"Nautilus"—launched—Mare Island, Calif.

- 1934 **Information Service (U.S.)**—opened
- 1934 **Youth Hostel**—incorporated—Hartford, Conn.
- 1937 **Blood Bank**—blood bank—established—Chicago, Ill.
- 1937 **Medical Clinic**—contraceptive clinic (state)—opened—Raleigh, N.C.
- 1945 **Medal**—presidential citation—awarded

MARCH 16

- 1697 **Woman**—heroine—captured by Indians
- 1802 **Army**—engineer corps—established
- 1802 **Army School**—established—West Point, N.Y.
- 1827 **Newspaper**—Negro newspaper—*Freedom's Journal*—published—New York City
- 1829 **High School Legislation**—high school legislation—enacted—Ohio
- 1871 **Fertilizer Law**—fertilizer law (state)—enacted—Delaware
- 1877 **Occupational Therapy Treatment**—training school—incorporated
- 1882 **American Red Cross**—ratification—U.S. membership
- 1883 **Pharmacist**—pharmacist—woman graduate—Susan Hayhurst
- 1885 **Bank**—savings group—started—Long Island City
- 1886 **Electric Power Plant**—alternating current power plant—in operation—Great Barrington, Mass.
- 1915 **Federal Trade Commission**—organized
- 1926 **Rocket**—liquid fuel rocket flight—Auburn, Mass.
- 1929 **Tax**—chain store tax (state)—authorized—Indiana
- 1931 **Woman**—woman state budget commissioner—J. W. Wittich—served—Minn.
- 1934 **Revenue Stamp**—printed by the Post Office Department—authorized
- 1947 **Aviation—Airplane**—twin-engine pressurized airplane—tested—San Diego, Calif.

MARCH 17

- 1845 **Yacht Club**—New York Yacht Club—regular election—New York City
- 1852 **Fair**—industrial exposition—directors elected—New York City
- 1854 **Park**—park land—purchased by a city—Worcester, Mass.
- 1861 **Money**—paper money issued by the government of the U.S.—demand notes—authorized
- 1864 **Water Conduit**—water supply tunnel for a city—construction commenced—Chicago, Ill.
- 1868 **Postal Service**—postal cancelling machine patent
- 1884 **Glider**—glider flight—J. J. Montgomery—Otay, Calif.
- 1898 **Submarine**—submarine that was practical and able to submerge—"Holland No. 9"—launched

- 1912 **Camp Fire Girls**—organization—announced—Lake Sebago, Me.
 1913 **Court**—conciliation tribunal for small claims—Ohio—court opened
 1914 **Automobile Bus**—bus with cross-seats—introduced
 1917 **Bowling Tournament**—bowling tournament for women—St. Louis, Mo.
 1924 **Fire Boat**—fireboat with two-way radio equipment—licensed—Boston, Mass

MARCH 18

- 1543 **Flood**—recorded—De Soto
 1734 **Advertisement**—magician's advertisement—published—New York City
 1795 **Catholic Priest**—Catholic priest to receive his full theological training in the United States—D. A. Gallitzin—ordained bishop—Baltimore, Md.
 1813 **Gas**—gas lights (street)—David Melville—Newport, R.I.—patent
 1818 **Pension**—pensions paid by the United States Government—universal service pension
 1834 **Tunnel**—railroad tunnel—completed—Hollidaysburg to Johnstown, Pa.
 1890 **Navy**—naval militia (state)—Massachusetts Naval Battalion—organized
 1910 **Opera**—opera by an American composer performed at the Metropolitan Opera House of New York—"Pipe of Desire"—produced
 1911 **Insurance**—hail insurance law (state)—enacted—North Dakota
 1931 **Razor**—electric dry shaver—manufactured—Stamford, Conn.
 1938 **Medical Legislation**—law (state)—requiring serological blood tests of pregnant women—enacted—New York

MARCH 19

- 1918 **Aviation**—**Aviator**—American aviator to score a victory over a German seaplane—S. Potter

MARCH 20

- 1768 **Artist**—artist successful in commercial art—Matthew Pratt—sailed from Bristol, Eng.
 1833 **Treaty**—treaty with a Far Eastern country—concluded with Siam
 1865 **Cooperative**—cooperative state law—effective—Michigan
 1872 **Pharmacy College**—pharmacy college to make analytical chemistry a required course—chair of Analytical Chemistry—Maryland College of Pharmacy—Baltimore, Md.
 1886 **Electric Power Plant**—alternating current power plant—commercial operation—Great Barrington, Mass.
 1890 **Woman's Club**—woman's club federation—General Federation of Women's Clubs—organized—New York City

- 1891 **Scale**—Computing Scale Company—Dayton, Ohio—incorporated
 1902 **Radio Telephone**—radio telephone marine demonstration—N. B. Stubblefield—"Bartholdi"
 1911 **Farm Bureau**—Binghamton, N.Y.
 1911 **Squash Club**—squash tennis organization (national)—National Squash Tennis Association—formed—New York City
 1914 **Skating (Ice)**—figure skating international championship tournament—New Haven, Conn.
 1925 **Diplomatic Service**—woman vice-consul—P. H. Field—appointed
 1930 **Diesel Engine**—diesel engine speed record (official)—Daytona Beach, Fla.
 1948 **Radio Broadcast**—radio programs simultaneously aired over AM and FM stations, and also telecast—NBC Symphony—New York City

MARCH 21

- 1791 **Naval Officer**—naval officer commissioned—Hopley Yeaton
 1791 **Navy**—naval protection—commissions granted to captains
 1791 **Ship**—revenue cutter—officers appointed
 1850 **College**—coeducational college—Oberlin College—name adopted—Oberlin, O.
 1859 **Zoological Garden**—Philadelphia Zoological Garden—incorporated
 1866 **Soldiers' Homes (national)**—authorized
 1868 **Woman's Club**—woman's professional club—Sorois—founded—New York City
 1879 **Geological Survey**—geological survey director (U.S.)—Clarence King—nominated
 1889 **Holiday**—national holiday authorized for April 30, 1889
 1905 **Sterilization Legislation**—passed by Pennsylvania but vetoed by governor
 1924 **Radio Broadcast**—foreign language broadcast course—New York City
 1933 **Aviation**—**Flights**—all-blind cross-country test—College Park, Md.
 1935 **Ambulance**—incubator ambulance service—inaugurated—Chicago, Ill.
 1946 **United Nations Conference on International Organization**—temporary quarters established—New York City

MARCH 22

- 1622 **Indians**—Indian massacre—Jamestown, Va.
 1630 **Gambling Legislation (colonial)**—enacted—Boston, Mass.
 1822 **Horticultural Society**—New York Horticultural Society—incorporated
 1841 **Cornstarch**—cornstarch patent—O. Jones
 1861 **Nursing School**—school for nurses to award a diploma—School of Nursing—Philadelphia, Pa—incorporated

- 1862 **Ship**—Confederate cruiser built in England—sailed from England
- 1871 **Impeachment**—impeachment and removal from office of a state governor—Gov. W. W. Holden—North Carolina—impeached
- 1872 **Labor Law**—women's equal employment legislation—enacted—Illinois
- 1874 **Young Men's Hebrew Association**—founded—New York City
- 1877 **Interstate Commerce Act**—commissioners appointed
- 1880 **Electric Power Plant**—hydro-electric power plant (commercial)—organized—Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 1882 **Polygamy Legislation**—polygamy legislation (federal)—important legislation—enacted
- 1935 **Medical Legislation**—blood grouping test laws (state)—enacted—New York
- 1948 **Radio Broadcast**—radio program simultaneously aired over AM and FM stations, and also telecast—commercial—"The Voice of Firestone"—New York City

MARCH 23

- 1794 **Rivet**—patent—J. G. Pierson
- 1858 **Car**—cable car—patented—E. A. Gardner—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1861 **Government Printing Office**—J. D. Defrees—Superintendent of Public Printing—appointed
- 1867 **Forest Service**—forestry state inquiry commission—authorized—Wis.
- 1880 **Flour Mill**—flour rolling mill—patent—John Stevens—Neenah, Wis.
- 1910 **Automobile Race Track**—automobile speedway (board track)—trial race—Playa de Rey, Calif.
- 1925 **Evolution**—anti-instruction state law—enacted—Tennessee
- 1944 **Medal**—Legion of Merit medal—posthumous—presentation—Rudolph Forster

MARCH 24

- 1629 **Game Law**—game law (colonial)—enacted—Virginia
- 1792 **Artist**—American artist to win distinction—Benjamin West became president of Royal Academy of London
- 1828 **Railroad**—state owned railroad—Philadelphia and Columbia railway—authorized
- 1880 **Insurance**—hail insurance—company incorporated—North Canaan, Conn.
- 1887 **Diplomatic Service**—Jewish ambassador—O. S. Straus—appointed
- 1920 **Aviation**—Coast Guard air station—opened—Morehead City, N.C.
- 1927 **Prohibition**—prohibition bureau (federal)—commissioner R. A. Haynes—appointed
- 1930 **Television**—religious services telecast—New York City

- 1932 **Radio Broadcast**—radio broadcast from a moving train—WABC
- 1942 **Coast Guard (U.S.)**—vice admiral in the Coast Guard—appointed
- 1949 **Moving Picture Actor**—moving picture actor and son to receive "Oscars"—John and Walter Huston—Hollywood, Calif.

MARCH 25

- 1639 **Canal**—canal for creating water power—Dedham, Mass.
- 1776 **Medal**—medal awarded by the Continental Congress—authorized for George Washington
- 1802 **Vaccine Institution**—opened—Dr. James Smith—Baltimore, Md.
- 1813 **Flag**—American flag flown in battle on the Pacific—"Essex"
- 1867 **Water Conduit**—water supply tunnel for a city—Chicago, Ill.—water received
- 1890 **Navy**—naval militia (state)—formed—Massachusetts
- 1900 **Socialist Party**—formed—Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1915 **Submarine**—submarine disaster—Hawaii
- 1937 **Newspaper**—newspaper with perfumed advertising page—*Daily News*—Washington, D.C.
- 1941 **Paprika Mill**—Dillon, S.C.—incorporated

MARCH 26

- 1790 **Naturalization Act**—enacted
- 1804 **Indian Reservation**—removal notice enacted
- 1819 **Bank**—savings bank—Bank for Savings in the City of New York—chartered
- 1845 **Adhesive and Medicated Plaster**—adhesive and medicated plaster patent
- 1845 **Lifeboat**—lifeboat (corrugated)—patented—Joseph Francis
- 1866 **Election Law**—fraudulent election law (state)—enacted—Calif.
- 1885 **Photographic Film**—moving picture film (commercial)—manufactured—Rochester, N.Y.
- 1895 **Government Printing Office**—Superintendent of Documents—F. A. Crandall—served
- 1930 **Road**—inter-American highway appropriation
- 1936 **Telescope**—telescope lens two hundred inches in diameter—shipped—Corning, N.Y.
- 1937 **Monument**—monument to a comic character—unveiled—Crystal City, Tex.
- 1943 **Medal**—air medal (United States) awarded a woman—presented—E. S. Ott

MARCH 27

- 1770 **Teaching Methods Book**—preface written—C. Dock
 1794 **Ship**—ship constructed by the Federal Government—built—Gosport, Va.
 1807 **Newspaper**—democratic newspaper—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1821 **Pharmacy College**—pharmacy college—Charles Marshall elected president Philadelphia College of Pharmacy
 1836 **Mormon Temple**—dedicated—Kirtland, Ohio
 1841 **Fire Engine**—steam fire engine—tested—New York City
 1848 **Adhesive and Medicated Plaster**—announced—Dr. J. P. Maynard—New York City
 1849 **Drill (percussion rock drill)**—patent—J. J. Couch
 1855 **Oil**—oil (kerosene)—patented—Dr. A. Gesner
 1860 **Corkscrew Patent**—patented—M. L. Byrn
 1863 **Cripples**—private school for cripples—New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled—incorporated
 1867 **Normal School**—normal school (state) Oswego, N.Y.—school acquired—New York State
 1884 **Telephone**—long distance telephone call—Boston, Mass. to New York City
 1917 **Farm Loan Board (federal)**—federal land bank—chartered
 1930 **Radio Broadcast**—ship at sea broadcast—New York City
 1933 **Farm Credit Administration (U.S.)**—authorized
 1933 **Farm Loan Board (federal)**—transferred to Farm Credit Administration

MARCH 28

- 1796 **African Church**—Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church—Philadelphia, Pa.—incorporated
 1797 **Washing Machine**—washing machine patent—Nathaniel Briggs
 1806 **Art Organization**—Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts—incorporated
 1827 **Drydock**—federal drydocks—authorized
 1834 **Presidential Censure**—Senate resolution enacted—Washington, D.C.
 1836 **Supreme Court of the United States**—chief justice of the Supreme Court who was Catholic—R. B. Taney—appointed
 1848 **Child Labor Law**—child labor law restricting the age of the worker—approved—Pennsylvania
 1854 **Warehouse**—warehouse legislation—privileges extended to private warehouses
 1865 **Advertising Law**—outdoor advertising legislation (state)—enacted—New York

- 1895 **Subway**—municipal subway—construction commenced—Boston, Mass.
 1921 **Execution**—lethal gas execution—authorized—Nevada

MARCH 29

- 1626 **Forestry Legislation**—enacted—Plymouth Colony, Mass.
 1806 **Road**—federal highway—Great National Pike—authorized
 1812 **Wedding**—White House wedding—Justice Thomas Todd
 1839 **Military School**—state military school—established—Lexington, Va.
 1844 **Naval Officer**—Captain in the U.S. Navy who was Jewish—Uriah Phillips Levy
 1849 **Medical School**—homeopathic college—Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania—graduation—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1852 **Labor Law**—labor law regulating the working hours of women—enacted—Ohio
 1882 **Knights of Columbia**—chartered
 1927 **Automobile**—automobile to exceed the speed of 200 miles an hour—Daytona Beach, Fla.
 1928 **Jewish College**—Jewish college of liberal arts and science under Jewish auspices—Yeshiva College—chartered—New York City
 1929 **Fireworks Legislation**—firework legislation (state)—enacted—Michigan
 1932 **Woman's Club**—Chinese woman's club incorporated—organized—New York City
 1937 **Medical Congress**—fever therapy international conference—New York City
 1944 **Medal**—expert infantryman's badge—awarded—Fort Bragg, N.C.
 1949 **Fog Disposal Unit**—accepted by test—Los Angeles, Calif.

MARCH 30

- 1822 **Pharmacy College**—pharmacy college—Pennsylvania College of Pharmacy—incorporated—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1842 **Anaesthesia**—anaesthetic (general)—Dr. C. W. Long—operation—Jefferson, Ga.
 1843 **Incubator (Eggs) Patent**—N. E. Guerin
 1852 **Whaling**—whale killing machine (electric)—patented
 1858 **Pencil**—pencil with an attached eraser—patented—H. L. Lipman
 1871 **Theological School**—theological school to admit women—formed—Boston, Mass.
 1880 **Electric Power Plant**—hydro-electric power plant (commercial)—incorporated—Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1887 **Insurance**—mutual liability insurance company—American Mutual Liability Insurance Company—Boston, Mass.—incorporated

- 1887 **Kindergarten**—kindergarten for the blind—Roxbury, Mass.—incorporated
- 1891 **Forest Reserve**—forest reserve (national)—Yellowstone Park Timberland Reserve—designated
- 1893 **Diplomatic Service**—ambassador—extraordinary and plenipotentiary—T. F. Bayard—appointed to Great Britain
- 1897 **Accountants' Society**—accountants' society formed by a state group—New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants—formed—New York City
- 1909 **Bridge**—double deck bridge—Queensboro Bridge—New York City—opened to traffic
- 1922 **Ship**—cruise ship to circumnavigate the world—"Laconia"—sailed—New York City
- 1930 **Glider**—glider towed across the continent—take-off San Diego, Calif.—F. M. Hawks

MARCH 31

- 1732 **Library**—circulating library—books ordered—Library Company of Philadelphia
- 1784 **Map**—map of the United States—engraved—advertised for sale
- 1785 **College**—college named after George Washington—new charter received
- 1790 **Senator (U.S.)**—senator appointed by a governor—John Walker—Virginia
- 1791 **Lighthouse**—lighthouse built after American independence—contract for Cape Henry Lighthouse with John McComb, Jr.
- 1812 **Cemetery**—Congressional cemetery—deed recorded
- 1814 **Cottonseed Hulling Machine**—patented—John Lineback
- 1870 **Election Law**—Negro to vote under authority of the fifteenth amendment—Thomas Peterson-Mundy—Perth Amboy, N.J.
- 1876 **Insurance**—title guaranty insurance company—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1887 **Interstate Commerce Act**—commission established
- 1896 **Fastening**—hookless fastening—patented—W. L. Judson
- 1900 **Advertisement**—automobile advertisement—national—*Saturday Evening Post*—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1918 **Daylight Saving**—in effect
- 1932 **Bank**—savings bank with a half-billion dollar deposit—statement—Bowery Savings Bank—New York City
- 1933 **Civilian Conservation Corps (U.S.)**—authorized
- 1933 **Newspaper**—newspaper printed on pine-pulp paper—Soperton, Ga.
- 1937 **Newspaper**—newspaper printed on pine-pulp paper in color—*News*—Dallas, Texas
- 1946 **Sleeping Car**—transcontinental through Pullman sleeping car service—inaugurated—New York City and Los Angeles, Calif.

APRIL 1

- 1621 **Treaty**—colonial treaty with the Indians—Plymouth, Mass.
- 1769 **Type Foundry**—Abel Buell—Killingworth, Conn.
- 1789 **Congress (U.S.)**—Congress of the United States—quorum House of Representatives—met—New York City
- 1789 **Congress (U.S.)**—House of Representatives—quorum—met—New York City
- 1826 **Engine**—internal combustion engine—patented—Samuel Morey—Orford, N.H.
- 1826 **Railroad**—railroad for freight transportation—Quincy, Mass.—work commenced
- 1827 **Railroad**—railroad for commercial transportation of passenger and freight—stock offered
- 1835 **Insurance**—mutual life insurance company to be chartered—New England Mutual Life Insurance Company—Boston, Mass.
- 1837 **Child Labor Law**—child labor law to include educational provision—effective—Massachusetts
- 1838 **College**—city college—under municipal control—opened—Charleston, S.C.
- 1840 **Anti-Slavery Party**—nominations confirmed
- 1853 **Fire Department**—fire department to be paid a salary—established—Cincinnati, Ohio
- 1863 **Conscription**—wartime conscription bill—enrollment required
- 1864 **Insurance**—accident insurance policy (printed)—Hartford, Conn.
- 1875 **Advertising Magazine**—*Advertising Agency Circular*—becomes weekly
- 1885 **Forest Service**—forest commission (state) (permanent)—meeting—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1891 **Animal Industry Bureau (U.S.)**—pathological division—established
- 1894 **Employment Service**—municipal employment office—authorized—Seattle, Wash.
- 1909 **Narcotic**—narcotic prohibition act (federal)—effective
- 1913 **Moving Picture Censorship**—moving picture censorship board (state)—Kansas—act effective
- 1917 **World War I**—American sailor to lose his life in World War I—J. E. Eopolucci
- 1927 **Aviation**—**Flights**—airplane night scheduled passenger flight—left Boston, Mass.
- 1930 **Aviation**—**Flights**—New York-Bermuda flight—L. A. Yancey
- 1930 **Television**—speaker to address an organization by telecast—Dr. P. I. Wold—Schenectady, N.Y.

- 1931 **Baseball Player**—woman baseball pitcher—V. B. "Jackie" Mitchell—engaged
 1935 **Naval Officer**—naval officer designated Commander, Aircraft Battle Force—rank effective
 1935 **Radio Tube**—of metal—announced—Schenectady, N.Y.
 1941 **Radio Advertising**—contract for frequency modulation broadcasts—W2XOR granted commercial license
 1946 **College**—college principally for war veterans—Associated Colleges of Upper New York—authorized
 1949 **Television**—variety all-Negro talent show—Chicago, Ill.

APRIL 2

- 1789 **Congress (U.S.)—House of Representatives**—committee on elections—appointed
 1792 **Building**—building erected in the United States for public use—mint authorized
 1792 **Mint (U.S.)**—mint of the United States—authorized
 1792 **Money**—coin (United States) to use "E Pluribus Unum"—authorized
 1792 **Money**—copper coins made by the United States Mint—authorized
 1792 **Money**—gold coinage—authorized
 1792 **Money**—gold price fixed by Congress
 1792 **Money**—half cent of the United States—authorized
 1792 **Money**—silver coins—authorized
 1792 **Money**—silver dollar—authorized
 1792 **Money**—silver half dimes—authorized
 1794 **Arsenal**—national armory—Springfield, Mass.
 1819 **Agricultural Journal**—agricultural journal to obtain prominence—founded—Baltimore, Md.
 1829 **Bank Legislation**—bank legislation (state)—New York
 1834 **Railroad**—state owned railroad—locomotive trip—from Lancaster to Columbia, Pa.
 1872 **Car**—gasoline powered street car—patented—G. B. Brayton—Boston, Mass.
 1877 **Music**—long distance telephone concert—New York City
 1889 **Aluminum**—patented—C. M. Hall
 1902 **Moving Picture Theater**—opened—Los Angeles, Calif.

APRIL 3

- 1776 **Degrees**—honorary degree granted George Washington—Cambridge, Mass.
 1800 **President**—president's wife to frank mail—authorized
 1829 **Coffee Mill Patent**—J. Carrington—Wallingford, Conn.
 1837 **Blind**—state school for the blind—Ohio Institution for the Blind—authorized

- 1860 **Postal Service**—Pony Express mail—St. Joseph, Mo., and Sacramento, Calif.
 1866 **Hat Blocking and Shaping Machine**—patented
 1889 **Bank**—bank for Negroes operated by Negroes—opened—Richmond, Va.
 1913 **Eye**—eye conservation class—opened—Boston, Mass.

APRIL 4

- 1692 **Postal Service**—parliamentary act to establish a post office—Andrew Hamilton appointed postmaster
 1692 **Postmaster**—postmaster general (colonial)—Andrew Hamilton—appointed
 1800 **Bankruptcy Act**—enacted
 1818 **Flag Legislation**—flag act—established
 1818 **Ship**—steamboat on the Great Lakes—"Walk-in-the-Water" launched—Buffalo, N.Y.
 1839 **Ship**—iron vessel built of American iron—"De Rosset"—registered—Baltimore, Md.
 1841 **President**—president to die in Washington, D.C.—William Henry Harrison
 1841 **Vice President of the United States**—vice president to become president automatically—John Tyler
 1850 **Feeble-Minded School**—Boston, Mass.—incorporated
 1870 **Sports**—athletic club—New York Athletic Club—New York City—incorporated
 1873 **Pottery**—pottery to make sanitary ware—consolidated
 1885 **Agriculture Department (U.S.)**—secretary—N. J. Colman—served as Commissioner of Agriculture
 1888 **Holding Company**—holding company authorization (state)—enacted—N.J.
 1890 **Election Law**—corrupt election practices law (state)—enacted—New York State
 1891 **Political Science Society**—political and social science national society—American Academy of Political and Social Science—incorporated
 1911 **Insurance**—workmen's compensation insurance law (state)—legislation enacted—New Jersey
 1913 **Moving Picture Censorship**—moving picture censorship board (state)—Pennsylvania—appropriation
 1915 **Radio Telephone**—radio telephone communication (one way)—from Montauk Point, L.I. to Wilmington, Del.
 1938 **Library Chair**—established—Columbia University—New York City
 1943 **Ship**—naval ship with a plural name—"The Sullivans"—launched—San Francisco, Calif.

APRIL 5

- 1768 **Chamber of Commerce** (state)—formed—New York City
- 1792 **Veto** (presidential)—veto by a president—George Washington
- 1806 **Cider Mill**—patented—I. Quintard—Stanfield, Conn.
- 1827 **Actor**—American actor to appear abroad—J. H. Hackett—London, Eng.
- 1864 **File Factory**—file factory (machine cutting) to attain success—machine patented — Wm. Nicholson — Providence, R.I.
- 1865 **Army Officer**—major (Negro)—M. R. Delany—ordered to Charleston, S.C.
- 1865 **Unitarian Church Convention** (national)—assembled—New York City
- 1869 **Cattle Club**—cattle club (Jersey cattle)—American Jersey Cattle Club—annual meeting—New York City
- 1887 **Interstate Commerce Act**—operations commenced
- 1892 **Gold Leaf**—in roll form—patented—W. H. Coe—Providence, R.I.
- 1909 **Research Institute**—institute for research in nervous diseases—New York City
- 1923 **Automobile Tire**—balloon tire production—Firestone Tire and Rubber Company—Akron, Ohio
- 1933 **Civilian Conservation Corps** (U.S.)—director Robert Fechner—appointed
- 1933 **Surgical Operation**—lung removal—St. Louis, Mo.
- 1941 **Aviation — Airplane** — plastic bonded airplane—approved

APRIL 6

- 1789 **Catholic Diocese**—established—Baltimore, Md.
- 1789 **Congress** (U.S.)—joint meeting of the Senate and the House of Representatives—New York City
- 1789 **Congress** (U.S.)—**Senate** — president pro tempore of the United States Senate—John Langdon—held office—New York City
- 1789 **Congress** (U.S.) — **Senate** — senate — quorum session—New York City
- 1808 **Play**—play about an Indian—"Indian Princess" — produced — Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1830 **Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints**—organized—Manchester, N.Y.
- 1854 **Ship**—turreted frigate in the U.S. Navy—authorized
- 1857 **Veterinary School**—veterinary college of importance—New York College of Veterinary Surgeons—incorporated—New York City
- 1859 **Milk Inspectors**—legislation enacted—Massachusetts
- 1862 **Civil War**—Confederate general killed in the Civil War—A. S. Johnston—Shiloh, Tenn.
- 1862 **Hospital**—Army field hospital—Shiloh, Tenn.

- 1866 **War Veterans' Society**—Grand Army of the Republic—established—Decatur, Ill.
- 1869 **Snow Melting Apparatus**—patented—N. H. Borgfeldt—New York City
- 1909 **Credit Union Association**—chartered—New Hampshire
- 1909 **Discovery**—discovery of the North Pole—R. E. Peary
- 1909 **Expedition**—polar expedition of which a woman was a member—reached North Pole
- 1915 **Chiropody School**—chiropody school as a regular division of a university—chiropody clinic opened—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1917 **Army Balloon School**—established—St. Louis, Mo.
- 1917 **Congressman** (U.S.)—congresswoman to vote twice against the entry of the United States into war—Jeannette Rankin
- 1917 **World War I**—United States declaration of war against Germany in World War I
- 1924 **Aviation — Flights** (world) — world flight—begun—Seattle, Wash.
- 1926 **Air Mail Service**—air mail contractor (domestic)—service between Pasco, Wash. and Elko, Nev.
- 1927 **Aviation—License**—pilot's license issued by the Dept. of Commerce—W. P. McCracken
- 1937 **Jury**—woman grand jury foreman—J. I. Sims—Newark, N.J.—served
- 1938 **Aviation — Airplane** — fighter airplane carrying a cannon—tested—Dayton, Ohio
- 1940 **Aviation—Flights**—all blind distance flights by the United States Army—from Mitchell Field, Long Island, N.Y. to Langley Field, Va.

APRIL 7

- 1791 **President**—president to tour the country—George Washington tour of southern states
- 1819 **Agricultural "Board"** (state)—enacted—New York
- 1826 **Tax**—inheritance tax (state)—enacted—Pennsylvania
- 1864 **Camel Race**—Sacramento, Calif.
- 1866 **Normal School**—normal school (state)—normal school act enacted—New York
- 1880 **Engineering Society**—mechanical engineering national society—organization meeting—Hoboken, N.J.
- 1904 **Business**—instalment finance company—Fidelity Contract Company—Rochester, N.Y.
- 1906 **Art Organization**—artists' society of importance—Society of American Artists merged with National Academy of Design
- 1910 **Automobile Race Track**—automobile speedway (board track)—opened—Playa del Rey, Calif.

- 1913 **Ship**—electrically propelled ship of the United States Navy—"Jupiter"—commissioned
 1917 **World War I**—shot fired by the American Navy in World War I—Guam
 1922 **Shipping**—automatic steering gear—tested—"John D. Archibold"
 1925 **Radio Broadcast**—ship launching broadcast—Camden, N.J.
 1927 **Television**—television broadcast of sound and scene—demonstrated—Washington, D.C. to New York City
 1933 **Bridge**—bridge with open mesh steel flooring—opened—Seattle, Wash.
 1940 **Postage Stamp**—Negro depicted upon a U.S. postage stamp—Booker T. Washington

APRIL 8

- 1730 **Jewish Congregation**—Shearith Israel—consecrated—New York City
 1795 **Dental Dispensary**—dental dispensary—City Dispensary—New York City—incorporated
 1808 **Catholic Diocese**—raised to Archdiocese—Baltimore, Md.
 1848 **Medical School**—homeopathic college—Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania—incorporated
 1864 **Knights of Pythias**—grand lodge of District of Columbia—formed
 1873 **Oleomargarine**—oleomargarine manufacturer (successful)—patent—A. Paraf—New York City
 1898 **Forestry School**—forestry school of collegiate character—authorized
 1911 **Squash Tournament**—squash tennis tournament—New York City
 1918 **Aviation**—air squadron of the United States Army—assigned to front
 1935 **Works Progress Administration**—authority legislation

APRIL 9

- 1816 **Methodist Episcopal Church**—African Methodist Episcopal Church—established—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1825 **Prison**—reformatory for juvenile delinquents under legislative control—five-year appropriation enacted—New York
 1833 **Library**—free public library (town supported)—established—Peterborough, N.H.
 1847 **Prison**—reformatory for boys (state)—authorized—Westborough, Mass.
 1872 **Milk**—dried milk patent—S. R. Percy—New York City
 1905 **Bridge**—aerial ferry—operated—Duluth, Minn.
 1912 **Children's Bureau (U.S.)**—established—Department of Commerce and Labor
 1920 **Woman**—woman automotive engineer—M. Luhring—associate member of Society of Automotive Engineers

- 1930 **Television**—two-way demonstration of television in a theater—New York City
 1934 **Judge**—woman associate justice of the circuit court of appeals—F. E. Allen—sworn in
 1937 **Strike**—anti-sit-down strike legislation (state)—Vermont

APRIL 10

- 1777 **Lottery**—lottery held by the Continental Congress—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1790 **Patent**—patent law (national)—enacted
 1816 **Bank**—Bank of the United States—second bank authorized
 1833 **Medical Society**—homeopathic medical society—Hahnemann Society—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1835 **Medical School**—homeopathic school—North American Academy—founded—Allentown, Pa.
 1845 **Gingham Factory**—E. B. Bigelow—machinery patent
 1849 **Pin**—safety pin—patented—Walter Hunt—New York City
 1861 **Insurance**—non-forfeiture insurance law (state)—enacted—Massachusetts
 1866 **Humane Society**—American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—incorporated
 1872 **Holiday**—Arbor Day celebration—Neb.
 1877 **Catamaran**—patented—N. G. Herreshoff—Providence, R.I.
 1892 **Tuberculosis Society**—founded—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1927 **Symphony**—symphony to call for an airplane propeller—"Ballet Mecanique"—produced—New York City
 1933 **Civilian Conservation Corps (U.S.)**—Camp Roosevelt established
 1933 **Constitutional Amendment (U.S.)**—submitted to states for repeal—first ratification—Mich.
 1944 **Television**—moving picture premiere telecast—"Patrolling the Ether"
 1947 **Television**—under-water telecast from a submarine—U.S.S. "Trumpetfish"—New York City

APRIL 11

- 1640 **Election**—election in defiance of the Royal Courts—Wethersfield, Conn.
 1783 **Treaty**—treaty of the United States Government with a nation with which it had been at war—proclaimed by Continental Congress
 1789 **Newspaper**—political newspaper—*Gazette of the United States*—New York City—published
 1803 **Ship**—steamboat with a twin-screw propeller—patented—New York
 1816 **Methodist Episcopal Church**—African Methodist Episcopal church—Richard Allen ordained bishop
 1831 **Building and Loan Association**—Oxford Provident Building Association—Philadelphia, Pa.—loan made

- 1876 **Stenotype**—patented—J. C. Zachos—New York City
- 1921 **Cigarette Tax**—cigarette tax by a state—enacted—Iowa
- 1930 **Degrees**—doctor of military science degree—awarded—Gen. J. J. Pershing—New York City
- 1941 **Electric Generator**—hydrogen-cooled turbine generator for outdoor installation—operated—Glendale, Calif.
- 1942 **Medal**—distinguished service medal (merchant marine)—authorized
- 1947 **Baseball player**—Negro major league baseball player—J. Robinson—played

APRIL 12

- 1776 **Declaration of Independence (American)**—Declaration of Independence—Halifax, N.C.
- 1786 **Hospital**—dispensary — Philadelphia Dispensary—instituted
- 1799 **Comb Cutting Machine**—patented—Phineas Pratt—Conn.
- 1811 **Colonist**—colonists to reach the Pacific coast—landed—Cape Disappointment, Wash.
- 1824 **Law Codification (state)**—approved—Louisiana
- 1830 **Bank**—trust company—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company—New York City—organization meeting
- 1831 **Tunnel**—railroad tunnel—commenced—Hollidaysburg to Johnstown, Pa.
- 1833 **Safe (fire-proof)**—patented—Charles A. Gayler—New York City
- 1842 **Insurance**—mutual life insurance company to operate—Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York—chartered—New York City
- 1847 **Chinese Students**—arrived—New York City
- 1853 **Bank**—trust company—United States Trust Company of New York—first exclusive trust company—incorporated
- 1853 **Truancy legislation (state)**—enacted—New York
- 1859 **Billiard Match**—billiard match to attain international prominence—Detroit, Mich.
- 1861 **Civil War**—attack in the Civil War—Fort Sumter, S.C.
- 1861 **Seal**—seals for raising funds
- 1867 **Insurance**—plate glass insurance—United States Plate Glass Insurance Company—Philadelphia, Pa.—incorporated
- 1877 **Baseball Catcher's Mask**—used in game—Lynn, Mass.
- 1892 **Typewriter**—portable typewriter—Blickensderfer—patented—Stamford, Conn.
- 1892 **Voting Machine**—voting machines were authorized—used—Lockport, N.Y.
- 1918 **Aviation**—air squadron of the U.S. Army—first combat action
- 1933 **Diplomatic Service**—woman diplomat to represent the United States in the capacity of a Minister—Ruth Bryan Owen—appointed
- 1933 **Woman**—woman state liquor board member—J. R. Sheppard—appointed—New York State
- 1938 **Medical Legislation**—law (state) requiring marriage license applicants to undergo medical tests—enacted—New York State

APRIL 13

- 1759 **Freemasons**—military masonic lodge—formed—Crown Point, N.Y.
- 1782 **Town Named for George Washington**—Washington, N.C.—incorporated
- 1796 **Animals**—elephant—arrived—New York City
- 1802 **Army**—engineer corps—Major Jonathan Williams—appointed
- 1808 **Temperance Society**—temperance society (union)—Union Temperate Society—organized—Saratoga Springs N.Y.
- 1819 **Church**—mariners' church—New York Port Society—incorporated
- 1854 **Agricultural School**—agricultural college (state)—authorized—Pennsylvania
- 1869 **Air Brake**—invented—George Westinghouse—Schenectady, N.Y.
- 1901 **Optometry Legislation (state)**—Minnesota
- 1904 **Border Patrol**—border patrolman—J. D. Milton—served
- 1912 **Senator (U.S.)**—senators "elected by the people"—legislation enacted—House of Representatives
- 1916 **Corn**—corn shipment of hybrid seed corn—sold—Jacobsburg, Ohio
- 1920 **Civil Service Commissioner (woman)**—H. H. Gardiner—appointed

APRIL 14

- 1775 **Abolition Society**—Society for the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage—formed—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1792 **Congressional Apportionment**—authorized
- 1792 **Mint (U.S.)**—mint (U.S.) director—David Rittenhouse—appointed
- 1794 **Insurance**—life insurance—Insurance Company of North America—incorporated
- 1818 **Army**—medical corps—organized
- 1863 **Printing Press**—printing press to use a continuous web or roll of paper—patent—William Bullock—Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1865 **Bank**—national bank failure—First National Bank—Attica, N.Y.
- 1865 **President**—president to be assassinated—President Lincoln shot—Washington, D.C.
- 1890 **Pan American Union**—International Bureau of American Republics

- 1891 **Bridge Whist Organization**—of importance—formed—Milwaukee, Wis.
 1891 **Road**—law regarding state-aid for roads—enacted—New Jersey
 1894 **Moving Pictures**—peep show—opened—New York City
 1894 **Teachers Pension Fund**—enacted—New York City
 1898 **Ship**—ambulance ship—U.S.S. "Solace"—in service
 1910 **President**—president to pitch a ball to open the baseball season—W. H. Taft
 1912 **Moving Picture Actor**—stunt actor—Frederick Rodman Law—jumped from Brooklyn Bridge
 1914 **Automobile Tire**—non-skid tire—patented—S. G. Carkhuff—Akron, Ohio
 1918 **Aviation**—**Aviator**—American ace—Douglas Campbell—victory
 1918 **Aviation**—**Aviator**—pilot to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor—awarded posthumously—Frank Luke
 1918 **World War I**—air combat of an American organization in World War I—Toul, France
 1919 **Insurance**—insurance service offered by a newspaper—St. Louis, Mo.—*Star*
 1939 **Federal Crop Insurance Corporation**—indemnity payment made—Floydada, Texas
 1948 **Theater**—television theater demonstration on a full-size screen of a news event—New York City

APRIL 15

- 1788 **Wool**—worsted mill operated by ter power—Hartford, Conn.
 1789 **Congress (U.S.)**—**House of Representatives**—contested election—W. L. Smith
 1794 **Newspaper**—French daily newspaper—*Courrier Français*—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1796 **Hospital**—dispensary—Philadelphia Dispensary—incorporated
 1802 **Army School**—superintendent Jonathan Williams—served
 1817 **Deaf—School**—school for the deaf—Connecticut Asylum—Hartford, Conn.—opened
 1834 **Presidential Protest**—signed—Andrew Jackson
 1854 **Entomologist**—state entomologist—appropriation—New York
 1859 **Insurance**—insurance department (state)—authorized—New York
 1861 **Civil War**—call for Union troops in the Civil War
 1865 **President**—president to be assassinated—Abraham Lincoln—died
 1865 **President**—president to rest in state at the United States Capitol rotunda—Abraham Lincoln
 1884 **Insurance**—bonding company (exclusive)—American Surety Company—New York City—commenced business
 1884 **Press Clipping Bureau**—opened—New York City

- 1923 **Moving Picture**—sound on film moving picture—demonstration for the public—New York City
 1935 **Organ**—pipeless organ—exhibited—L. Hammond—New York City
 1936 **Theater**—state-owned theater—authorized—Washington
 1941 **Helicopter**—helicopter flight under N.A.A.—I. I. Sikorsky—Stratford, Conn.

APRIL 16

- 1787 **Play**—native American play successfully acted on a regular stage—"The Contrast"—New York City
 1813 **Factory Standardization of Production**—Simeon North—Middletown, Conn.
 1836 **Child Labor Law**—child labor law to include educational provision—enacted—Massachusetts
 1851 **Lighthouse**—iron pile lighthouse—Minot's Ledge, Mass.—swept away in storm
 1861 **Civil War**—regiment to respond to President Abraham Lincoln's proclamation—Harrisburg, Pa.
 1863 **Ship**—turreted frigate in the U.S. Navy—"Roanoke" transferred to U.S. Navy
 1869 **Diplomatic Service**—Negro consul—E. D. C. Bassett—served
 1900 **Postage Stamp**—books of postage stamps—issued
 1926 **Book Club**—book-of-the-month-club—book selection—distributed—New York City
 1935 **Aviation**—**Airplane**—transport airplane designed especially for trans-oceanic service—left San Francisco, Calif.

APRIL 17

- 1629 **Animals**—horses—imported—Massachusetts
 1629 **Fishery (commercial)**—established—Medford Mass.
 1640 **Lutheran Church**—Lutheran pastor—R. Torkillus—arrived—Fort Christina, Del.
 1704 **Newspaper**—newspaper (successful)—*News-Letter*—Boston, Mass.—published
 1776 **Ship**—warship captured by a commissioned officer of the U.S. Navy—"Edward"
 1810 **Cheese**—pineapple cheese—patent—L. M. Norton—Troy, Pa.
 1844 **Printing Press**—cylinder and flat bed combination printing press—patented—R. Hoe
 1860 **Fire Escapes**—required for tenements—legislation—New York
 1861 **Oil**—oil well fire—Oil Creek, Pa.
 1856 **Hospital**—Jewish hospital—name changed to Mount Sinai Hospital
 1895 **Canal Locks**—of concrete—opened to traffic—Hennepin Canal
 1896 **Accountancy Law (state)**—enacted—New York

- 1916 **Arts and Letters Society**—arts and letters national society—American Academy of Arts and Letters—incorporated
- 1917 **Daylight Saving**—measure introduced—Senator Calder—defeated
- 1931 **Autogiro**—autogiro with side-by-side seating arrangement—tested—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1933 **Civilian Conservation Corps (U.S.)**—Camp Roosevelt—opened—Luray, Va.
- 1935 **Aviation—Airplane**—transport airplane designed especially for trans-oceanic service—Pan American Clipper—arrived—Pearl Harbor, T.H.
- 1941 **Helicopter**—helicopter flight from water—I. I. Sikorsky—Stratford, Conn.
- 1917 **World War I**—shot fired by the American Navy in World War I against a known German submarine—"Mongolia"
- 1919 **Aviation—Flights**—New York-Chicago non-stop flight—E. F. White
- 1920 **Arbitration**—state arbitration law (modern)—effective—New York
- 1931 **Visiting Celebrities**—absolute monarch—King Prajadipok—Siam—arrived—New York City
- 1937 **Postal Service**—letter to encircle the world by commercial airmail—dispatched—New York City
- 1944 **Naval Officer**—woman physician in the Medical Corps Reserve of the U.S. Navy—Dr. H. Thelander—commissioned

APRIL 18

- 1662 **Book Auction**—authorized—New York City
- 1789 **Congress (U.S.)—House of Representatives**—contested election
- 1796 **Opera**—opera by an American composer—"The Archers"—performed—New York City
- 1846 **Telegraph**—telegraph ticker to print letters of the alphabet—patented—R. E. House—New York City
- 1895 **Bathhouse**—legislation concerning public baths—enacted—New York
- 1925 **Fair**—woman's world fair—Chicago, Ill.
- 1925 **Hospital**—Chinese hospital—opened—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1925 **Radio Facsimile Transmission**—photograph sent by radio across the continent—San Francisco, Calif. to New York City
- 1926 **Radio Church**—established—Portland, Me.
- 1934 **Washing Machine**—washing machine for public use—installed—Fort Worth, Tex.

APRIL 19

- 1739 **Astronomer**—astronomer of note in the American colonies—John Winthrop—sun spot observations
- 1775 **Revolutionary War**—armed conflict in the Revolutionary War—Lexington, Mass.
- 1861 **Civil War**—bloodshed in the Civil War—Baltimore, Md.
- 1887 **Kindergarten**—kindergarten for the blind—Perkins Institution—Roxbury, Mass.—dedicated
- 1892 **Automobile**—automobile regularly made for sale—operated—C. E. Duryea—Springfield, Mass.
- 1901 **Commission Form of Government**—authorized—Galveston, Tex.

APRIL 20

- 1564 **Artist**—J. Le Moyne—sailed—from France
- 1657 **Jews**—Jew to win all the rights and perform all the duties of American citizenship—Asser Levy
- 1721 **Newspaper**—newspaper editorial apology—*American Weekly Mercury*
- 1767 **Opera**—opera (comic)—performance scheduled—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1801 **Hospital**—marine hospital (U.S.)—Norfolk Naval Hospital deeded to U.S.
- 1812 **Vice President of the United States**—vice president to die in office—George Clinton
- 1832 **Park**—park (national)—Hot Springs National Park—reservation—established
- 1837 **Carpet Loom**—patented—E. B. Bigelow—West Boylston, Mass.
- 1852 **Temperance Society**—women's temperance society (state)—New York Women's State Temperance Society—founded—Rochester, N.Y.
- 1855 **Bohemian American Church**—opened—St. Louis, Mo.
- 1876 **Chemical Society**—chemical society (national)—American Chemical Society—organized—New York City
- 1899 **Election Law**—primary election law—enacted—Minnesota
- 1920 **Radio Broadcast**—speaker to address an organization by radio—Dr. W. C. Ketter—New Castle, Pa.
- 1926 **Radio Facsimile Transmission**—check sent by radio across the Atlantic—London to New York City
- 1930 **Diplomatic Service**—chief executive-elect of a foreign country—to serve in a diplomatic position at Washington—Dr. F. O. Herrera of Colombia—arrived
- 1940 **Microscope**—electron microscope—demonstrated—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1940 **Ship**—scaplane tender designed and built for the United States Navy—"Curtiss"—launched—Camden, N.J.

APRIL 21

- 1712 **Calico**—printery advertised — Boston, Mass.
- 1789 **Congress (U.S.)** — Senate — president pro tempore of the United States Senate—Vice President John Adams took his seat as president of the senate—New York City
- 1847 **Insurance**—health insurance company —Massachusetts Health Insurance Company—Boston, Mass.—organized
- 1856 **Bridge**—railway bridge across the Mississippi river — completed — Glasgow, Mo.
- 1881 **Ship**—schooner (five masted)—“David Dows”—launched—Toledo, Ohio
- 1887 **Insurance**—mutual liability insurance company—American Mutual Liability Insurance Company—Boston, Mass.—organized
- 1895 **Moving Picture**—moving picture on film shown on a screen—exhibited—Woodville Latham—New York City
- 1899 **Court**—juvenile court—authorized — Chicago, Ill.
- 1920 **Ship**—electrically propelled ship of the U.S. Navy—name changed to “Langley”
- 1923 **Postage Stamp**—precanceled stamps printed on rotary presses—issued
- 1933 **Enclave**—municipal enclave of economic ground rent—authorized—Collierville, Tenn.
- 1937 **Dental Society**—orthodontists society —American Society of Orthodontists —name changed to American Association of Orthodontists

APRIL 22

- 1669 **Engraving**—woodcut — made — John Foster
- 1793 **Circus**—George Washington attended circus—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1794 **Capital Punishment**—death penalty was first abolished—except for first degree murder—Pennsylvania
- 1856 **Bridge**—railway bridge across the Mississippi River — locomotive and passenger cars test trip—Rock Island, Ill., to Davenport, Iowa
- 1864 **Money**—coin to use “In God We Trust”—authorized
- 1876 **Coaching Club**—first meet—New York City
- 1884 **Bicycle Trip Around The World**—Thomas Stevens—left San Francisco, Calif.
- 1892 **Research Institute**—anatomy research institute—Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology—Philadelphia, Pa.—incorporated
- 1898 **Spanish-American War**—ship captured in the Spanish-American War—“Buena Ventura”
- 1913 **Ice Loading Machinery**—patent
- 1920 **Orchestra**—orchestra (American) to make a European tour—Symphony Society of New York—sailed

- 1921 **Building**—building devoted entirely to highway traffic—Eno Foundation for Highway Traffic Control—incorporated
- 1931 **Visiting Celebrities**—absolute monarch —King Prajadhipok of Siam—arrived
- 1940 **Radio Broadcast**—radio program (all-Chinese, commercial) broadcast—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1944 **Television**—moving picture premiere telecast—“Patrolling the Ether”—released to theaters

APRIL 23

- 1789 **Catholic Magazine**—*Courier de Boston* —published—Boston, Mass.
- 1789 **“Presidential Mansion”**—George Washington—New York City
- 1821 **Pharmacy College**—pharmacy college —Dr. Samuel Jackson appointed professor—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1827 **Railroad**—railroad for commercial transportation of passenger and freight —board of directors elected—Baltimore, Md.
- 1838 **Ship**—steamboat service (regular) across the Atlantic — arrived — New York City
- 1867 **Moving Picture Projector**—machine to show animated pictures—Zoetrope—patented—W. E. Lincoln—Providence, R.I.
- 1872 **Lawyer**—Negro woman lawyer—C. E. Ray—Washington, D.C.
- 1890 **Woman's Club**—woman's club federation—General Federation of Women's Clubs—convention
- 1897 **Hospital**—crippled children's hospital (state)—authorized—St. Paul, Minn.
- 1899 **Movable Church**—service — Coanicut Island, R.I.
- 1904 **Animal Industry Bureau (U.S.)**—animal husbandry federal appropriation—approved
- 1904 **Arts and Letters Society**—arts and letters national society — American Academy of Arts and Letters—founded
- 1917 **Ship**—warship propelled by electricity —“New Mexico” — launched — New York City

APRIL 24

- 1783 **College**—college named after George Washington — Washington College, Tenn.
- 1800 **Librarian**—librarian of Congress—Library of Congress—authorized
- 1816 **Army Officer**—paymaster—Pay Department—authorized
- 1827 **Railroad**—railroad for commercial transportation of passenger and freight —Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—organized
- 1833 **Soda Fountain**—soda fountain patent —Jacob Ebert—Cadiz, Ohio

- 1844 **Pharmacy Professor**—pharmacy professorship—David Stewart—appointed—Baltimore, Md.
- 1851 **Engineering Society**—Boston Society of Civil Engineers—incorporated
- 1863 **Dock**—state-owned docks—authorized—California
- 1884 **Medical Society**—Negro medical society—organized—Washington, D.C.
- 1886 **Catholic Priest**—Negro Catholic Priest—Rev A. Tolton—ordained
- 1890 **Woman's Club**—woman's club federation—constitution adopted—New York City
- 1895 **Ship**—ship to circumnavigate the world with but one in the crew—Joshua Slocum—sailed—Boston, Mass.
- 1897 **News Correspondent**—White House reporter—W. W. Price—Washington, D.C.
- 1917 **Bank**—joint stock land bank—chartered—Sioux City, Iowa
- 1917 **Loan**—liberty loan subscriptions—authorized
- 1922 **Catholic Nuns (Cloistered Community)**—Magdalen Sisters—Baltimore, Md.
- 1928 **Fathometer**—patented—H. G. Dorsey
- 1934 **Organ**—pipeless organ—invented—L. Hammond—Chicago, Ill.
- 1946 **Glider**—glider commercial freight service—inaugurated—Philadelphia, Pa.

APRIL 25

- 1831 **Car Company (street)**—New York and Harlem Railway—incorporated
- 1846 **War (Mexican)**—Mexican war shots—fired—La Rosia, Mexico
- 1860 **Japanese Ambassador**—arrived—Washington, D.C.
- 1865 **Oil**—oil well drilled by torpedoes—patent—E. A. L. Roberts—New York City
- 1881 **Monument**—statue cast by the United States government—Admiral D. G. Farragut—accepted by President Garfield
- 1882 **Forestry Society**—national forestry association—American Forestry Congress—held—Cincinnati, Ohio
- 1901 **Automobile License Plates**—legislation enacted—New York
- 1917 **War Loan**—made by the United States Government to a war ally—Great Britain
- 1928 **Animals**—dogs trained to guide the blind—"Seeing Eye" dog presented
- 1934 **Telephone**—round the world telephone conversation—New York City
- 1938 **Ship**—seaplane tender designed and built for the United States Navy—"Curtis"—keel laid—Camden, N.J.
- 1939 **Federal Works Agency**—authorized
- 1940 **Television**—circus telecast—New York City
- 1945 **United Nations Conference on International Organization**—San Francisco, Calif

APRIL 26

- 1790 **Senator (U.S.)**—senator appointed by a governor—John Walker—Va.—seated
- 1819 **Odd Fellows Lodge**—established—Baltimore, Md.
- 1848 **Engineering Society**—Boston Society of Civil Engineers—organized—New York City
- 1921 **Radio Broadcast**—weather broadcasts—St. Louis, Mo.
- 1929 **Fluorescent Mineral Exhibit**—opened—Philadelphia, Pa.

APRIL 27

- 1793 **Neutrality Proclamation**—George Washington
- 1805 **Flag**—American flag floated over a fortress of the old world—Tripoli, Africa
- 1816 **Tariff**—tariff for protection—enacted
- 1875 **Catholic Priest**—Catholic priest to be elevated to the cardinalate—Rev. John McCloskey—investiture—New York City
- 1880 **Deaf—Hearing Aid**—electrical hearing aid—bone conduction device—patented
- 1899 **Hospital**—tuberculosis hospital operated by the government—opened—Fort Stanton, N.M.
- 1937 **Social Security Act (U.S.)**—payment made
- 1938 **Baseball (yellow)**—used—Columbia-Fordham—New York City
- 1938 **Woman**—woman of American descent become a European queen—married—King Zog
- 1946 **Ship**—radar commercial installation—New York City

APRIL 28

- 1798 **Author**—C. B. Brown—book announced—New York City
- 1855 **Veterinary School**—veterinary college—Boston Veterinary Institute—Boston, Mass.—incorporated
- 1860 **Japanese Ambassador**—received by President Buchanan—Washington, D.C.
- 1862 **Treason**—citizen of the United States to be tried, found guilty and suffer death for treason—American flag hoisted over mint torn down—New Orleans, La.
- 1866 **Ship**—steam whaler—"Pioneer"
- 1882 **Library**—library newspaper room—Newburyport, Mass.—dedicated
- 1890 **Employment Service**—state employment service—created—Ohio
- 1896 **Addressograph**—patented—J. S. Duncan—Sioux City, Iowa
- 1898 **Advertising Law**—advertising legislation (state)—enacted
- 1909 **Child Delinquency Law (state)**—acted—Colorado

- 1919 **Aviation — Parachute** — parachute-jump with army parachute—Dayton, Ohio
 1925 **Wind Tunnel**—propeller research tunnel—Langley Field, Va.
 1930 **Moving Picture**—moving picture of an eclipse of the sun—Honey Lake, Calif.
 1936 **Aviation**—airplane tank discharger—patented—J. H. Hammond, Jr.—Gloucester, Mass.
 1937 **Electric Sign**—animated-cartoon electric sign—displayed—Douglas Leigh—New York City
 1937 **Museum**—costume museum—Museum of Costume Arts—New York City—incorporated

APRIL 29

- 1813 **Rubber**—rubber patent—J. F. Hummel—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1851 **Locomotive**—electric locomotive—trial trip—Washington, D.C.
 1854 **College**—Negro university—Lincoln University—incorporated
 1863 **Charity Board (state)**—authorized—Massachusetts
 1864 **Fraternity**—professional fraternity—Theta Xi—Troy, N.Y.
 1873 **Railroad Coupler**—railroad coupler—patented—E. H. Janney—Alexandria, Va.
 1879 **Electric Lighting**—electric arc lights—used—Cleveland, Ohio
 1896 **Births**—quintuplets—born—Mayfield, Ky.
 1898 **Cancer Laboratory**—appropriations—New York State
 1913 **Fastening**—hookless fastening for universal use—patented—Gideon Sundback—Hoboken, N.J.
 1918 **Aviation—Aviator**—American Ace of Aces—E. V. Rickenbacker—first victory—Toul, France
 1921 **Prison**—prisoners (federal) employed in industry—wage system adopted—Atlanta, Ga.
 1925 **Science Association**—woman elected to the National Academy of Sciences—Dr. F. R. Sabin—Baltimore, Md
 1931 **Visiting Celebrities**—absolute monarch—King Prajadipok of Siam received by President Hoover, Washington, D.C.
 1942 **Insurance**—health insurance law (state)—Rhode Island—cash sickness compensation—approved
 1943 **Civil Air Patrol (U.S.)**—transferred to War Department
 1949 **Aviation — License** — cargo-airlines licensed
- 1798 **Marines**—American Marines—transferred to Navy Department
 1798 **Navy**—navy yard—acquired—Portsmouth, N.H.
 1802 **Land Grant**—land subsidy for internal improvements—granted
 1803 **Territorial Expansion**—annexation of territory—Louisiana Purchase from France
 1820 **Slavery Magazine**—slavery magazine—*The Emancipator*—published—Jonesborough, Tenn.
 1837 **Education**—state board of education—established—Massachusetts
 1855 **Billiard Match**—billiard three-ball match on a six-by-twelve carom table—San Francisco, Calif.
 1863 **Seal**—seal of the Confederate States of America—authorized
 1864 **Game Law**—hunting license fee (state)—enacted—New York
 1879 **Labor Law**—factory inspection law—enacted—Massachusetts
 1883 **Electric Company**—three-wire central station incandescent electric lighting plant—Sunbury, Pa.
 1888 **Naval Officer**—naval chaplain who was Catholic—Rev. C. H. Parks
 1889 **Holiday**—national holiday—celebrated
 1898 **Advertising Law**—advertising legislation (state)—enacted—New York
 1913 **Court**—small debtors' court established by state law—effective—Kansas
 1926 **Radio Facsimile Transmission**—photograph sent by radio across the Atlantic inaugurating commercial service—transmitted London, England to New York City
 1931 **Autogiro**—autogiro to land packages on a moving ship—New York City
 1932 **Animals**—dogs trained to guide the blind—Seeing Eye—incorporated
 1939 **Car**—train with fluorescent lights—St. Louis, Mo. to Kansas City, Mo.
 1940 **Woman**—woman referee (licensed)—Belle Martell—Van Nuys, Calif.
 1942 **Submarine**—submarine built on the Great Lakes—"Peto"—launched—Manitowoc, Wis.
 1948 **Television**—stratovision flight—television signal transmitted

MAY 1

APRIL 30

- 1778 **Blockade**—effected—West Point, N.Y.
 1789 **Cabinet of the United States**—cabinet—appointed—George Washington
 1789 **President of the United States of America**—George Washington—inaugurated
- 1704 **Advertisements**—*News-Letter*—Boston, Mass.
 1751 **Cricket Tournament**—cricket match—New York City
 1826 **Tax**—inheritance tax—effective—Pennsylvania
 1840 **Blind**—state school for the blind—Ohio Institution for the Blind—superintendent Wm. Chapin—took office
 1843 **Diplomatic Service**—consul to California—appointed—T. O. Larkin
 1857 **Literacy**—qualification for voting—enacted—Massachusetts

- 1861 **Normal School**—normal school (state)—Oswego Training School—Oswego, N.Y.—established
- 1863 **Cripples**—private school for cripples—opened—New York City
- 1863 **Hospital**—orthopaedic hospital—Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled—opened
- 1872 **Liberal Republican Party**—Convention—Cincinnati, Ohio
- 1873 **Postal Card**—issued
- 1876 **Coaching**—tally-ho trip—New York City
- 1883 **Sports**—sports trainer (professional)—Bob Rogers—engaged—New York City
- 1884 **Building**—building known as a skyscraper—commenced—Chicago, Ill.
- 1886 **Boat Race**—fisherman's boat race—Boston Light
- 1888 **Locomotive**—electric freight locomotive—tested
- 1893 **Kapok**—commercially introduced—Chicago, Ill.
- 1895 **Railroad**—railroad to use an electric engine—Baltimore and Ohio—for passenger service
- 1899 **Hospital**—cancer home for incurables (free)—opened—New York City
- 1904 **Socialist Party**—national convention—Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1906 **Bank**—bank open day and night—New York City
- 1913 **Foxhound Master (American)**—R. E. Strawbridge—England
- 1915 **Ship**—ship (American) attacked by a German submarine—"Nantucket Chief"—torpedoed
- 1921 **Radio Beacons**—in regular service
- 1925 **Insurance**—automobile compulsory insurance act (state)—approved—Massachusetts
- 1926 **Christmas Tree**—National Christmas Tree—dedicated—Calif.
- 1927 **Check Photographing Device**—commercial manufacture—Rochester, N.Y.
- 1927 **Jewish College**—Jewish college of liberal arts and science under Jewish auspices—cornerstone laid
- 1929 **Aviation**—airplane commutation tickets—placed on sale
- 1946 **Governor**—Negro governor appointed by the United States—W. H. Hastie—appointed
- 1946 **Ship**—radar commercial installation—"African Star"—New York City
- 1947 **Radar**—for commercial airplanes—demonstrated—Culver City, Calif.
- 1948 **Jockey**—jockey to win the Kentucky Derby four times—Eddie Arcaro

MAY 2

- 1829 **Fair**—manufacturers' fair—American Institute—New York City—incorporated
- 1843 **Colonial Government**—government on the Pacific coast—Champoeg, Ore.

- 1855 **Zinc**—zinc commercial production—Pennsylvania and Lehigh Zinc Company incorporated
- 1880 **Ship**—steamboat to employ electricity for light successfully—"Columbia"—dynamo operated
- 1887 **Kindergarten**—kindergarten for the blind—Perkins Institution—Roxbury, Mass.—opened
- 1887 **Photographic Film**—celluloid photographic film—patent application—H. W. Goodwin
- 1900 **United Christian Party**—first convention
- 1917 **Baseball Game**—double no-hit nine-inning baseball game—major league—Chicago, Ill.
- 1917 **Loan**—Liberty loan subscriptions—taken
- 1923 **Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)**—transcontinental non-stop flight—from Roosevelt Field, N.Y.
- 1926 **Radio Facsimile Transmission**—drawing sent by radio across the Atlantic—transmitted—London to New York City

MAY 3

- 1649 **Medical Legislation**—law to regulate the practice of medicine (colonial)—enacted—Massachusetts
- 1654 **Bridge**—toll bridge—erected—Rowley, Mass.
- 1743 **Automaton**—imported—New York City
- 1765 **Medical School**—medical college—established—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1768 **Arbitration**—arbitration tribunal—established—New York City
- 1826 **Arcade**—cornerstone laid—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1845 **Bridge**—iron truss bridge—construction commenced—Pottstown, Pa.
- 1845 **Lawyer**—Negro lawyer regularly admitted to the bar—Macon B. Allen—Worcester, Mass.
- 1851 **Methodist Episcopal Church**—Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church—incorporated
- 1861 **Habeas Corpus**—suspension order—President A. Lincoln
- 1862 **Land Mines**—land mines—used
- 1874 **Young Men's Hebrew Association**—Lewis May—served—New York City
- 1881 **Locomotive Headlight**—patented—L. G. Woolley—Mendon, Mich.
- 1904 **Pharmacy Legislation (state)**—requiring graduation—enacted—New York
- 1911 **Insurance**—workmen's compensation insurance law (state)—enacted—Wisconsin
- 1913 **Moving Picture Censorship**—moving picture censorship board (state)—Ohio approves censorship
- 1921 **Tax**—sales tax (state)—approved—West Virginia
- 1923 **Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)**—transcontinental non-stop flight—Kelly and Macready—arrived—Coronado Beach, Calif.

- 1927 **Electric Sign**—electric sign flasher—F. E. J. Wilde—patent—Meadowmere Park, N.Y.
 1933 **Mint (U.S.)**—woman director of the mint—N. T. Ross—assumes office
 1938 **Television**—book review telecast—New York City

MAY 4

- 1776 **Ink**—invisible ink—Silas Deane—arrives France
 1780 **Arts and Science Society**—arts and science national society—American Academy of Arts and Sciences—incorporated
 1798 **Pistol**—government contract for pistols—authorized—Simeon North
 1811 **Disciples of Christ**—church established—Brush Run, Pa.
 1846 **Bridge**—iron truss bridge—completed—Pottstown, Pa.
 1846 **Capital Punishment**—death penalty was first abolished—enacted—Michigan
 1854 **Entomologist**—state entomologist—New York—Asa Fitch—appointed
 1855 **Hospital**—woman's hospital—opened—New York City
 1869 **Railroad**—municipal railroad—construction authorized—Ohio
 1873 **Catholic Student**—M. A. Corrigan—consecrated—Newark, N.J.
 1886 **Phonograph**—phonograph that was practical—patented
 1892 **Acetylene**—made—T. L. Willson—Spray, N.C.
 1905 **Car**—mail car (steel)—exhibited—Washington, D.C.
 1920 **Orchestra**—orchestra (American) to make a European tour—concert—Paris, France
 1928 **Judge**—woman associate justice on the federal bench—G. R. Cline—appointed
 1930 **Medical Congress**—Mental Hygiene International Congress—opened—Washington, D.C.
 1942 **World War II**—sea battle fought entirely by air power—Coral Sea

MAY 5

- 1696 **Woman**—woman printer—Dinah Nuthead—license application—Annapolis, Md.
 1809 **Woman**—woman granted a patent—Mary Kies—South Killingly, Conn.
 1832 **Vaccination Legislation**—vaccination legislation for Indians—enacted
 1847 **Medical Society**—medical society (national)—American Medical Association—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1881 **Immigration**—Chinese labor immigration act—approved—U.S. Senate
 1901 **Catholic Holy Mass**—Catholic Mass for nightworkers—Church of St. Andrew—New York City
 1908 **Army Exclusion Law**—enacted—Rhode Island

- 1913 **Medical Society**—American College of Surgeons—incorporated—Springfield, Ill.
 1936 **Bottle**—screw cap bottle with a pour-lip—patented—E. A. Ravenscroft—Glencoe, Ill.
 1947 **Helicopter**—ram-jet helicopter—tested—St. Louis, Mo.

MAY 6

- 1732 **Newspaper**—German newspaper—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1787 **Freemasons**—Negro mason—African lodge meeting under charter
 1840 **Library**—library building separate (university)—completed—Columbia, S.C.
 1851 **Lock ("clock")**—patented—Linus Yale—Newport, N.Y.
 1851 **Refrigerator**—mechanical refrigerator patent—Dr. John Gorrie—Apalachicola, Fla.
 1882 **Immigration**—Chinese labor immigration act—suspending immigration—enacted
 1896 **Aviation—Airplane**—airplane heavier-than-air to make any long sustained flight—S. P. Langley
 1916 **Radio Telephone**—radio telephone ship-to-shore conversation
 1935 **Works Progress Administration**—created
 1936 **Aviation—Airship**—Atlantic ocean regular commercial airship service—"Hindenburg"—take off
 1937 **Radio Broadcast**—recorded coast-to-coast broadcast—Lakehurst, N.J.
 1941 **World War II**—American ship sunk by a U-boat—"Robin Moor"—sailed

MAY 7

- 1634 **Treason**—treason trial (colonial)—Virginia
 1784 **War Veterans' Society**—Society of the Cincinnati—first general meeting—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1789 **Presidential Inaugural Ball**—New York City
 1833 **Monument**—monument to a woman financed by women—cornerstone laid—Fredericksburg, Va.
 1912 **Aviation—Airplane**—airplane outfitted with a machine gun—flown—College Park, Md.
 1920 **Aviation—Expositions and Meets**—intercollegiate air meet—Mitchell Field, Long Island, N.Y.
 1932 **Aviation—Flights**—all-blind solo flight by the United States Army—A. F. Hegenberger—Dayton, Ohio
 1936 **Catholic Holy Mass**—Catholic Mass in an airship over the ocean
 1946 **Governor**—Negro governor appointed by the United States—W. H. Hastie—appointment confirmed

MAY 8

- 1783—**Salute (complimentary)**—Great Britain
- 1787 **Prison Reform Society**—formed—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1792 **Army Officer**—paymaster—office authorized
- 1792 **Conscription**—authorized
- 1816 **Bible Society**—Bible society national organization—American Bible Society—delegates met—New York City
- 1828 **Peace Society**—New York Peace Society joins American Peace Society
- 1840 **Photographic Patent**—photographic patent—A. S. Wolcott—New York City
- 1847 **Rubber**—rubber tire patent—R. W. Thomson—England
- 1877 **Dog Show**—of importance—New York City
- 1878 **Baseball Game**—triple play unassisted—Paul Hines—Providence, R.I.
- 1879 **Automobile Patent**—filed—G. B. Selden—Rochester, N.Y.
- 1905 **Automobile Race**—transcontinental automobile race between two automobiles—started—New York City
- 1917 **World War I**—American troop contingent to arrive in France—sailed—New York City
- 1919 **Aviation—Flights (Transatlantic)**—transatlantic hydroplane flight—left—New York City
- 1931 **Price Regulation Law**—resale price maintenance law (state)—approved—California
- 1939 **Electric Starting Gate (race track)**—used—Inglewood, Calif.

MAY 9

- 1607 **Protestant Episcopal Church**—Protestant Episcopal Church—established—Jamestown, Va.
- 1754 **Cartoon**—newspaper cartoon—*Pennsylvania Gazette*—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1792 **Army Officer**—paymaster—Caleb Swan—appointed
- 1825 **Theater**—theater lighted by gas—New York City
- 1860 **Constitutional Union Party**—organized—Baltimore, Md.
- 1863 **Bank Legislation**—national banking system—Comptroller of Currency—Hugh McCulloch served
- 1863 **Comptroller**—comptroller of the currency—Hugh McCulloch—served
- 1912 **Aviation—Exposition**—aeronautic international exposition—New York City
- 1913 **Senator (U.S.)**—senators elected by the people—legislation passed by House of Representatives
- 1926 **Aviation—Flights**—North Pole flight—R. E. Byrd
- 1926 **Ship**—rotor ship—“Baden-Baden”—arrived—New York City
- 1932 **Senator (U.S.)**—woman senator to preside over the Senate—H. W. Caraway

- 1936 **Aviation—Airship**—Atlantic ocean regular commercial airship service—“Hindenburg”—landed—Lakehurst, N.J.
- 1936 **Postage Stamp**—sheet of postage stamps to contain more than one variety—on sale—New York City
- 1939 **Catholic Beatification**—Catholic beatification of an American Indian—Kateri Tekakwitha
- 1944 **Eyes**—eye bank—opened—New York City
- 1945 **Bank**—world bank—International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—loan to France

MAY 10

- 1643 **Colonial Government**—colonial government union—organized—Boston, Mass.
- 1783 **War Veterans' Society**—Society of the Cincinnati—organized—Fishkill, N.Y.
- 1797 **Ship**—frigate—“United States”—launched—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1852 **Catholic Provincial Council**—pienary session—Baltimore, Md.
- 1866 **Woman Suffrage**—woman suffrage association (national)—American Equal Rights Association—New York City
- 1869 **Railroad**—railroad to run west, out of Chicago—completed—Promontory, Utah
- 1872 **Presidential Candidate**—woman presidential candidate—V. C. Woodhull—nominated—New York City
- 1872 **Vice Presidential Candidate**—vice presidential candidate who was a Negro—Frederick Douglass—nominated—New York City
- 1876 **Postage Stamp**—stamped envelopes issued to commemorate an event—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1876 **Postage Stamp**—public exhibition of postage stamps—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1876 **Turnstile (electric)**—with ratchet—used—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1879 **Archaeological Society**—archaeological national society—Archaeological Institute of America—formed—Boston, Mass.
- 1892 **Medical School**—osteopathy school—American School of Osteopathy—Kirksville, Mo.—chartered
- 1893 **Locomotive**—locomotive to attain the proved speed of 112.5 miles an hour—time clocked
- 1894 **Monument**—monument to a woman financed by women—Mary B. Washington—dedication
- 1898 **Vending Machine**—vending machine law—enacted—Omaha, Neb.
- 1908 **Holiday**—Mother's Day—celebrated—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1912 **Aviation—Flights**—over-water round trip flight—G. L. Martin
- 1912 **Aviation—Passenger**—admiral in uniform to ride in an airplane—B. A. Fiske—New York City

- 1927 **Aviation—Legislation**—aviation legislation (state)—Connecticut Department of Aviation—authorized
 1927 **Hotel**—hotel to install radio reception—Hotel Statler—Boston, Mass.
 1929 **Submarine "Lung"**—tested
 1930 **Planetarium**—opened to public—Adler Planetarium—Chicago, Ill.
 1942 **Insurance**—health insurance law (state)—effective—Rhode Island

MAY 11

- 1752 **Insurance**—fire insurance company to receive a charter—first meeting directors—Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire
 1785 **Ship**—trading ship sent to China—"Empress of China"—returned to New York City
 1816 **Bible Society**—Bible society national organization—American Bible Society—formed—New York City
 1825 **Tract Society**—tract society (national)—American Tract Society—organized—New York City
 1832 **Political Platform (national)**—adopted—Washington, D.C.
 1855 **Court**—court of claims—organized
 1858 **Physician**—doctor to receive a medal from Congress—F. H. Rose—authorization
 1898 **Spanish American War**—Naval officer killed in the Spanish-American war—Worth Bagley
 1898 **Spanish American War**—soldier killed in the Spanish-American war—G. B. Meek
 1928 **Television**—programs regularly telecast—Schenectady, N.Y.
 1929 **Codeball**—played—Chicago, Ill.
 1942 **Blackout**—blackout outdoor light control—Seattle, Wash.

MAY 12

- 1812 **Vice Presidential Candidate**—vice presidential nominee to decline nomination—John Langdon
 1841 **Anti-Slavery Party**—Liberty party—national convention—New York City
 1844 **College**—masonic college—opened—Philadelphia, Mo.
 1857 **Hospital**—woman's infirmary staffed by women physicians—hospital opened—New York City
 1860 **News Correspondent**—woman news reporter at a political convention—M. A. R. Livermore—Chicago, Ill.
 1890 **Prize Fight**—state legalization of prize fighting—enacted—Louisiana
 1894 **Agricultural Appropriation**—New York
 1894 **Ship**—warship built on inland waters—"Ericsson"—launched—Dubuque, Iowa
 1896 **Health Ordinance Prohibiting Spitting**—enacted—New York City

- 1896 **Medical Instruction**—psychiatric institute—authorized—New York
 1908 **Radio Broadcast**—radio broadcast demonstration—N. B. Stubblefield—patent
 1914 **Holiday**—Mother's Day—national recognition
 1933 **Agricultural Adjustment Administration**—approved
 1933 **Federal Emergency Relief Administration**—created
 1949 **Diplomatic Service**—woman ambassador from a foreign country—S. V. L. Pandit—received

MAY 13

- 1607 **Colonial Government**—colonial government—Jamestown, Va.
 1607 **Colonist**—English settlement—established—Jamestown, Va.
 1821 **Printing Press**—printing press invented in America that was practical and successful—patent—Samuel Rust—New York City
 1829 **Peace Society**—American Peace Society—annual meeting—New York City
 1854 **Billiard Match**—of importance—Syracuse, N.Y.
 1857 **Agricultural School**—agricultural college (state)—instruction offered—Michigan State Agricultural College—Lansing, Mich.
 1867 **Jury**—mixed jury (white and Negro)—Jefferson Davis trial—Richmond, Va.
 1873 **Sewing Machine**—sewing machine lamp holder—patented—M. N. Wolf—Avon, Conn.
 1897 **Golf Club**—Intercollegiate Golf Association—tournament—Ardsley-on-Hudson, N.Y.
 1908 **Navy**—naval nurses corps—authorized
 1916 **Holiday**—Indian Day—observance
 1918 **Postage Stamp**—airmail stamps—issued
 1942 **Helicopter**—helicopter flight (cross country)—take-off

MAY 14

- 1634 **Tax**—property tax general law—Massachusetts
 1694 **College**—college to receive a coat-of-arms from the College of Heralds—Williamsburg, Va.
 1804 **Expedition**—expedition across the continent to the Pacific coast—Lewis and Clark—left—St. Louis, Mo.
 1836 **Expedition**—scientific expedition fitted out by the United States Government—authorized
 1851 **Milk**—condensed milk (commercial)—Gail Borden—patent application
 1852 **College**—college to grant women absolutely equal rights with men—non-sectarian—Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio—chartered

- 1856 **Animals** — camels — imported — Indianola, Tex.
- 1874 **Football Game**—rugby contest (international)—Cambridge, Mass.
- 1874 **Football Goal Post**—used — Cambridge, Mass.
- 1878 **Petroleum Jelly** — "vaseline" trade-marked
- 1884 **Anti-Monopoly Party**—formed—Chicago, Ill.
- 1887 **Accident Report**—industrial accident reports required—Massachusetts
- 1904 **Olympic Games**—Olympic celebration — St. Louis, Mo.
- 1908 **Aviation—Passenger**—airplane official passenger—first passenger to fly—C. W. Furnas
- 1921 **Judge**—woman judge to sentence a man to death—F. E. Allen—Cleveland, Ohio
- 1929 **Air Mail Service**—air mail service between North and South America—in-augurated—Miami, Fla.
- 1931 **Autogiro** — transcontinental autogiro flights—J. M. Miller—started—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1934 **Ship**—streamlined steamship — "Arctees"—arrived—Boston, Mass.
- 1935 **Aviation—Flights**—sky-train international round trip flight—left—Key West, Fla.
- 1941 **Blackout**—blackout lighting demonstration—Lynn, Mass.
- 1942 **Army Auxiliary Corps** — women's army auxiliary corps (WAAC)—authorized.

MAY 15

- 1602 **Discovery**—discovery of New England by an Englishman—B. Gosnold
- 1672 **Copyright Law**—enacted—Massachusetts
- 1764 **Milestones**—installed—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1785 **Missionary Society**—Negro missionary—John Marrant—ordained
- 1797 **Congress (U.S.)**—special session
- 1851 **Woman's Club**—woman's secret society—Adelphian Society—organized—Macon, Ga.
- 1854 **Hospital**—inebriates asylum—United States Inebriate Asylum—founded—Binghamton, N.Y.
- 1862 **Agriculture Bureau**—made a separate entity
- 1880 **Archaeological Society**—archaeological national society—Archaeological Institute of America—annual meeting—Boston, Mass.
- 1885 **Forest Reserve**—forest reserve (state)—New York State Forest Preserve—designated
- 1888 **Union Labor Party**—convention—Cincinnati, Ohio
- 1894 **Labor Law**—labor discrimination law (state)—enacted—New Jersey
- 1914 **Sound Absorbing Material**—production started—International Falls, Minn.
- 1917 **Army Balloon School**—graduation—St. Louis, Mo.

- 1917 **Librarians' Union**—Library Employees' Union affiliated with A.F. of L.
- 1918 **Air Mail Service**—air mail experimental route—flown—Washington, D.C. to New York City
- 1918 **Ship**—ambulance ship, designed and built as a hospital—"Relief"—frame erected
- 1919 **Air Mail Service**—air mail transcontinental service—Cleveland, Ohio to Chicago, Ill.
- 1920 **Air Mail Service**—air mail transcontinental service—Chicago, Ill., to Omaha, Neb.
- 1922 **Arbitration Association** — arbitration association — Arbitration Society of America—formed—New York City
- 1930 **Aviation** — air stewardess — Ellen Church
- 1933 **Congress (U.S.)—Senate**—loud speaker—installed—Senate
- 1937 **Aquarium**—aquarium for monsters of the deep—ground broken—Marineland, Fla.
- 1937 **Business**—keedoozle store—opened—Memphis, Tenn.
- 1938 **Post Office**—airplane post office—Washington, D.C.
- 1941 **Conscientious Objectors' Camp**—Relay Post Office, Md.
- 1942 **Army Auxiliary Corps**—women's army auxiliary corps (WAAC) — director O. C. Hobby appointed
- 1946 **Telephone**—mobile telephone news dispatch—St. Louis, Mo.

MAY 16

- 1691 **Treason**—American colonist hanged for treason—Jacob Leisler
- 1775 **State**—state constitution — adopted — Massachusetts
- 1825 **Horse Race**—trotting course—Screw-driver won main event
- 1856 **Fish Commission (state)**—authorized — Massachusetts
- 1866 **Money**—nickel—authorized
- 1882 **Army Officer**—general to become a rear admiral—S. P. Carter—appointed
- 1882 **Flicker**—H. Van Hoevenbergh—Elizabeth, N.J.—patent
- 1888 **United Labor Party**—formed—Cincinnati, Ohio
- 1893 **Typewriter**—visible typewriter patented — H. L. Wagner — Brooklyn, N.Y.
- 1895 **College Academic Costume Standardization**—assembled—New York City
- 1896 **Electric Power Plant**—rotary converter power plant—operated—Chicago, Ill.
- 1903 **Motorcycle Trip**—motorcycle transcontinental trip — commenced — San Francisco, Calif.
- 1910 **Mine Bureau (U.S.)**—authorized
- 1913 **Agriculture Department (U.S.)**—Office of Markets—chief served—C. J. Brand
- 1914 **Horseshoe Pitchers Association (National)**—organized—Kansas City, Kans.

- 1919 **Aviation—Flights**—transatlantic hydroplane flight—first stop—Trepassey, N.F.
 1924 **Aviation—Flights (world)**—transpacific flight—Attu Island
 1929 **Moving Picture Actor**—moving picture actors to receive "Oscars"—Emil Jannings and Janet Gaynor—Hollywood, Calif.
 1938 **Animal Breeding Society**—organized—New Jersey
 1941 **Ordnance**—automatic aircraft cannon—delivered—Elmira, N.J.

MAY 17

- 1757 **Academy**—Academy and College of Philadelphia—graduation of seven men
 1786 **Treaty**—treaty entered into by the United States after the treaties of peace—with Prussia—ratified
 1792 **Brokerage**—stock exchange—New York City
 1796 **Medical Book**—pediatric monograph—presented—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1803 **Reaper**—reaper patented
 1853 **Railroad**—railroad merger—of importance—New York Central Railroad Co.
 1875 **Horse Race**—horse race (Kentucky Derby)—Louisville, Ky.
 1876 **Greenback Party**—convention—Indianapolis, Ind.
 1877 **Telephone**—telephone switchboard or exchange—operated—Boston, Mass.
 1879 **Archaeological Society**—archaeological national society—constitution adopted—Archaeological Institute of America
 1897 **Voting Machine Commission**—authorized—New York
 1908 **Tunnel**—subaqueous railroad tunnel to a foreign country—Port Huron, Mich.—operated by electricity
 1918 **Aviation**—air squadron (complete)—first flight De Havilland airplane in France
 1939 **Postal Service**—coin-operated mailbox—installed—New York City
 1939 **Television**—baseball game (collegiate)—telecast—Princeton-Columbia—New York City
 1942 **Helicopter**—helicopter flight (cross-country)—from Stratford, Conn.—landed Dayton, Ohio

MAY 18

- 1631 **Election**—accredited colonial election—Massachusetts
 1652 **Slavery**—law regulating slavery—Warwick, R.I.
 1713 **Book Auction Catalog**—book auction catalog—announced—Boston, Mass.
 1766 **Church of the United Brethren in Christ**—Lancaster, Pa.
 1798 **Navy**—Secretary of the Navy—Benjamin Stoddert—appointed

- 1852 **Education**—compulsory school attendance law (state)—enacted—Massachusetts
 1886 **Arbitration**—state board of mediation and arbitration—authorized—New York State
 1905 **Health Society**—National Tuberculosis Association—annual meeting—Washington, D.C.
 1914 **Ship**—steamboat to pass through the Panama Canal—first commercial cargo—"Mariner"
 1917 **World War I**—American troop contingent to arrive in France—arrived at England on May 18, 1917
 1934 **Capital Punishment**—capital punishment authorized by Federal laws—law enacted
 1938 **Federal Crop Insurance Corporation**—first application—Pandhandle, Texas

MAY 19

- 1774 **Conscientious Objectors**—left Liverpool, Eng.
 1796 **Game Law**—game law (national)—approved
 1847 **Car**—railroad coach—English style—in service
 1857 **Fire Alarm System (electric)**—patent—Boston, Mass.
 1891 **People's Party**—organized—Cincinnati, Ohio
 1911 **Fingerprinting**—fingerprint conviction—New York City
 1912 **Advertising Organization**—national committee formed
 1915 **Dental Legislation**—legislation (state) regarding dental hygienists—enacted—Connecticut
 1921 **Immigration**—immigration quota act—enacted
 1928 **Frog Jumping Jubilee**—Calaveras County, Calif.
 1932 **Light Beam Communication**—from a dirigible—Schenectady, N.Y.
 1935 **Aviation—Flight**—sky-train international round trip flight—return flight from Havana

MAY 20

- 1639 **Public School**—public school supported by direct taxation
 1775 **Declaration of Independence (American)**—Declaration of Independence—Charlotte, N.C.
 1785 **Geographer of the United States**—Thomas Hutchins—appointment authority enacted
 1785 **Land Grant**—land grant to schools—authorized
 1785 **Land Sale Ordinance (general)**—enacted
 1785 **Survey of Public Lands**—authorized
 1830 **Fountain Pen Patent**—D. Hyde—Reading, Pa.
 1830 **Timetable**—railroad timetable—advertised—Baltimore, Md.

- 1844 **Game Protection Society**—wildlife protection society—New York Sportsmen's Club—founded—New York City
- 1856 **Telegraph**—telegraph ticker which successfully printed type—patented—D. E. Hughes—Louisville, Ky.
- 1862 **Homestead Act**—homestead act—enacted
- 1865 **Lecture Series (endowed)**—Morse lectureship—Union Theological Seminary—New York City
- 1873 **Army School**—army school graduate (Negro)—H. O. Flipper
- 1875 **Weights and Measures Standardization**—International Bureau of Weights and Measures—established
- 1909 **Ship**—battleship to visit an inland city—sailed to Natchez, Miss.
- 1918 **Ship**—warship propelled by electricity—"New Mexico"—commissioned
- 1925 **Chamber of Commerce**—Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America—headquarters dedicated—Washington, D.C.
- 1926 **Aviation—Legislation**—aviation legislation (national) dealing with the operation of civil aircraft—Air Commerce Act—enacted
- 1926 **Labor**—national mediation board—U.S. Board of Mediation
- 1927 **Aviation — Flights (transatlantic)** — transatlantic solo flight—take-off—C. A. Lindbergh—New York City
- 1930 **Aviation—Flights**—airplane catapulted—from dirigible
- 1932 **Aviation — Flights (transatlantic)** — transatlantic solo flight by a woman—A. E. Putnam
- 1933 **Holiday—Maritime Day**—established—act of Congress
- 1939 **Aviation**—Atlantic ocean scheduled air service—inaugurated—"Yankee Clipper"
- 1939 **Television**—telecast over telephone wires—publicly displayed—New York City

MAY 21

- 1819—**Bicycle**—bicycle velocipedes—used—New York City
- 1829 **Drydock**—federal drydocks—cornerstone laid—Boston, Mass.
- 1832 **Political Convention**—two-thirds rule—enacted—Baltimore, Md.
- 1846 **Building**—building with a high steeple—Trinity Church, New York City—dedicated
- 1863 **Seventh Day Adventist Church**—general conference—organized
- 1877 **Telephone**—telephone used by a railroad company—tested—Atloona, Pa.
- 1881 **American Red Cross**—organized—Washington, D.C.
- 1888 **Crematory**—crematory (state)—authorized—New York State
- 1894 **Research Institute**—anatomy research institute—Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology—building dedicated—Philadelphia, Pa.

- 1901 **Automobile Legislation**—state motor car legislation—Connecticut
- 1906 **Automobile Tire**—dismountable tire—carrying rim—patent application—L. H. Perlman—New York City
- 1909 **Credit Union Law**—approved—Massachusetts
- 1927 **Car**—Pullman train completely equipped with roller bearings—service commenced
- 1932 **Aviation — Flights (transatlantic)** — transatlantic solo flight by a woman—A. E. Putnam—arrived—Londonderry, Ireland
- 1932 **Railroad Excursion**—railroad excursion (mystery)—St. Louis to Arcadia, Mo.
- 1932 **Television**—telecast (distant) received in an airplane—Los Angeles, Calif.
- 1934 **Electric Home and Farm Authority, Inc.**—first financed sale—Tupelo, Miss.
- 1934 **Fingerprinting**—community to fingerprint its citizens—Oskaloosa, Iowa
- 1936 **Lucite**—(polymethyl methacrylate)—production (commercial)—Wilmington, Del.
- 1941 **World War II**—American ship sunk by a U-boat—"Robin Moor"—sunk—South Atlantic ocean

MAY 22

- 1621 **Wedding**—wedding in New England—Gov. Edward Winslow
- 1649 **Election Law**—fraudulent election law (colonial)—enacted—Warwick, R.I.
- 1761 **Insurance**—life insurance company—policy issued—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1789 **Presbyterian General Assembly**—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1819—**Ship**—steamboat built in America to cross the Atlantic ocean—"Savannah" sailed
- 1848 **Political convention**—national committee of a political organization—formed—Baltimore, Md.
- 1849 **President**—president who had received a patent—Abraham Lincoln
- 1861 **Civil War**—Union soldier killed by enemy action in the Civil War—T. B. Brown—killed—Grafton, W.Va.
- 1900 **Piano**—pneumatic piano player—patent—E. S. Votey—Detroit, Mich.
- 1900 **Scale**—automatic computing pendulum-type scales—patented—A. de Villbiss, Jr.—Toledo, Ohio
- 1902 **Arbitration**—arbitration proceeding—Pious Fund Case agreement—signed
- 1919 **Ship**—concrete ship built for the United States Shipping Board—"Polias"—delivered
- 1930 **Aviation—Airship**—dirigible for private commercial operation—delivered—Bedford, Mass.
- 1930—**Theater**—television theater demonstration—Schenectady, N.Y.
- 1931 **Rattlesnake Meat**—rattlesnake meat in cans—sale—Arcadia, Fla.
- 1933 **Federal Emergency Relief Administration**—H. L. Hopkins—took office

- 1934 **Woman**—woman state committee chairman—M. T. Norton—Trenton, N.J.
 1935 **Veto**—veto message read by a president—President F. D. Roosevelt

MAY 23

- 1785 **Eyeglass (bi-focal)**—described—Benj. Franklin
 1827 **Kindergarten**—kindergarten—founded—New York City
 1879 **Veterinary School**—veterinary school (state)—established—Ames, Iowa
 1891 **Car**—chapel car—"Evangel"—dedicated—Cincinnati, Ohio
 1903 **Automobile Transcontinental Trip**—successful transcontinental automobile trip by a non-professional driver—left San Francisco, Calif.
 1908 **Aviation—Airship**—airship disaster—J. A. Morrell—Berkeley, Calif.
 1919 **Aviation—Airship**—airship to land on a roof—Cleveland, Ohio
 1922 **Radio Broadcast**—debate over the radio—WJH—Washington, D.C.
 1925 **Court**—state supreme court composed entirely of women—case decided—Texas
 1933 **Autogiro**—autogiro to tow a glider—J. M. Miller—Valley Stream, L.I., N.Y.

MAY 24

- 1828 **Post Office**—post office building (U.S.)—authorized
 1844 **Telegram**—telegram inaugurating commercial service—from Washington, D.C.
 1865 **Railroad Track**—railroad rails of Bessemer steel—rolled—Wyandotte, Mich.
 1869 **Expedition**—exploration of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado—J. W. Powell
 1870 **Railroad Excursion**—railroad excursion (transcontinental) of an organization—left Boston, Mass.
 1873 **Postage Stamp**—departmental postage stamps used
 1875 **Bankers Association**—national bankers association—American Bankers Association—organized
 1879 **Geological Survey**—geological survey director (U.S.)—Clarence King took office
 1893 **Temperance Society**—anti-saloon league—Ohio Anti-Saloon League formed—Oberlin, Ohio
 1899 **Garage (public)**—established—Boston, Mass.
 1911 **Library Society**—woman to become president of the American Library Association—T. W. Elmendorf
 1913 **Farm Bureau**—appropriation—New York State
 1913 **Strike**—strike settlement—mediated by United States Department of Labor
 1918 **Medal**—Croix de Guerre awarded a Negro—Henry Johnson

- 1924 **Diplomatic Service**—foreign service of the United States—created
 1931 **Railroad**—air-conditioned train—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—Washington, D.C. to New York City
 1935 **Baseball Game**—baseball game at night by major league teams—Cincinnati, Ohio
 1935 **Spectrophotometer**—machine sold—Schenectady, N.Y.
 1945 **Business**—"Food-O-Mat" installed—Carlstadt, N.J.

MAY 25

- 1721 **Insurance**—fire insurance agent—John Copson—Philadelphia, Pa.—advertisement
 1793 **Catholic Priest**—Catholic priest ordained in the United States—S. T. Badin—Baltimore, Md.
 1804 **Distilling Book**—*American Distiller*—preface dated Bristol, Pa.
 1825 **Unitarian Society**—national organization of the Unitarian Churches of the United States and Canada—organized—Boston, Mass.
 1844 **Gas Engine**—patent—Stuart Perry—New York City
 1844 **Telegram**—news dispatch telegram—from Washington, D.C.
 1863 **Bank**—national bank—National Bank of Davenport—subscriptions opened—Davenport, Iowa
 1880 **Cattle Club**—cattle club (Jersey cattle)—American Jersey Cattle Club—incorporated
 1895 **Golf Book**—golf book—*Golf in America*—published—New York City
 1898 **American Expeditionary Force**—sailed—San Francisco, Calif.
 1903 **Railroad**—railroad operated by an electric third rail system—Scranton, Pa.
 1917—**World War I**—American troop contingent to arrive in France—arrived—Rouen, France
 1918 **Nursing School**—Army School of Nursing—authorized
 1926 **Catholic Church**—Catholic church raised to the dignity of a Basilica—dedicated—Lackawanna, N.Y.
 1935 **Air Mail Service**—autogiro mail delivery direct to a post office—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1935 **Narcotic**—narcotic sanatorium (federal) for drug addicts—dedicated—Lexington, Ky.
 1937 **Postal Service**—letter to encircle the world by commercial airmail—delivered—New York City

MAY 26

- 1721 **Epidemic**—smallpox epidemic—Boston, Mass.
 1836 **Congress (U.S.)—House of Representatives**—gag rule—adopted
 1900 **Army War College**—Washington, D.C.—authorized

- 1906 **Archaeological Society**—archaeological national society—Archaeological Institute of America—incorporated
 1913 **Actors' Union**—Actors' Equity Association—organized
 1913 **College**—college comprehensive senior examination program—adopted—Walla Walla, Wash.

MAY 27

- 1607 **War (colonial)**—Indian war that was serious between the English colonists in America and the Indians—Virginia
 1647 **Witchcraft Execution**—Achsah Young—Massachusetts
 1652 **Money**—dies for coinage—mint established—Boston, Mass.
 1755 **Water**—water pumping plant—for municipal purposes—Bethlehem, Pa.
 1796 **Piano**—piano patent—J. S. McLean
 1835 **Medical School**—homeopathic school—North American Academy. . .—Allentown, Pa.—cornerstone laid
 1908 **Postal Service**—navy mail service—established
 1920 **World War I**—German spy to receive a death sentence from the American forces during World War I—sentence confirmed and changed to life imprisonment
 1931 **Wind Tunnel**—full scale wind tunnel for testing airplanes—operated—Langley Field, Va.
 1934 **Aviation—Flights** (transatlantic)—transatlantic non-stop round trip flight to the United States—Rossi and Codos—left Paris, France
 1935 **Industrial Recovery Act**—industrial recovery act (national)—declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court
 1936 **Woman**—woman coxswain of a men's collegiate varsity team—Sally Stearns—Winter Park, Fla.
 1943 **Visiting Celebrities**—President of a Negro country—Edwin Barclay—Liberia—addressed U.S. Senate

MAY 28

- 1734 **Fish Protection**—fish legislation—enacted—New York City
 1754 **War (colonial)**—bloodshed in the French and Indian war—Uniontown, Pa.
 1796 **Debt Legislation (federal)**—enacted—exemption from prison
 1879 **Labor Law**—labor law prohibiting the employment of women—enacted—Illinois
 1881 **Pure Food Law**—pure food and drug legislation (state)—enacted—New York City
 1917 **World War I**—American troops to land in England—left New York City
 1924 **Border Patrol**—border patrol organization authorized

- 1925 **Radio Facsimile Transmission**—radio facsimile long distance transmission of a medical subject—New York City
 1929 **Moving Picture**—talking picture entirely in color—"On with the Show"—exhibited—New York City
 1931 **Autogiro**—transcontinental autogiro flight—J. M. Miller—arrived—San Diego, Calif.—from Philadelphia, Pa.
 1932 **Aviation—Airport**—airport manager (woman) appointed—Port Bucyrus, Ohio
 1934 **Aviation—Flights** (transatlantic)—transatlantic non-stop round trip flight to the United States—returned—New York City
 1934 **Banks**—bank payment to depositors of a closed insured bank—Fon du Lac State Bank suspended business
 1939 **Degrees**—Master of Hebrew Literature degree awarded a woman—H. H. Levinthal—New York City

MAY 29

- 1827 **Nautical School**—established—Nantucket, Mass.
 1844 **President**—president who was a "dark horse" candidate—J. K. Polk—nominated—Baltimore, Md.
 1883 **Baseball Game**—baseball game at night—preliminary test—Fort Wayne, Ind.
 1884 **Animal Industry Bureau (U.S.)**—Bureau of Animal Industry—established
 1909 **Court**—domestic relations court—authorized—New York
 1910 **Aviation—Races**—airplane to race a train—G H Curtiss
 1916 **Flag**—president's flag—adopted
 1918 **Aviation—Aviator**—pilot to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor—presentation—Phoenix, Ariz.
 1933 **Money**—gold standard abrogation—authorized
 1935 **Narcotic**—narcotic sanatorium (federal)—Lexington, Ky—opened

MAY 30

- 1650 **Corporation**—corporate body—chartered—Cambridge, Mass.
 1806 **Duel**—duel with a future president of the United States—Andrew Jackson—Red River, Ky.
 1821 **Fire Hose**—of rubber-lined cotton web—patented—James Boyd—Boston, Mass.
 1848 **Arts and Science Society**—woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences—Maria Mitchell
 1848 **Ice Cream Freezer**—patented—Wm. G. Young—Baltimore, Md.
 1856 **Dairy Legislation (state)**—enacted—Massachusetts
 1863 **Bank**—national bank—under banking law—meeting—Davenport, Iowa
 1868 **Holiday**—Decoration Day—celebrated
 1881 **Plumbing**—state plumbing legislation—enacted—Illinois

- 1888 **Election Law**—Australian ballot system—enacted—Massachusetts
 1896 **Automobile Accident**—New York City
 1901 **Hall of Fame**—hall of fame (university)—inaugurated—New York City
 1903 **Motorcycle Hill Climbing Contest**—Riverdale, N.Y.
 1908 **Insurance**—workmen's compensation insurance law (federal)—approved
 1911 **Automobile Race**—automobile race on a track (long distance)—Indianapolis, Ind.
 1917 **Aviation — Airship** — airship of the United States Navy that was successful—F1-flight—left Chicago, Ill.
 1933 **Glass**—invisible glass installation—patent granted

MAY 31

- 1786 **Strike**—union strike benefit—authorized—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1790 **Copyright Law**—copyright law of the United States—enacted
 1821 **Cathedral**—Baltimore, Md. — building dedicated
 1825 **Treaty**—treaty with a South American country—proclaimed
 1836 **Ship**—steamboat on the Pacific coast —"Beaver"—maiden voyage
 1853 **Expedition**—arctic expedition—E. K. Kane—left New York City
 1870 **Railroad Excursion**—railroad excursion (transcontinental)—arrived—San Francisco, Calif.
 1870 **Road**—sheet asphalt pavement—patent —De Smedt—New York City
 1880 **Bicycle Society**—bicycle society national organization—League of American Wheelmen — formed — Newport, R.I.
 1884 **Animal Industry Bureau (U.S.)**—chief appointed—D. E. Salmon
 1913 **Senator (U.S.)**—senators "elected by the people"—amendment in force
 1918 **Aviation — Aviator** — American "ace" qualifies—Lt. D. Campbell
 1919 **Aviation — Flights** (transatlantic) — transatlantic hydroplane flight—arrived Plymouth, Eng.
 1929 **Animals**—reindeer—born—North Beverly, Mass.
 1937 **Quadruplets to Complete a College Course**—graduated—Waco, Texas
 1941 **High Jumping Standards**—using electric eye detectors—used—Schenectady, N.Y.
- 1802 **Book Fair**—New York City
 1808 **College**—university founded by a federal land grant — opened — Athens, Ohio
 1819 **Tight Rope**—woman performer—appearance—Mme. Adolphe—New York City
 1847 **Postal Service**—ocean mail contracts—service commenced
 1847 **Ship**—steamship passenger line between United States ports and Europe to fly the American flag—"Washington" sailed—New York City
 1860 **Army**—signal corps—established
 1861 **Civil War**—skirmish in the Civil War —Fairfax Court House, Va.
 1869 **Voting Machine**—electric vote recorder—patented—Thomas Alva Edison—Boston, Mass.
 1886 **Arbitration**—state board of mediation and arbitration—organized—New York State
 1887 **Armor-Plate Contract (United States Navy)** — award — Bethlehem Iron Company—Bethlehem, Pa.
 1887 **Police**—police bureau of identification —Bertillon system of identification used—Chicago, Ill.
 1888 **Seismograph**—installed—Lick Observatory—Mount Hamilton, Calif.
 1898 **Street Car**—interurban street car line —Anderson, Ind., to Alexandria, Ind.
 1903 **Zoological Laboratory (U.S.)**—for the study of the parasites of livestock—Dr. B. H. Ransom made chief of division
 1909 **Automobile Race**—transcontinental automobile race—New York City to Seattle, Wash.
 1911 **Insurance**—group insurance policy—Equitable Life Assurance Company—New York City
 1915 **Aviation — Airship** — airship of the United States Navy—DNI—purchase contract
 1919 **Forest Service**—forest service aerial patrol — established — Department of Agriculture
 1923 **Woman**—woman internal revenue collector—M. G. Reinecke—served
 1924 **Border Patrol**—border patrol organization—under Immigration and Naturalization Service—established
 1928 **Woman**—woman passport division chief—R. B. Shipley—took office
 1933 **Canal**—Great Lakes to the Gulf waterway—tow left New Orleans, La.
 1939 **Television** — pugilistic telecast — New York City
 1942 **Insurance** — health insurance law (state)—effective—Rhode Island
 1942 **Navy "E" Award**—Navy "E" certificate of meritorious service presented to an institution of higher learning—University of Wisconsin—Madison, Wis.
 1947 **Glass** — photosensitive glass — announced—Corning, N.Y.

JUNE 1

- 1638 **Earthquake**—earthquake description
 1752 **Insurance**—fire insurance company to receive a charter—Philadelphia Contributionship — first policy — Philadelphia, Pa.
 1785 **Diplomatic Service**—ambassador to England—John Adams
 1789 **Congress (U.S.)**—congressional act—approved

JUNE 2

- 1857 **Sewing Machine**—chain-stitch single-thread sewing machine (practical)—invented—J. E. A. Gibbs—Mill Point, Va.
- 1883 **Baseball Game**—baseball game at night—Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 1883 **Elevated Railroad**—electric elevated railroad—Chicago, Ill.
- 1886 **Wedding**—White House wedding of a President—Grover Cleveland—Frances Folsom
- 1902 **Initiative and Referendum**—Oregon adopts amendment
- 1924 **Indians**—Indian citizenship statute—enacted
- 1930 **Births**—child born on a vessel passing through the Panama Canal
- 1930 **Museum**—maritime museum—Newport News, Va.
- 1930 **Woman**—woman Presbyterian elder—S. E. Dickson—Cincinnati, Ohio
- 1933 **Swimming Pool**—in the White House—accepted—Washington, D.C.

JUNE 3

- 1800 **President**—President to reside in Washington, D.C.—John Adams
- 1820 **Library**—mechanics library—opened—New York City
- 1856 **Screw**—screw machine—patent—Cullen Whipple—Providence, R.I.
- 1861 **Civil War**—skirmish in the Civil War—Philippi, W.Va.
- 1873 **Oratorio**—by an American—"Oratorio of St. Peter"—performed—Portland, Me.
- 1884 **Political Convention**—national nominating convention presided over by a Negro—Chicago, Ill.
- 1891 **Zoological Laboratory (U.S.)**—for the study of the parasites of livestock—termed Zoological Laboratory—Washington, D.C.
- 1898 **Medal**—"campaign medal"—"Dewey medal"—authorized
- 1899 **Movable Church**—Chapel of the Transfiguration—consecrated—Coanicut Island, R.I.
- 1903 **Election Law**—primary election (state-wide)—enacted—Wisconsin
- 1916 **Army**—Reserve Officers Training Corps—authorized
- 1916 **Supreme Court of the United States**—associate justice of the Supreme Court who was Jewish—L. D. Brandeis—sworn in
- 1921 **Immigration**—immigration quota act—effective
- 1925 **Aviation**—Airship—airship with an enclosed cabin—tested—Akron, Ohio
- 1937 **Wedding**—woman (American)—married to a former king of England—Mrs. W. W. Simpson—married—Monts, France
- 1949 **Naval Academy**—Negro midshipman in the U.S. Naval Academy to graduate—W. A. Brown

- 1949 **Treasury Department of the United States**—woman treasurer of the U.S.—Mrs. G. N. Clark—nominated

JUNE 4

- 1777 **Loan**—loan for war purposes—by a central government
- 1811 **Secession**—first mentioned in Congress
- 1816 **Ship**—steamboat (double decked)—"Washington"—launched—Wheeling, Va.
- 1820 **Church**—Mariners' church—built—New York City
- 1845 **Opera**—opera by an American composer (important)—"Leonora"—presented—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1890 **Employment Service**—state employment service—office opened—Toledo, Ohio
- 1912 **Children's Bureau (U.S.)**—chief J. C. Lathrop appointed
- 1912 **Labor Law**—minimum wage law—enacted—Massachusetts
- 1920 **Army Camp**—Army Citizens' Military Training Camp—camps authorized—National Defense Act—enacted
- 1920 **Army Officer**—chaplain (chief) of the United States Army—office—authorized
- 1920 **Army Officer**—woman with rank corresponding to major—J. C. Stimson—rank conferred
- 1922 **President**—president to broadcast—radio—President W. G. Harding—Baltimore, Md.
- 1931 **Glider**—rocket glider flight—W. G. Swan—Atlantic City, N.J.
- 1934 **Factory**—factories operated by the United States Government—project commenced—Millville, Mass.
- 1934 **Ship**—aircraft carrier—"Ranger"—delivered
- 1935 **Glass**—invisible glass installation—patent
- 1938 **Aviation**—Passenger—woman to fly entirely around the world by commercial heavier-than-air plane—Marjorie Shuler—left Southampton, England
- 1942 **Medal**—Navy cross awarded to a coast guard officer in World War II—M. D. Jester
- 1946 **Radio Facsimile Transmission**—facsimile transmitted to a moving train—demonstrated—Baltimore, Md., to Washington, D.C.

JUNE 5

- 1730 **Freemasons**—provincial grand master (masonic)—Daniel Cox—deputized
- 1785 **Methodist College**—Cokesbury College—Abingdon, Md.—foundation sermon delivered
- 1794 **Neutrality Regulation**—enacted
- 1855 **American Party**—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.

- 1855 **Hospital**—Jewish hospital—Mount Sinai Hospital—organized—New York City
- 1865 **Safe Deposit Vault**—opened—New York City
- 1877 **Lawyer**—Japanese lawyer—T. Kikuchi—graduated—Boston, Mass.
- 1877 **Oleomargarine**—oleomargarine legislation (state)—enacted—New York
- 1914 **Dental School**—dental hygienists course—Fones Clinic—Bridgeport, Conn.—graduation
- 1920 **Labor Department (U.S.)**—labor department women's bureau—organized
- 1922 **Woman**—woman automotive engineer—M. Luhring—receives M. E. degree—New York City
- 1930 **Colorscope**—public demonstration—New York City
- 1933 **Money**—gold standard abrogation—enacted
- 1938 **Voice Mechanism**—voice mechanism capable of creating the complex sounds of speech—exhibited—New York City
- 1939 **Museum**—museum devoted exclusively to papermaking—opened—Cambridge, Mass.
- 1940 **Automobile Tire**—synthetic rubber tire—exhibited—Akron, Ohio
- 1918 **College**—Negro university (Catholic)—Xavier University—New Orleans, La.—degrees conferred
- 1925 **City (Lilliputian city)**—built—Springfield, Mo.
- 1933 **Employment Service**—employment service (U.S.E.S.)—created
- 1933 **Moving Picture Theater**—drive-in moving picture theater—opened—Camden, N.J.
- 1934 **Securities and Exchange Commission (U.S.)**—created
- 1936 **Gasoline**—aviation gasoline—produced—Paulsboro, N.J.
- 1938 **Recreational Ranching Course**—degree conferred—University of Wyoming—Laramie, Wyo.
- 1941 **Ship**—navy vessel constructed as a minelayer—“Terror”—launched—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1942 **Aviation**—Parachute—nylon parachute jump—Hartford, Conn.

JUNE 7

- 1639 **Ordnance**—gunpowder mill—operated—Edward Rawson—Pecoit, Mass.
- 1788 **Cotton Goods To Be Trade-marked**—manufactured—Beverly, Mass.
- 1815 **Church of the United Brethren in Christ**—conference of elected delegates—Mount Pleasant, Pa.
- 1829 **Horticultural Society**—horticultural society (permanent)—exhibition opened to public
- 1854 **Bank**—clearing house—New York Clearing House incorporated
- 1863 **Bank**—national bank—directors elected—National Bank of Davenport, Iowa
- 1882 **Electric Flatiron**—patented—H. W. Seely—New York City
- 1889 **Fellowship**—fellowship (graduate) awarded by a woman's college—Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
- 1890 **Polo Club**—polo association (national)—United States Polo Association—formed—New York City
- 1891 **Expedition**—polar expedition of which a woman was a member—Peary Expedition—sailed—New York City
- 1904 **Health Society**—National Tuberculosis Association—organized—Atlantic City, N.J.
- 1907 **Jewish College**—Jewish non-sectarian college—Dropsie College—chartered—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1775 **United States**—“United States” colonies united
- 1790 **Diplomatic Service**—consuls of the United States appointed after the adoption of the constitution
- 1801 **Booksellers Association**—American Company of Booksellers—organized—New York City
- 1854 **Young Men's Christian Association**—international convention—Boston, Mass.
- 1862 **Treason**—citizen of the United States to be tried, found guilty and suffer death for treason—W. B. Mumford—hanged—New Orleans, La.
- 1870 **Railroad Signal System**—railroad signal system (automatic electric block)—patent—Thomas S. Hall—Stamford, Conn.
- 1876 **Degrees**—Bachelor of music degree—granted—C. H. Morse—Boston, Mass.
- 1876 **Theological School**—theological school to admit women—B.D. degree awarded—Boston, Mass.
- 1882 **Tariff**—tariff commission—authorized
- 1887 **Typesetting Machine**—monotype—patent—Tolbert Lanston—Washington, D.C.
- 1892 **Baseball Player**—baseball “pinch hitter”—J. J. Doyle—Brooklyn, N.Y.
- 1892 **Bicycle Tire (cord)**—patent—John F. Palmer—Chicago, Ill.
- 1896 **Rowing**—transatlantic trip by row boat—left—New York City
- 1898 **Social Democracy of America**—national convention—Chicago, Ill.
- 1905 **Car**—mail car (steel)—in service
- 1913 **Permalloy**—developed—G. W. Elmen—New York City
- 1917 **World War I**—American troops to land in England

JUNE 7

- 1918 **Births**—world war baby—born
- 1938 **Television**—play telecast with its original Broadway cast—"Susan and God"
- 1939 **Visiting Celebrities**—king and queen of England—King George VI arrived—Niagara Falls, N.Y.
- 1942 **World War II**—American general missing in action—C. L. Tinker—Midway

JUNE 8

- 1786 **Ice Cream**—advertised—New York City
- 1830 **Ship**—warship to circumnavigate the globe—"Vincennes"—arrived—New York City
- 1869 **Vacuum Cleaner**—suction-type vacuum cleaner—patented—I. W. McGaffey—Chicago, Ill.
- 1872 **Postal Card**—authorized
- 1872 **Postal Service**—postal fraud order—authorized
- 1911 **Aviation—Legislation**—aviation legislation (state)—enacted—Connecticut
- 1911 **Aviation—License**—pilot's license issued by the Aero Club of America—awarded—G. H. Curtiss
- 1917 **World War I**—American troops to land in England—arrived
- 1921 **Hospital**—leper hospital—reopened—Carville, La.
- 1948 **Marines**—Negro commissioned officer—J. E. Rudder
- 1949 **Public Health**—public health service (U.S.)—woman assistant surgeon-general—Lucile Petry—commissioned

JUNE 9

- 1628 **Deportation**—Thomas Morton—Plymouth Colony
- 1772 **Protestant Church**—Protestant church—west of Pennsylvania—communion service—Schoenbrunn, Ohio
- 1783 **War Veterans' Society**—Society of the Cincinnati—organization effected
- 1790 **Book**—book entered for copyright—*The Philadelphia Spelling Book*—registered—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1880 **Greenback Labor Party**—national convention—Chicago, Ill.
- 1925 **Degrees**—degree conferred by radio—University of Iowa—Iowa City, Iowa
- 1949 **Treasury Department of the United States**—woman treasurer of the U.S.—Mrs G. N. Clark—confirmed

JUNE 10

- 1682 **Tornado**—recorded—New Haven, Conn.
- 1760 **Medical Legislation**—law to regulate the practice of medicine actually enforced—New York City
- 1809 **Ship**—steamboat to make an ocean voyage—"Phoenix"—sailed from New York City to Philadelphia, Pa.

- 1842 **Expedition**—scientific expedition fitted out by the United States Government—Wilkes expedition—returned to New York City
- 1851 **Newspaper**—French daily newspaper (successful)—*Courrier des Etats Unis*—published—New York City
- 1854 **Naval Academy**—naval academy (U.S.)—Annapolis, Md.—first graduation
- 1884 **Medal**—Albert medal awarded to a native-born American—J. B. Eads
- 1902 **Envelope**—envelope with an outlook or window—patented—A. F. Callahan—Chicago, Ill.
- 1903 **Architectural School**—landscape architecture course—Lowthorpe School of Architecture—Groton, Mass.—certificates awarded
- 1905 **Forest Fire**—forest fire lookout tower—watchman service—Greenville, Me.
- 1910 **Stadium**—school stadium—dedicated—Tacoma, Wash.
- 1915 **Girl Scouts**—incorporated
- 1919 **Woman Suffrage**—woman suffrage amendment approved by Congress—ratified by Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan
- 1921 **Budget Bureau (U.S.)**—authorized
- 1921 **Comptroller General of the United States**—office authorized
- 1924 **Radio Broadcast**—political convention broadcast—Republican convention—Cleveland, Ohio
- 1932 **Lightning (Artificial)**—demonstrated—Pittsfield, Mass.
- 1936 **Woman's Club**—Chinese woman's club incorporated—Chinese Women's Association—New York City
- 1937 **Lawyer**—Japanese woman lawyer—K. E. Ohi—admitted to practice—Illinois.
- 1938 **Baseball Player**—major league baseball player to pitch two successive no-hit no-run games—Johnny Vander Meer—Cincinnati, Ohio and New York City
- 1939 **Television**—king and queen to be televised—New York City

JUNE 11

- 1788 **Ship**—ship built on the Pacific coast—commenced—Nootka, B.C.
- 1790 **Congress—House of Representatives**—filibuster of "dilatatory tactics"—Elbridge Gerry
- 1793 **Stove Patent**—Robert Haeterick
- 1813 **Army Officer**—Surgeon General—of the United States Army—James Tilton—served
- 1872 **Telegraph**—telegraph call boxes—patented—E. A. Calahan
- 1885 **Gas Commission (state)**—established—Massachusetts
- 1889 **Business School**—business high school—Washington Business High School—Washington, D.C.

- 1891 **Nautical School**—nautical state school—established—Massachusetts
- 1891 **Ship**—whaleback steamer to cross the Atlantic—"Charles W. Wetmore"—sailed—Duluth, Minn.
- 1901 **Dental Society**—orthodontists society—American Society of Orthodontists—annual meeting—St. Louis, Mo.
- 1906 **Insurance**—employer's liability act (federal)—enacted, but declared unconstitutional
- 1919 **Animals**—horse to win the triple crown—Sir Barton—Belmont Park, N.Y.
- 1927 **Medal**—distinguished flying cross—presentation to C. A. Lindbergh
- 1936 **Presbyterian Church**—Presbyterian Church of America—formed—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1944 **Serbian Orthodox Cathedral**—Cathedral of St. Sava—New York City

JUNE 12

- 1775 **Revolutionary War**—naval battle of the Revolution—"Margaretta"—Machias, Me.
- 1796 **Unitarian Minister**—Society of Unitarian Christians—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1800 **Navy**—navy yard—purchased—Portsmouth, N.H.
- 1845 **Colonial Government**—government on the Pacific coast—Oregon—governor George Abernethy—served
- 1849 **Gas mask**—patented—L. B. Haslett—Louisville, Ky.
- 1880 **Monument**—obelisk to be brought to the United States—loaded at Alexandria, Egypt
- 1900 **Trapshooting Tournament**—trapshooting (Grand American) at clay targets—Interstate Park, L.I., N.Y.
- 1912 **Senator (U.S.)**—senators "elected by the people"—senate passes bill
- 1913 **Moving Picture**—animated cartoon (present technique)—"The Dachs-hund"—released
- 1918 **Aviation**—Airplane Bombing—airplane bombing raid by an American air unit
- 1920 **Farmer Labor Party**—organized—Chicago, Ill.
- 1933 **Electrobasograph**—exhibited—Dr. R. P. Schwartz—Milwaukee, Wis.
- 1939 **Degrees**—doctor of philosophy in accounting—degree conferred—J. W. McMahan—University of Illinois—Urbana, Ill.
- 1939 **Hall of Fame**—hall of fame (baseball)—dedicated—Cooperstown, N.Y.
- 1947 **Golf Champion**—woman golfer (American born) to win the British Women's Amateur Golf tournament—Babe D. Zaharias
- 1948 **Jockey**—jockey to win the triple crown twice—Belmont Park, L.I., N.Y.

JUNE 13

- 1774 **Slavery**—non-importation of slaves act—enacted—Rhode Island
- 1825 **Law Codification (state)**—promulgated—Louisiana
- 1862 **Army Officer**—Chaplain (Catholic) appointed by the President—Rev. F. E. Boyle
- 1881 **Ship**—steamer equipped with electric lights—"Jeannette"—sank
- 1889 **Niagara Falls**—utilization of Niagara Falls waterpower (large scale)
- 1890 **Freemasons**—Grotto—charter granted
- 1893 **Horse Race**—horse race of a thousand miles—started—Chadron, Neb.
- 1906 **College**—technical college for women—Simmons College—Boston, Mass.—class graduated
- 1910 **Aviation**—Flights—airplane round trip—in one day between two cities—C. K. Hamilton—New York City to Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1912 **Nursing School**—university school of nursing—University of Minnesota—Minneapolis, Minn.—class graduated
- 1917 **Agricultural Soil Conference**—of importance—International Congress of Soil Science—Washington, D.C.
- 1925 **Television**—telecast of a moving object—Washington, D.C.
- 1927 **Flag**—flag displayed from the right hand of the Statute of Liberty—Bedloe Island, N.Y.
- 1933 **Electric Lighting**—sodium vapor lamps—installed—Schenectady, N.Y.
- 1933 **Home Owners Loan Corporation**—authorized
- 1940 **Aviation**—License—Civil Aeronautics Administration honorary license—authorized
- 1942 **Army School**—army training school—to teach security troops—opened—Concord, Mass.
- 1946 **Aviation**—Flights (transcontinental)—transcontinental round-trip airplane flight within one day—"Shooting Star"—left—March Field, Calif.

JUNE 14

- 1623 **Breach of Promise Suit**—instituted—Greville Pooley—Charles City County, Va.
- 1642 **Education**—compulsory education law—Massachusetts
- 1777 **Flag**—American flag—formally adopted—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1834 **Diving Suit**—(practical) for submarine diving—patented—Leonard Norcross—Dixfield, Me.
- 1834 **Sand Paper Patent**—Isaac Fischer, Jr.—Springfield, Vt.
- 1854 **Entomologist**—federal entomologist—Townsend Glover—commissioned
- 1881 **Piano**—piano player—patent—John McTammany, Jr.—Cambridge, Mass.

- 1901 **Golf Tournament**—professional open championship—under rules of United States Golf Association—Hamilton, Mass.
- 1915 **Protestant Church**—Protestant church for lepers—dedicated—Carville, La.
- 1919 **Aviation — Flights (transatlantic)** — transatlantic non-stop flight from America—A. W. Brown and J. Alcock —started—St. John's, Newfoundland
- 1927 **Monument**—monument to the American flag—dedicated—Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1929 **Aviation**—air-rail passenger transcontinental service—inaugurated
- 1937 **Holiday**—Flag Day, as a legal holiday —Pennsylvania
- 1942 **Ordnance**—bazooka rocket gun—produced—Bridgeport, Conn.

JUNE 15

- 1752 **Lightning Demonstration** — Benjamin Franklin—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1775 **Army Officer**—general (Continental Army)—George Washington
- 1816 **Science Association**—science society of importance—Metropolitan Society—organized
- 1835 **Patent Commissioner**—H. L. Ellsworth—appointed
- 1844 **Rubber**—vulcanized rubber—patented —Charles Goodyear—New York City
- 1858 **Stone Crusher** — of value — patent — E. W. Blake—New Haven, Conn.
- 1859 **Surgical Operation**—mastoid operation — performed — Brooklyn, N.Y.—Dr. J. C. Hutchison
- 1869 **Celluloid**—patent—J. W. and I. S. Hyatt—Albany, N.Y.
- 1869 **Prize Fight**—international fight, with bare knuckles—Mike McCoole vs. Tom Allen—St. Louis, Mo.
- 1871 **Law School**—law school (university) to admit women—St. Louis Law School—P. W. Couzins—graduated—St. Louis, Mo.
- 1876 **Political Convention**—presidential convention (national) addressed by a woman—S. A. Spencer—Cincinnati, Ohio
- 1877 **Army School**—army school graduate (Negro)—H. O. Flipper—graduated
- 1891 **Immigration** — immigration bureau superintendent—Wm. D. Owen—appointment
- 1893 **Nurses Society**—society for superintendent of nurses schools—American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses—founded — Chicago, Ill.
- 1894 **Museum**—commercial museum—Philadelphia Commercial Museum—authorized
- 1901 **Dental Society**—orthodontists society —American Society of Orthodontists—constitution adopted
- 1915 **College**—Negro university (Catholic) —diploma issued—New Orleans, La.

- 1915 **Money**—fifty-dollar gold pieces minted by the United States—produced—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1917 **Army Camp**—army camp for training Negro officers—established—Fort Des Moines—Des Moines, Iowa
- 1927 **Radio Telephone**—two way radio conversation between a brakeman in a caboose of a moving freight train and an engineer in the cab of a locomotive—Schenectady, N.Y.
- 1928 **Aviation**—Airship—dirigible transfer of mail to a train—effected—Belleville, Ill.
- 1929 **Brokerage**—curb exchange to transact more business than the stock exchange —New York City
- 1929 **Grain Stabilization Corporation**—Agricultural Marketing Act enacted
- 1938 **Baseball Player**—major league baseball player to pitch two successive no-hit no-run games—Vander Meer—New York City
- 1938 **Car**—car with fluorescent lighting—first fluorescent tail sign—used—Twentieth Century Limited

JUNE 16

- 1775 **Army**—army engineering department —Continental Army—authorized
- 1775 **Army Officer**—Paymaster General—separate pay department established
- 1871 **Freemasons**—Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine—established—New York City
- 1890 **Historical Society**—historical society —American Historical Association—report submitted to Congress
- 1897 **Voting Machine Commission**—commissioners appointed
- 1900 **Revolver Shooting Tournament (international)**—Greenville, N.J.
- 1909 **Aviation — Airplane** — airplane sold commercially—G. H. Curtiss—Hammondsport, N.Y.
- 1921 **Nursing School**—army school of nursing—graduation—Washington, D.C.
- 1922 **Helicopter**—helicopter flight—of importance—H. A. Berliner — College Park, Md.
- 1932 **Jewish College**—Jewish college of liberal arts and science under Jewish auspices—B.A. degrees conferred—Yeshiva College—New York City
- 1933 **Bank Legislation**—bank guaranty legislation
- 1933 **Consumers' Advisory Board (U.S.)**—authorized
- 1933 **Consumers' Counsel (U.S.)**—authorized
- 1933 **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation**—created
- 1933 **Industrial Recovery Act**—code under the National Industrial Recovery Act —drawn up
- 1933 **Industrial Recovery Act** — industrial recovery act (national)—enacted
- 1933 **Industry**—industrial advisory board (federal)—authorized

- 1933 **Labor**—labor advisory board (federal)—authorized
 1933 **Public Works Administration (U.S.)**—authorized
 1933 **Transportation Coordination**—transportation coordination (federal)—J. B. Eastman—appointed
 1941 **Aviation—Airport**—airport (federally owned and operated)—opened—Washington, D. C.
 1949 **Locomotive**—gas turbine-electric locomotive—demonstrated—Erie, Pa.

JUNE 17

- 1775 **Army Officer**—adjutant general—Horatio Gates—selected
 1775 **Army Officer**—chief engineer—Richard Gridley—served
 1775 **Army Officer**—major general—Artemas Ward—appointed
 1833 **Drydock**—national ship in a federal drydock—"Delaware"—Portsmouth, Va.
 1836 **Medical School**—homeopathic school—North American Academy of the Homoeopathic Healing Art—Allentown, Pa.—chartered
 1837 **Rubber**—rubber patent—of importance—Charles Goodyear—New York City
 1856 **Republican Party**—Republican party national convention—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1863 **Insurance**—accident insurance company—Travelers Insurance Company—Hartford, Conn.—chartered
 1866 **Postage Stamp**—mourning stamp—issued
 1894 **Epidemic**—poliomyelitis epidemic—Rutland, Vt
 1902 **Reclamation Service (Federal)**—authorized
 1928 **Aviation—Passenger**—woman airplane passenger to cross the Atlantic ocean—Amelia Earhart—start—Trepassey, N.F.
 1933 **Industrial Recovery Act**—industrial recovery act (national)—Gen. H. S. Johnson appointed administrator
 1939 **Aviation—Passenger**—woman to fly entirely around the world by commercial heavier-than-air plane—Marjorie Shuler—take off Port Washington, L. I., N.Y.
 1941 **Television**—construction permit—WNBT—New York City
 1942 **World War II**—American expeditionary force to land in Africa
 1946 **Telephone**—mobile telephone commercial service—inaugurated—St. Louis, Mo.
 1947 **Aviation**—round-the-world civil air service—started—New York City
 1948 **Church**—General Council of Congregational and Christian Churches—woman moderator—Helen Kenyon—elected

JUNE 18

- 1621 **Duel**—duel—Plymouth colony—Massachusetts
 1812 **War (1812)**—war declaration
 1861 **Fly Casting Tournament**—Utica, N.Y.
 1861 **Telegram**—telegram dispatched from an aerial station—T. S. C. Lowe—Va.
 1878 **Coast Guard (U.S.)**—Life Saving Service—authorized
 1878 **Life Saving Service**—authorized
 1885 **Library Society**—library society (local)—New York Library Club—formed
 1895 **Carbide Factory**—patent—T. L. Willson—Spray, N.C.
 1898 **Pier**—pier (ocean) of steel—Atlantic City, N.J.
 1903 **Automobile Transcontinental Trip**—started—San Francisco, Calif.
 1908 **Insurance**—saving bank life insurance—department established—Whitman, Mass.
 1910 **Court**—commerce court (United States)—authorized
 1916 **Aviation—Aviator**—American aviator shot down in World War I—H. Clyde Balsley—Verdun, France
 1918 **Army**—gas regiment—independent action—Toul, France
 1925 **City Planning Instruction**—degree of Master in Landscape Architecture—conferred—Harvard University—Cambridge, Mass.
 1927 **Postage Stamp**—postage stamps on which were inscribed the name of a living American—"Lindbergh Air Mail"
 1929 **City Planning Instruction**—degree of Master in City Planning—conferred—Harvard University—Cambridge, Mass.
 1934 **Free Port**—legislation enacted
 1934 **Road**—highway planning surveys (nation-wide)—authorized
 1936 **Bicycle Traffic Court**—Racine, Wis.
 1936 **Union Party**—organized
 1941 **Submarine**—submarine built on the Great Lakes—"Peto"—keel laid
 1942 **Naval Officer**—Negro commissioned officer in the Naval Reserve—B. W. Robinson—commissioned

JUNE 19

- 1775 **Army Officer**—adjutant general—Horatio Gates—commissioned
 1816 **Gas**—gas ordinance (city)—approved—Baltimore, Md.
 1841 **Torpedo**—underwater torpedo operated by electric current—Samuel Colt proposal to President John Tyler
 1849 **Melodeon Patent**—C. Austin—Concord, N.H.
 1875 **Baseball Game**—baseball no-run nine-inning game—Chicago, Ill.
 1876 **Medal**—life saving medal—award—L. M. Clemons

- 1884 **Fellowship**—fellowship awarded a woman—H. E. Grotecloss—Cornell University—Ithaca, N.Y.
- 1910 **Holiday**—Father's Day—celebrated—Spokane, Wash.
- 1911 **Moving Picture Censorship**—moving picture censorship board (state)—created—Pennsylvania
- 1912 **Progressive Party**—organized
- 1913 **Medical Society**—immunology society—American Association of Immunologists—organized—Minneapolis, Minn.
- 1931 **Photoelectric Cell**—photoelectric cell installed commercially—West Haven, Conn.
- 1934 **Archivist of the United States**—national archives established
- 1934 **Federal Communications Commission**—created
- 1934 **Moving Picture**—moving pictures of the sun—Pontiac, Mich
- 1937 **Codification Board (U.S.)**—created—B. R. Kennedy appointed director
- 1939 **Aviation—Passenger**—woman to fly entirely around the world by commercial heavier-than-air plane—trip completed—Marseilles, France
- 1946 **Television**—pugilistic telecast of a championship heavyweight fight—New York City

JUNE 20

- 1782 **Seal**—great seal of the United States—designed
- 1819 **Ship**—steamboat built in America to cross the Atlantic ocean—"Savannah"—arrived—Liverpool, Eng.
- 1863 **Bank**—national bank chartered—National Bank of Philadelphia
- 1867 **Territorial Expansion**—non-contiguous territory—acquired—Alaska
- 1874 **Medal**—life saving medal—of Treasury Department—authorized
- 1894 **Museum**—commercial museum—Philadelphia Commercial Museum—first directors' meeting—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1907 **Army War College**—Washington, D.C.—opened
- 1919 **College**—Negro university (Catholic)—diplomas awarded for normal department—New Orleans, La
- 1921 **Congressman (U.S.)**—congresswoman to preside over the House of Representatives—Mrs. A. M. Robertson
- 1926 **International Eucharistic Congress**—in America—Chicago, Ill.
- 1930 **Television**—weather map telecast to a trans-Atlantic steamer—"America"—New York City
- 1933 **Labor**—labor advisory board (federal)—organized
- 1939 **Television**—operetta telecast—presented—New York City

JUNE 21

- 1622 **Prohibition**—prohibition enforcement officers—Virginia
- 1768 **Medical School**—medical college—commencement—College of Philadelphia
- 1768 **Physician**—doctor to receive a Bachelor of Medicine degree—College of Philadelphia
- 1788 **Constitution of the United States**—printed copies of the Constitution—ratified
- 1834 **Reaper**—reaper that was practical—patented—C. H. McCormick
- 1859 **Rocket**—rocket patent—Andrew Langer—Boston, Mass.
- 1869 **Health Board**—health board (state)—Massachusetts
- 1905 **Automobile Race**—transcontinental automobile race between two automobiles—arrived—Portland, Ore.
- 1932 **Medal**—National Geographic Society gold medal awarded to a woman—presented—Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam
- 1933 **Canal**—Great Lakes to the Gulf waterway—New Orleans tow arrived at Chicago, Ill.
- 1934 **Labor**—National Mediation Board—act approved
- 1943 **Medal**—medal of honor awarded to a soldier who already had received a distinguished service cross—presented—Gerry Kisters
- 1943 **Medal**—soldier's medal awarded a woman—conferred—Edith Greenwood

JUNE 22

- 1654 **Artist**—reached Florida—J. Le Moyne
- 1775 **Money**—continental money—issued
- 1832 **Pin**—machine for manufacturing pins—patented—J. I. Howe
- 1841 **Typesetting Machine**—typesetting machine patent—A. Delcambre and J. H. Young
- 1843 **Elevator**—grain elevator operated by steam—cargo unloaded—Buffalo, N.Y.
- 1870 **Justice Department (U.S.)**—created
- 1872 **Telegraph**—telegraph call boxes—installed—New York City
- 1874 **Physician**—osteopathic physician—Dr. A. T. Still
- 1893 **Diplomatic Service**—ambassador—according to State Department—T. F. Bayard presented credentials—Great Britain
- 1908 **Insurance**—savings bank life insurance—first policy—Whitman Savings Bank—Whitman, Mass.
- 1909 **Automobile Race**—transcontinental automobile race—completed—Seattle, Wash.
- 1914 **Aviation—Airplane**—hydroplane with a multi-engine—"America"—christened—Hammondport, N.Y.

- 1914 **Medical Society**—immunology society—American Association of Immunologists—annual meeting—Atlantic City, N.J.
 1933 **Canal**—Great Lakes to the Gulf waterway—completion officially celebrated—Chicago, Ill.
 1942 **Postal Service**—"V" mail film—dispatched—New York City to London
 1946 **Air Mail Service**—jet propelled airplane to transport mail—from Schenectady, N.Y. to Washington, D.C.

JUNE 23

- 1784 **Balloon**—balloon flight—Edward Warren—Baltimore, Md.
 1836 **Treasury Department of the United States**—treasury surplus returned and apportioned among the several states—authorized
 1848 **Woman**—woman lobbyist—Dorothea Lynde Dix—petition to Congress
 1860 **Government Printing Office**—created independent office
 1860 **Secret Service**—secret service (federal)—created
 1868 **Typewriter**—typewriter that was practical—patented—C. L. Sholes
 1869 **Labor**—labor bureau (state)—Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics—established
 1869 **Probation**—legislation for juvenile delinquents—enacted—Massachusetts
 1871 **Gas**—municipal gas plant—Wheeling, W. Va.—trustees appointed
 1877 **Royal Arcanum**—founded—Boston, Mass.
 1887 **Hospital**—babies' hospital designed exclusively for infants—New York City—incorporated
 1888 **Presidential Candidates**—presidential candidate of Negro blood—nominated—Frederick Douglass—Chicago, Ill.
 1904 **Boat Race**—motor boat race under organized rules—New York City
 1916 **Aviation**—Aviator—American aviator killed while a pilot in the Lafayette Escadrille—V. E. Chapman
 1924 **Aviation**—Flights (transcontinental)—transcontinental flight (dawn-to-dusk)—R. L. Maugham
 1926 **Lip Reading Tournament (national)**—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1937 **Theatrical School**—theater and dramatic criticism course—Ph.D. degree awarded—Yale University—New Haven, Conn.
 1938 **Aquarium**—aquarium for monsters of the deep—Marineland—formal opening—St. Augustine, Fla.
 1938 **Aviation**—License—airplane instructor's license—issued under C.A.A. authority
 1938 **Civilian Aeronautics Authority (U.S.)**—created
 1948 **Television**—stratovision flight—public demonstration—Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUNE 24

- 1579 **Books**—book of common prayer—used—San Francisco, Calif.
 1647 **Woman Suffrage**—woman suffrage advocate—Margaret Brent—demands vote—Maryland
 1764 **Artist**—artist successful in commercial art—Matthew Pratt—sailed from Philadelphia, Pa.
 1791 **Masonry**—masonic grand lodge (Negro) (not Free and accepted masons)—Provincial Grand Lodge—organized—Boston, Mass.
 1833 **Drydock**—national ship in a federal drydock—"Constitution" at drydock—Boston, Mass.
 1834 **Cabinet of the United States**—cabinet appointee rejected by the Senate—Roger Brooke Taney—nominated
 1873 **Fine Arts Department**—fine arts department in a college to grant degrees—College of Fine Arts—Syracuse, N.Y.
 1885 **Protestant Episcopal Bishop**—Protestant Episcopal bishop (Negro)—Rev. S. D. Ferguson—consecrated—New York City
 1898 **Spanish-American War**—army officer killed in battle in the Spanish-American war—A. K. Capron—killed—Las Guasimas, Cuba
 1898 **Spanish-American War**—Spanish-American land engagement—Las Guasimas, Cuba
 1910 **Radio Legislation (national)**—Wireless Ship Act—effective
 1930 **Radar**—radar detection of airplanes—Anacostia, D.C.
 1940 **Television**—political convention telecast—republican convention—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1949 **Aviation**—License—cargo-airlines license effective

JUNE 25

- 1798 **Immigration**—immigration act—requiring reports
 1844 **President**—president married while in office—John Tyler—New York City
 1868 **Labor Law**—eight-hour day for government laborers and mechanics—authorized
 1873 **College**—woman college president—Frances Willard—dean
 1910 **Bank**—postal savings bank—authorized
 1910 **Postal Savings Stamps**—authorized
 1931 **Church**—General Council of Congregational and Christian Churches—formed—Seattle, Wash.
 1934 **Bank**—bank payments to depositors of a closed insured bank—made by Federal Deposit Insurance Company
 1946 **Aviation**—Airplane—bomber with the flying wing design—take off from Hawthorne, Calif.

JUNE 26

- 1614 **Lottery**—lottery—of importance—Virginia
- 1721 **Vaccination** — inoculations against smallpox—Dr. Z. Boylston
- 1797 **Plow**—plow patent—granted—Charles Newbold—Burlington County, N.J.
- 1819 **Bicycle Patent**—W. K. Clarkson, Jr.—New York City
- 1848 **Pure Food Law**—pure food and drug legislation (national)—enacted
- 1870 **Boardwalk**—completed—Atlantic City, N.J.
- 1907 **Insurance**—savings bank life insurance—launched—Massachusetts
- 1911 **Automobile Transcontinental Trip**—automobile transcontinental group tour—commenced—Atlantic City, N.J.
- 1911 **Golf Champion** — golf champion (American born professional) to win the United States Open Tournament—J. J. McDermot—Wheaton, Ill.
- 1916 **Road** — federal grant-in-aid — bids opened
- 1917 **World War I**—American troops to land in France—disembarked—St. Nazaire, France
- 1919 **Newspaper**—illustrated tabloid—*Illustrated Daily News*—published—New York City
- 1920 **Cabinet of the United States**—woman sub-cabinet member—A. A. Adams—appointed
- 1933 **Consumers' Advisory Board (U.S.)**—organized
- 1933 **Industry**—Industrial Advisory Board (federal)—organized
- 1934 **Evangelical and Reformed Church**—organized—Cleveland, Ohio
- 1934 **Federal Credit Union Act**—approved
- 1947 **Telephone**—mobile telephone conversation trans-Atlantic between two telephone equipped automobiles—New York City and Milan, Italy

JUNE 27

- 1652 **Traffic Regulation**—traffic law—enacted—New Amsterdam
- 1775 **Army Officer**—paymaster general—James Warren—appointed
- 1776 **Army Execution**—Thomas Hickey—New York City
- 1860 **Army**—signal corps—A. J. Myer appointed signal officer
- 1884 **Labor**—labor bureau (federal)—authorized
- 1893 **Horse Race**—horse race of a thousand miles—completed—Chicago, Ill.
- 1917 **Daylight Saving**—legislation enacted
- 1921 **Comptroller General of the United States**—J. R. McCarl—appointed
- 1923 **Aviation**—refueling attempt in mid-air—Coronado, Calif.
- 1929 **Television**—color television demonstration (public)—New York City

- 1934 **Emergency Housing Corporation (U.S.)**—Federal Housing Administration—created
- 1935 **Bank**—checkmaster plan—introduced—New York City

JUNE 28

- 1687 **Knighthood**—knighthood conferred on a native-born American—William Phips—London, Eng.
- 1794 **Ship**—warship builder—Joshua Humphreys—appointed
- 1798 **Navy**—prize money awarded by the United States Navy—act of Congress
- 1832 **Epidemic**—cholera epidemic—case reported—New York City
- 1834 **Crime**—interstate crime pact—ratified
- 1834 **Geological Survey**—geological survey appropriation (U.S.)—authorized
- 1861 **Army**—law (state) conferring military privileges and duties on the Negro—enacted—Tennessee
- 1869 **Naval Officer**—surgeon general of the Navy—Dr. W. M. Wood—appointed
- 1884 **Horse Race**—horse race (American Derby)—Chicago, Ill.
- 1894 **Holiday**—labor day holiday (federal)—declared by Congress
- 1925 **Caterpillar Club**—woman Caterpillar Club member—Mrs. Irene MacFarland—jumped—Cincinnati, Ohio
- 1927 **Aviation**—Flights — California-Hawaii flight—Lts. Maitland and Hegenberger—commenced—Oakland, Calif.
- 1939 **Aviation**—transatlantic regular commercial airplane service—undertaken—left Port Washington, Long Island, N.Y.
- 1940 **Immigration**—alien registration — authorized

JUNE 29

- 1810 **Missionary Society**—foreign missionary society—American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—organized—Bradford, Mass.
- 1833 **Ordnance**—gun (revolving)—patented—D. G. Colburn—Canton Canal, N.Y.
- 1837 **Education**—state board of education—Horace Mann—appointed commissioner—Massachusetts
- 1860 **Lighthouse**—iron pile lighthouse—completed—Minot's Ledge, Mass.
- 1863 **Bank**—national bank—National Bank of Davenport, Iowa—opened
- 1864 **Degrees**—law degree of LL.M.—conferred—Columbia University—New York City
- 1870 **Public Health Service**—reorganization act enacted
- 1882 **Forestry Society**—national forestry association—merger of American Forestry Congress and American Forestry Association
- 1925 **Electric Lighting**—electric lamp bulb frosted on the inside—patent application filed

- 1927 **Aviation—Airplane**—airplane equipped with radio to cross the Atlantic Ocean—flight commenced—Roosevelt Field, N.Y.
- 1927 **Aviation—Flights**—California-Hawaii flight concluded—Lts. Maitland and Hegenberger
- 1929 **Wind Tunnel**—high speed jet wind tunnel—completed—Langley Field, Va.
- 1936 **Television**—high definition telecast—W2XBS—New York City
- 1942 **World War II**—American bombardier over German occupied territory—B. L. Bell—raid—Hazebrouck, France

JUNE 30

- 1812 **Bond**—treasury notes (interest bearing)—authorized
- 1831 **Railroad**—railroad to carry troops—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—to Sykes Mills, Md.
- 1831 **Scale**—platform scale—patented—T. Fairbanks—St. Johnsbury, Vt.
- 1838 **Caster**—for furniture—patented
- 1858 **Citizenship**—Japanese granted citizenship—Joseph Heco
- 1859 **Niagara Falls**—person to cross Niagara Falls on a tight rope—Jean F. Gravelet
- 1860 **Baseball Team**—baseball team to tour—"Excelsiors"—left Albany, N.Y.
- 1863 **Civil War**—bloodshed north of the Mason-Dixon line—Hanover, Pa.
- 1864 **Cigarette Tax**—levied
- 1870 **Lawyer**—woman lawyer graduated from a law school—Mrs. A. H. Kepley—graduated—Union College of Law—Chicago, Ill.
- 1879 **Electric Company**—electric company organized to provide and sell electricity—California Electric Light Company—organized—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1886 **Forest Service (U.S.)**—organized
- 1896 **Electric Stove**—patented—W. S. Hadaway—New York City
- 1897 **College Alumni Association**—college alumni association secretary (full time paid position)—established—University of Michigan—Ann Arbor, Mich.
- 1898 **American Expeditionary Force**—arrived—Manila, P.I.
- 1899 **Bicycle Racer**—to attain mile-a-minute speed—C. M. Murphy—Farmingdale, L.I., N.Y.
- 1906 **Pure Food Law**—pure food and drug legislation (national)—Federal Food and Drug Act—enacted
- 1921 **President**—president to become chief justice of the United States—W. H. Taft—appointed
- 1927 **Aviation—License**—pilot's license granted to a woman by the Department of Commerce—Mrs. P. F. Omli—licensed

- 1930 **Catholic Canonization**—of North Americans
- 1930 **Radio Broadcast**—round the world broadcast—C. D. Wagoner—Schenectady, N.Y.
- 1934 **Securities and Exchange Commission (U.S.)**—five commissioners appointed
- 1936 **Labor Law**—federal labor law—forty hour week—enacted
- 1939 **Aviation**—transatlantic regular commercial airplane service undertaken—plane landed—Marseilles, France

JULY 1

- 1731 **Library**—circulating library—formed
- 1791 **Tax**—internal revenue tax—effective
- 1827 **Newspaper**—Spanish newspaper—*El Redactor*—published—New York City
- 1835 **Railroad**—railroad to run trains to Washington, D.C.—from Baltimore, Md.
- 1845 **Senator (U.S.)**—Jewish senator—David Levy Yulee—Florida
- 1847 **Postage Stamp**—postage stamps issued by the Post Office Department
- 1851 **Insurance**—insurance board (state)—New Hampshire Insurance Department—established
- 1855 **Lighthouse**—iron pile lighthouse—construction commenced new light—Minot's Ledge, Mass
- 1855 **Postal Service**—registration of letters
- 1857 **College**—college to grant women absolutely equal rights with men—non-sectarian—Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio—graduation
- 1859 **Baseball Game**—intercollegiate baseball game—Amherst and Williams—Pittsfield, Mass
- 1862 **Internal Revenue Commissioner**—bureau created
- 1862 **Passport**—passport fee—levied
- 1862 **Polygamy Legislation**—polygamy legislation (federal)—enacted
- 1862 **Tax**—federal income tax—levied
- 1862 **Tax**—inheritance tax (federal)—enacted
- 1862 **Tobacco**—tobacco tax for internal revenue—enacted
- 1863 **Postal Service**—free city delivery of mail—in operation
- 1864 **Insurance**—accident insurance policy (printed)—issued—Travelers Insurance Company—Hartford, Conn.
- 1864 **Postal Service**—railroad post office for the general distribution of mail—tested
- 1869 **Railroad Commission**—railroad commission (state)—established—Massachusetts
- 1870 **Justice Department**—organized
- 1872 **Labor Law**—women's equal employment legislation—effective—Illinois
- 1873 **Army School**—army school graduate (Negro)—H. O. Flipper became cadet
- 1873 **Patent**—woman patent examiner—Anna R. G. Nichols—took office

- 1874 **Kidnapping**—kidnapping for ransom—Charles B. Ross—Germantown, Pa.
- 1874 **Zoological Garden**—opened to public—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1879 **Labor Law**—labor law prohibiting the employment of women—effective—Illinois
- 1881 **American Red Cross**—incorporated
- 1881 **Telephone** — international telephone conversation—Calais, Me. and St. Stephen, New Brunswick
- 1885 **Bird Protection Agency (federal)**—section of Division of Entomology—Department of Agriculture
- 1885 **Navigation Bureau (U.S.)**—permanently organized
- 1886 **Typesetting Machine**—linotype machine used commercially—installed—*Tribune*—New York City
- 1891 **Copyright Law**—international copyright agreement—effective
- 1891 **Weather Bureau** — weather bureau (U.S.) transferred to Department of Agriculture
- 1893 **Bicycle Race Track of Wood**—used—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1895 **Animal Industry Bureau (U.S.)**—dairy division of Bureau of Animal Industry—organized
- 1896 **Insurance**—substandard life insurance policy—issued—New York Life Insurance Company—New York City
- 1896 **Medical Instruction**—psychiatric institute—law effective
- 1897 **Copyrights Registrar of the U.S.**—Thorvald Solberg—served
- 1898 **American Expeditionary Force**—landed—Manila, P.I.
- 1898 **Balloon**—balloon destroyed by enemy gun fire
- 1899 **Court**—juvenile court—opened—Chicago, Ill.
- 1900 **Ship**—schooner (six masted)—"George W. Wells"—launched—Camden, Me.
- 1901 **Standards Bureau (Federal)**—effective
- 1904 **Animal Industry Bureau (U.S.)**—animal husbandry federal appropriation—expenditure
- 1905 **Bird Protection Agency (federal)**—became Bureau of Biological Survey
- 1910 **Aviation—Airplane Bombing**—airplane bombing experiment—G. H. Curtiss—Hammondsport, N.Y.
- 1910 **Bread**—completely automatic bread plant—opened—Ward Baking Company—Chicago, Ill.
- 1910 **Mines Bureau (U.S.)**—effective
- 1911 **Radio Legislation (national)**—effective
- 1912 **Insurance**—group insurance contract of importance—Montgomery Ward & Co—Chicago
- 1913 **Labor Law**—minimum wage law—effective
- 1913 **Road**—coast to coast paved road—Lincoln Highway Association—formed
- 1913 **Standards Bureau (federal)**—became National Bureau of Standards under the Department of Commerce
- 1914 **Agriculture Department (U.S.)**—Office of Markets—combined with Office of Rural Organization
- 1915 **Music Instruction**—state supervisor of music—appointed—Pennsylvania
- 1919 **Air Mail Service**—air mail transcontinental service—New York City to Cleveland, Ohio
- 1919 **Insurance**—fire and tornado insurance fund (state)—functioned—North Dakota
- 1921 **Comptroller General of the United States**—J. R. McCarl—served
- 1921 **Tax**—sales tax (state)—effective—West Virginia
- 1924 **Air Mail Service**—air mail transcontinental through regular service—established—New York City to San Francisco, Calif.
- 1924 **Diplomatic Service**—foreign service of the United States—created
- 1925 **Air Mail Service**—air mail long-distance night service—from New York City to Chicago, Ill.
- 1925 **Helium**—helium plant of the United States—Bureau of Mines assumed supervision of United States Production Plant—Fort Worth, Texas
- 1927 **Aviation—Airplane**—airplane equipped with radio to cross the Atlantic Ocean—landed—France
- 1929 **Tax**—chain stores tax (state)—effective—Indiana
- 1930 **Submarine**—streamlined submarine of the United States Navy—"Nautilus"—commissioned
- 1931 **Aviation—Flights (world)**—world solo airplane flight—Wiley H. Post completes second trip
- 1933 **Radio Broadcast**—drama broadcast from a ship at sea—WABC—New York City
- 1934 **X-ray**—x-ray photograph of the entire body taken in a one-second exposure—Rochester, N.Y.
- 1938 **Library Chair** — opened — Columbia University School of Library Service—New York City
- 1939 **Bird Protection Agency (federal)**—transferred to Department of Interior
- 1939 **Building**—building devoted entirely to highway traffic — completed — Saugatuck, Conn.
- 1939 **Federal Work Agency**—established
- 1940 **Army Parachute Troops** — training commenced
- 1941 **Television**—television commercial license—W2XBS—New York City
- 1945 **Labor**—labor anti-discrimination commission (state)—appointed—New York

JULY 2

- 1717 **Book Auction Catalog**—book auction printed catalog—sale
- 1749 **Catholic Nuns**—nun who was born in the United States—Mary Turpin—begins novitiate—New Orleans, La.
- 1776 **Woman Suffrage**—colony to grant suffrage to women—constitutional right—New Jersey

- 1777 **Emancipation Act (state)**—enacted—Vermont
- 1829 **Catholic Nuns**—Catholic Nuns (Colored Community)—founded—Baltimore, Md.
- 1836 **Postage Stamp**—adhesive stamps—local delivery service—authorized
- 1842 **Ship**—iron vessel—"John Randolph"—enrolled
- 1850 **Gas Mask**—gas mask with a self-contained breathing apparatus—patented—Benj. J. Lane—Cambridge, Mass.
- 1862 **Agricultural Land Grant**—signed—President Abraham Lincoln
- 1864 **Hall of Fame**—hall of fame (national)—National Statuary Hall—authorized
- 1867 **Elevated Railroad**—opened for traffic—New York City
- 1890 **Trust**—anti-trust law (national)—Sherman act—enacted
- 1902 **College Academic Costume Standardization**—Bureau of Academic Costume—incorporated
- 1908 **Price Regulation Law (state)**—enacted—Louisiana
- 1917 **Radio Telephone**—radio telephone communication between the ground and an airplane—Langley Field, Va.
- 1919 **Aviation**—aeronautical stowaway—left East Fortune, Scotland
- 1919 **Aviation — Airship**—airship (lighter-than-air)—left East Fortune, Scotland
- 1921 **Prize Fight**—prize fight to gross a million dollars—Dempsey vs. Carpentier—Jersey City, N.J.
- 1921 **Radio Broadcast**—pugilistic heavy-weight championship broadcast—Jersey City, N.J.
- 1922 **Carillon (modern)**—blessed—Gloucester, Mass.
- 1926 **Medal**—distinguished flying cross—authorized
- 1931 **Polo**—polo game played outdoors at night—Baltimore, Md.
- 1932 **Presidential Candidate**—presidential candidate to fly to a political convention—F. D. Roosevelt—Albany, N.Y., to Chicago, Ill.
- 1932 **Presidential Candidate**—presidential candidate to make a speech of acceptance at a nominating convention—F. D. Roosevelt—Chicago, Ill.
- 1933 **Aviation — Flights (transatlantic)**—transatlantic foreign squadron flight to the United States—left Orbetello, Italy
- 1934 **Securities and Exchange Commission (U.S.)**—meeting
- 1935 **Theatrical School**—theatrical school, sponsored by an institution of higher learning—Union College—Schenectady, N.Y.
- 1940 **Bridge**—pontoon bridge of reenforced concrete—Lake Washington Floating Bridge—Seattle, Wash.—dedicated

JULY 3

- 1754 **War (colonial)**—French and Indian war battle—Fort Necessity, Pa.
- 1776 **Freemasons**—African Lodge No. 1—formed—under permit
- 1819 **Bank**—savings bank—Bank for Savings—opened—New York City
- 1839 **Normal School**—normal school (state)—opened—Lexington, Mass.
- 1848 **Engineering Society**—Boston Society of Civil Engineers—regular meetings—Boston, Mass.
- 1871 **Locomotive**—narrow gauge locomotive—constructed—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1878 **Aviation — Airship**—dirigible-flight—John Wise—Lancaster, Pa.
- 1898 **Ship**—ship to circumnavigate the world with but one in the crew—trip completed—Joshua Slocum—Fairhaven, Mass.
- 1903 **Cable**—cable across the Pacific ocean between Honolulu, Midway, Guam and Manila—spliced
- 1913 **Birds**—bird for which a definite crossing of the Atlantic has been recorded—banded—Eastern Egg Rock, Me.
- 1930 **Veterans' Bureau**—authorized
- 1934 **Bank**—bank payments to depositors of a closed insured bank—Fon du Lac State Bank—East Peoria, Ill.
- 1934 **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation**—payment made

JULY 4

- 1776 **Declaration of Independence**—declaration of independence—signed—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1777 **Flag**—American flag displayed on a man-of-war—Portsmouth Harbor, N.H.
- 1778 **Secret Service**—secret service (colonial)—Burr appointed chief
- 1789 **Drawback Legislation**—enacted
- 1789 **Tariff**—tariff legislation—enacted
- 1801 **President**—president to review the military forces—Thomas Jefferson—Washington, D.C.
- 1810 **Agricultural Journal — Agricultural Museum**—published—Georgetown, D.C.
- 1815 **Monument**—monument to George Washington (city or state)—Washington monument—Baltimore, Md.
- 1817 **Canal**—canal of importance—Erie Canal—authorized
- 1826 **Iron**—iron castings (malleable)—produced—Seth Boyden—Newark, N.J.
- 1827 **Monument**—monument to George Washington—Boonsboro, Md.
- 1828 **Railroad**—railroad for commercial transportation of passenger and freight—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—construction commenced
- 1831 **Car**—railroad car with a center aisle—"The Columbus"—introduced—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company

1831 **Locomotive**—locomotive with six or eight driving wheels—used—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company
 1831 **Periodical**—trade journal—*Rail-road Advocate*—published—Rogersville, Tenn.
 1831 **Treaty**—treaty with a foreign nation to provide for mutual reduction of import duties—signed—Paris, France
 1832 **America** (the song)—sung publicly—Boston, Mass.
 1836 **Colonist**—women to cross the continent — crossed continental divide — South Pass, Wyo.
 1837 **Blind**—state school for the blind—Ohio Institution for the Blind—opened—Columbus, Ohio
 1840 **Play**—aquatic play—"The Pirates Signal"—presented—New York City
 1840 **Treasury Department of the United States**—sub-treasury act enacted
 1846 **Railroad**—international railroad—Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad—construction commenced — Portland, Me.
 1848 **Monument** — monument to George Washington (national) — cornerstone laid—Washington, D.C.
 1872 **President**—president born on Independence Day — Calvin Coolidge — Plymouth, Vt.
 1874 **Bridge**—steel arch bridge—completed — J. B. Eads—St. Louis, Mo.
 1874 **Socialist Labor Party of North America**—formed
 1883 **Electric Company**—three-way central station incandescent electric lighting plant — operations commenced — Sunbury, Pa.
 1883 **Wild West Show**—presented—North Platte, Neb.
 1888 **Rodeo** — competition — Prescott, Arizona
 1889 **State**—states admitted to the Union simultaneously—constitutional conventions—North Dakota and South Dakota
 1892 **Car**—double deck street car—operated — San Diego, Calif.
 1902 **Motorcycle Endurance Run**—motorcycle endurance run—Boston, Mass., to New York City
 1903 **Cable**—cable across the Pacific ocean between Honolulu, Midway, Guam and Manila—official message sent—President Theodore Roosevelt
 1908 **Aviation**—aeronautical trophy—won—G. H. Curtiss—Hammondsport, N.Y.
 1908 **Naval Officer**—admiral who was Jewish—Adolph Marix
 1911 **Insurance** — workmen's compensation insurance law (state)—New Jersey law became effective
 1917 **Radio Telephone** — radio telephone communication between the ground and an airplane—received by an airplane
 1917 **Ship**—ambulance ship, designed and built as a hospital—"Relief"—keel laid
 1921 **Cigarette Tax**—cigarette tax by a state —effective—Iowa

1928 **Niagara Falls**—person to go over Niagara Falls in a rubber ball—Jean Lussier
 1935 **Ferryboat** — streamlined ferryboat — commercial operation — "Kalakala" — Houghton, Wash.
 1942 **World War II**—American bombing mission over enemy occupied territory in Europe—Netherlands

JULY 5

1775 **Army Insignia**—special insignia instituted—Massachusetts
 1843 **Colonial Government**—government on the Pacific coast—committee of nine chosen—Champoeg, Ore.
 1884 **Navigation Bureau (U.S.)** — under Treasury Department—authorized
 1893 **College**—university extension summer meeting—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 **Motorcycle Trip**—motorcycle transcontinental trip by a woman—left—New York City
 1933 **Teletypesetter**—teletypesetter installed in a school—Empire State School of Printing—Ithaca, N.Y.
 1935 **Labor**—labor relations act (national) —approved
 1944 **Aviation** — **Airplane** — rocket airplane (military)—flown—Hawthorne, Calif.
 1946 **Air Mail Service**—helicopter airmail delivery—Bridgeport, Conn.

JULY 6

1776 **Declaration of Independence**—declaration of independence—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1785 **Money**—decimal system of money—adopted
 1798 **Alien Discriminatory Law**—enacted
 1858 **Shoe Manufacturing Machine** — patented—L. R. Blake—Abington, Mass.
 1899 **Automobile License Board**—authorized—Chicago, Ill.
 1903 **Motorcycle Trip**—motorcycle transcontinental trip—arrived—New York City
 1905 **Fingerprinting**—international exchange of fingerprints—St. Louis, Mo., and London, England
 1908 **Expedition**—polar expedition of which a woman was a member—Peary expedition—sailed.
 1919 **Aviation** — aeronautical stowaway — William Ballantyne—arrived—Hazelhurst Field, L.I., N.Y.
 1919 **Aviation** — **Airship** — airship (lighter-than-air)—British dirigible R-34 arrived
 1924 **Radio Facsimile Transmission**—photograph sent by radio across the Atlantic—from New York City
 1939 **Air Mail Service**—autogiro mail delivery regular service—Philadelphia, Pa., to Camden, N.J.

- 1945 **Medal**—medal of freedom—established
 1948 **Federal Communications Commission**—federal communications commission woman member—Frieda B. Hennock—appointed

JULY 7

- 1806 **Cathedral**—cornerstone laid—Baltimore, Md.
 1838 **Steamboat Inspection Service (U.S.)**—authorized
 1849 **Library Law**—enacted by a state—New Hampshire
 1861—**Torpedo**—torpedo mine attack—Potomac River
 1862 **Postal Service**—railroad post office—tested
 1863 **Conscription**—wartime conscription bill—first draft call
 1885—**Ordinance**—cartridge-loading machinery—patented—G. Moore Peters—Xenia, Ohio
 1886 **Biblical Students Summer Conference**—Mount Hermon School—Northfield, Mass.
 1908 **Ship**—warship fleet to circumnavigate the globe—left San Francisco, Calif.
 1911 **Continuation School**—continuation school established by state law—Racine Continuation School—Racine, Wis.—opened
 1920 **Radio Compass**—on naval airplane—used—Norfolk, Va.
 1923 **College**—"junior year abroad"—instituted—University of Delaware—Newark, Del.
 1935 **Eyes**—identification system—presented—Atlantic City, N.J.
 1948 **Naval Officer**—women sworn into the Regular United States Navy—July 7

JULY 8

- 1524 **Kidnapping**—recorded in letter
 1693 **Police Uniforms**—authorized—New York City
 1776 **Declaration of Independence**—declaration of independence was first read—publicly—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1795 **College**—college named after George Washington—Washington, Tenn.—new charter
 1796 **Passport**—issued by State Department
 1797 **Impeachment**—impeachment proceedings against a United States Senator—W. Blount
 1862 **Ordinance**—revolving gun turret—T. R. Timby—patent
 1870 **Trademark**—registration authorized
 1879 **Ship**—steamboat to employ electric lights—"Jeannette"—sailed—San Francisco, Calif.
 1892 **Psychological Society**—psychological society national organization—American Psychological Association organized
 1897 **Hospital**—tuberculosis hospital (municipal) for consumptive poor—Branch Hospital—opened—Cincinnati, Ohio

- 1899 **Golf Champion**—golf champion (American born)—tournament—Lake Forest, Ill.
 1909 **Baseball Game**—baseball game at night by a regular league team—Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1910 **Aviation—Airport**—airport municipal legislation—enacted—Modesto, Calif.
 1911 **Woman**—woman horseback rider to make a solo transcontinental trip—N. J. Aspinwall—arrived at New York City from San Francisco, Calif.
 1916 **Park**—park (national) east of the Mississippi—established—Mount Desert, Me.
 1923 **President**—president to visit Alaska and Canada while president—W. G. Harding—visited—Alaska
 1933 **Public Works Administration (U.S.)**—effective
 1940 **Aviation—Flights**—stratoliner commercial flight—New York City and Burbank, Calif.
 1945 **Radio Telephone**—two-way radio equipped bus—tested—Washington, D.C.
 1946 **Air Mail Service**—helicopter air mail experimental tests—Burbank, Calif.
 1948 **Army Auxiliary Corps**—woman member of the Women's Army Corps—sworn in—Washington, D.C.

JULY 9

- 1778 **Articles of Confederation**—formally engrossed
 1792 **Agriculture Professor**—S. I. Mitchell—appointed—Columbia University—New York City
 1798 **Tax**—internal revenue tax—direct tax on real estate
 1808 **Leather**—leather splitting machine—patented—Samuel Parker—Billerica, Mass.
 1847 **Labor Law**—ten-hour-day law enacted—New Hampshire
 1864 **Boiler Legislation**—approved—Connecticut
 1872 **Doughnut Cutter**—patented—John F. Blondel—Thomaston, Me.
 1872 **Presidential Candidate**—presidential candidate who was a Catholic—Charles O'Connor declined nomination
 1878 **Pipe**—corn cob pipe commercial manufacture—patent—Henry Tibbe—Washington, Mo.
 1910 **Aviation—Aviator**—aviator to fly to a height of one mile—W. R. Brookins—Atlantic City, N.J.
 1912 **Marines**—marine aviator—Lt. A. A. Cunningham—assigned—Annapolis, Md.
 1914 **Auction Bridge Championship (duplicate)**—Lake Placid, N.Y.
 1916 **Submarine**—cargo submarine to cross the Atlantic ocean—landed—Baltimore, Md.
 1918 **Medal**—Distinguished Service Cross—authorized

- 1918 **Medal**—Distinguished Service Medal—authorized
 1933 **Industrial Recovery Act**—code under the National Industrial Recovery Act—approved

JULY 10

- 1798 **Ship**—revenue cutter and navy co-operation—under command of John Barry
 1832 **Indans**—Indian Affairs Commissioner (U.S.)—E. Herring—appointed
 1866 **Pencil**—indelible pencil—patented—E. P. Clark—Northampton, Mass.
 1877 **Life Preserver**—of cork—patented—David Kahnweiler—New York City
 1890 **Woman Suffrage**—state to grant suffrage to women—Wyoming—became state
 1902 **Ship**—schooner (seven masted steel)—"Thomas W. Lawson"—launched—Quincy, Mass.
 1918 **Prison**—prisoners (federal) employed in industry—authorized—Atlanta, Ga.
 1929 **Money**—paper money of the new small size—issued
 1933 **Radio Broadcast**—radio (two-way three-way police) system—operated Eastchester Township, N.Y.
 1934 **President**—president to broadcast from a foreign country—F. D. Roosevelt—Cartagena, Colombia
 1934 **President**—president to visit South America while president—F. D. Roosevelt—Cartagena, Colombia
 1935 **Aviation—Flight (transcontinental)**—transcontinental non-stop east-west flight by a woman—Laura Ingalls—left—Brooklyn, N.Y.

JULY 11

- 1798 **Marines**—American marines—United States Marine Corps—created
 1862 **Secret Service**—secret service (federal)—act extended to include counterfeiting
 1863 **Bank**—national bank chartered—First National Bank of Philadelphia—opened for business—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1870 **School**—Negro school (state)—Snowden School—authorized—Alexandria, Va.
 1883 **Jewish College**—Jewish college to train men for the rabbinate—graduation—Cincinnati, Ohio
 1890 **Library Society**—library society (state)
 1916 **Road**—federal grant-in-aid—act approved
 1919 **Prison**—prisoners (federal) employed in industry—United States Penitentiary—Atlanta, Ga.
 1919 **Ship**—electrically propelled ship of the United States Navy—"Jupiter"—conversion to aircraft carrier "Langley"—authorized
 1923 **Railroad Signal System**—railroad signal system of continuous cab signals—installed—Sunbury, Pa.

- 1933 **National Emergency Council (U.S.)**—executive counsel established
 1934 **Federal Communications Commission**—committee appointed
 1934 **President**—president to go through the Panama Canal while president—F. D. Roosevelt
 1940 **Postal Service**—highway post office service—approved

JULY 12

- 1774 **Declaration of Independence**—declaration of independence—Carlisle, Pa.
 1859 **Paper Bag Manufacturing Machine**—patented—William Goodale—Clinton, Mass.
 1862 **Medal**—Medal of Honor—authorized
 1866 **War Veterans' Society**—Grand Army of the Republic—state convention—Springfield, Ill.
 1882 **Elevator**—elevator in which an electric light was placed—installed—Blue Mountain Lake, N.Y.
 1882 **Pier (ocean)**—completed—Atlantic City, N.J.
 1909 **Tax**—income tax amendment to the constitution—proposed to the states
 1912 **Moving Picture**—foreign feature film—"Queen Elizabeth"—exhibited—New York City
 1928 **Television**—outdoor scenes telecast—shown—New York City
 1943 **Submarine—Escape Tank**—woman to take the submarine-escape test—certificate awarded—New London, Conn.

JULY 13

- 1787 **Territorial Expansion**—acquisition of land by the Federal Government
 1812 **Pawnbroking Ordinance**—enacted—New York City
 1832 **Treaty**—treaty with a foreign nation to provide for mutual reduction of import duties—with France—proclaimed
 1836 **Patent**—number system for patents—adopted—patent No 1 to John Rugles—Thomaston, Me.
 1875 **Cash Carrier System**—patented—David Brown—Lebanon, N.J.
 1929 **Moving Picture**—talking picture in Esperanto—New York City
 1934 **Police**—policewoman on the aerial force—Cora Sterling—appointed—Seattle, Wash.
 1936 **Pension**—pensions paid by the United States government to workers in private industry—mailed
 1938 **Theater**—television theater—opened—Massachusetts Television Institute—Boston, Mass.

JULY 14

- 1798 **Tax**—federal tax levied directly upon the states—enacted
 1820 **Lightship**—Craney Island, Va.
 1832 **Narcotic**—narcotic tariff—opium exempted from duty

- 1853 **Fair**—industrial exposition—opened—President Franklin Pierce—New York City
 1868 **Tape Measure Patent**—A. J. Fellows—New Haven, Conn.
 1870 **Pension**—pension to the widow of a president—authorized
 1891 **Corkboard Patent**—John T. Smith—Brooklyn, N.Y.
 1914 **Rocket**—liquid fuel rocket patent—R. H. Goddard—Worcester, Mass.
 1917 **Wedding**—wedding abroad of a soldier in the American Expeditionary Force—London, England
 1917 **World War I**—American Army casualty—L. J. Genelba—Arras, France

JULY 15

- 1876 **Baseball Game**—no-hit baseball game—G. W. Bradley—St. Louis, Mo.
 1891 **Billboard Standardization**—Associated Bill Posters and Distributors of the United States and Canada—formed—Chicago, Ill.
 1904 **Buddhist Temple**—established—Los Angeles, Calif.
 1920 **Army Officer**—chaplain (chief) of the United States Army—Rev. J. T. Axton—appointed
 1920 **Aviation—Flights**—New York-Alaska flight—left New York City
 1922 **Animals**—platypus (duck-billed)—exhibited—New York City
 1929 **Aviation — Airport**—airport hotel—opened—Oakland, Calif.
 1929 **Farm Board (federal)**—organization meeting
 1933 **Aviation — Flight (transatlantic)**—transatlantic foreign squadron flight to the United States—Italo Balbo—Italy—arrived—Chicago, Ill.
 1933 **Aviation—Flights (world)**—world solo airplane flight—Wiley H. Post—take off—New York City
 1940 **Betatron**—operated—University of Illinois—Urbana, Ill.
 1942 **Ship**—navy vessel constructed as a minelayer—"Terror"—commissioned

JULY 16

- 1769 **California Mission**—blessed—San Diego, Calif.
 1773 **Methodist Conference**—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1798 **Hospital**—marine hospital—authorized
 1798 **Public Health Service (U.S.)**—Public Health Service (U.S.)—established
 1845 **Yacht Race**—regatta—of importance—New York Yacht Club—New York City
 1862 **Naval Officer**—naval officer to become an Admiral—D. G. Farragut—appointed Rear Admiral
 1867 **Paint**—paint (ready-mixed)—patented—D. R. Averill—Newburg, Ohio

- 1912 **Torpedo**—airplane torpedo—patented—B. A. Fiske
 1920 **Army Officer**—chemical warfare chief—A. A. Fries—appointed
 1920 **Radio Telephone**—radio telephone service (commercial)—inaugurated—Los Angeles to Santa Catalina Island, Calif.
 1926 **Photograph**—photographs taken under the sea in natural colors—Tortugas, Fla.
 1934 **Aviation**—floating seaplane ramp—(municipally owned)—first passenger flight docked
 1935 **Parking Meter (Automatic)**—installed—Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1936 **X-ray**—x-ray photograph showing the complete arterial circulation—completed—Rochester, N.Y.
 1939 **Locomotive**—rack-rail diesel-electric locomotive—in service—Manitou and Pike's Peak Railway
 1945 **Atomic Bomb**—explosion—New Mexico
 1946 **Telephone**—mobile telephone conversation overseas—from a moving vehicle—St. Louis, Mo. to Honolulu

JULY 17

- 1794 **African Church**—opened—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1839 **Britannia Ware**—patent—Isaac Babbitt—Boston, Mass.
 1850 **Photograph**—photograph of a star—Vega—Cambridge, Mass.
 1850 **Telegraph**—telegraph convention (national)—New York City
 1861 **Money**—demand money—authorized
 1861 **Money**—paper money issued by the government of the United States—authorized
 1862 **Army**—law (federal) authorizing military service for Negroes—enacted
 1862 **Cemetery**—national cemeteries—authorized—and designated
 1862 **Internal Revenue Commissioner**—G. S. Boutwell—served
 1866 **Tunnel**—subaqueous highway tunnel—Washington Street Tunnel—Chicago, Ill.—construction authorized
 1867 **Dental School**—dental school permanently established by a university—Harvard School of Dental Medicine—established—Boston, Mass.
 1904 **Carnegie Hero Fund Commission**—L. A. Baumann, Jr. heroic act—Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 1916 **Farm Loan Board (federal)**—Federal Farm Loan Act—approved
 1933 **Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)**—transcontinental flight made by Negroes in their own plane—left Atlantic City, N.J.
 1933 **Industrial Recovery Act**—code under the National Industrial Recovery Act—effective

JULY 18

- 1627 Oil — oil spring — Cuba, N.Y. — described in letter
- 1743 Advertisement—advertisement to occupy a half-page—*Weekly Journal*—New York City
- 1794 Money—deposit of silver for coinage—Bank of Maryland
- 1846 Road—plank road—completed—Syra-cuse, N.Y.
- 1853 Railroads — international railroad — trains from Portland, Me., to Mont-real, Canada
- 1866 Insurance—insurance rate standardiza-tion—effected—New York City
- 1908 Fireworks Legislation — city law — Cleveland, Ohio
- 1914 Aviation—air service of the United States Army—aviation section created
- 1938 Building—building devoted entirely to highway traffic—ground broken—Sau-gatuck, Conn.
- 1940 Helicopter—helicopter (direct-lift-air-craft)—flight—Stratford, Conn.

JULY 19

- 1776 Declaration of Independence—declar-ation of Independence was first or-dered "to be fairly engrossed on parchment"—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1784 Botanic Scientific Expedition—started — Ipswich, Mass.
- 1848 Bloomers—introduced—Seneca Falls, N.Y.
- 1848 Woman Suffrage—convention of wo-men advocating woman suffrage—Seneca Falls, N.Y.
- 1875 Hospital — floating hospital — "Em-ma Abbot"—New York City
- 1933 Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)—transcontinental flight made by Ne-groes in their own plane—arrived—Los Angeles, Calif.
- 1939 Suture—fiberglas sutures—used—Dr. R. P. Scholz—St. Louis, Mo.
- 1942 Army Camp—army camp for "lim-ited service"—opened—Camp McCoy, Wis.

JULY 20

- 1776 Army—brevet—authorized—J. A. de Franchessin
- 1789 Navigation Act—navigation act (U.S.) —approved
- 1801 Cheese Factory—cheese factory co-operative—Cheshire, Mass.
- 1858 Baseball Game—baseball series—Long Island, N.Y.
- 1868 Cigarette Tax—stamps ordered placed on packages
- 1875 Agricultural Experiment Station—state agricultural experiment station—au-thorized—Connecticut
- 1875 Bankers' Association—national bank-ers association — American Bankers Association — national convention — Saratoga, N.Y.

- 1876 Track Meet (intercollegiate)—Sara-toga, N.Y.
- 1880 Monument—obelisk to be brought to the United States — arrived — New York City
- 1891 Research Institute—anatomy research institute—Wistar Institute of Anat-omy and Biology—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1900 Astronomer—woman astronomer em-ployed in the United States Naval Ob-servatory—E. A. Lamson—employed
- 1937 Army Insignia—shoulder sleeve insig-nia issued to an independent air unit—authorized
- 1942 Army Auxiliary Corps—women's army auxiliary corps (WAAC) training course—Des Moines, Iowa
- 1942 Medal—Legion of Merit medal—au-thorized

JULY 21

- 1773 Degrees—doctor of laws honorary de-gree—awarded—John Winthrop—Har-vard College—Cambridge, Mass.
- 1828 Strike—strike in which the militia was called—Paterson, N.J.
- 1861 Civil War—serious engagement in the Civil War—Bull Run Creek, Va.
- 1880 Air (compressed)—explosion—Hudson tubes—Hoboken, N.J. and New York City
- 1918 World War I—shots to land on Amer-ican soil—Meeting House Pond, Mass.
- 1919 Caterpillar Club — Caterpillar Club member—jump—John Boettner—Chi-cago, Ill.
- 1921 Aviation—battleship sunk by an air-plane—near Hamphon Roads, Va.
- 1928 Moving Picture—talking picture of more than 6,000 feet—"The Lights of New York"—released
- 1930 Veterans' Bureau—Veterans Adminis-tration—created
- 1934 Labor—National Mediation Board—organized
- 1946 Aviation—Airplane—Navy fighter air-plane powered exclusively by jet en-gines to land on a ship—"FD-1 Phan-tom"—on carrier "Franklin D. Roose-velt"—Cape Henry, Va.

JULY 22

- 1887 Postal Service—parcel post conven-tion—with Jamaica
- 1896 Silverites — national convention —St. Louis, Mo.
- 1932 Federal Home Loan Bank Board—es-tablished
- 1932 Home Owners Loan Corporation—Federal Home Loan Bank Act—ap-proved
- 1933 Aviation—Aviator—woman aviator to fly across the Atlantic ocean east to west — Amy J. Mollison — left — Pendine, Wales
- 1933 Aviation — Flights (transatlantic) — transatlantic solo westward flight—James A. Mollison and wife—left Pen-dine, Wales

- 1933 **Aviation—Flights (world)**—world solo airplane flight—Wiley H. Post returned—Floyd Bennett Field—New York City
- 1933 **Opera**—Negro prima donna of an opera company—Caterina Jarboro—"Aida"—New York City
- 1939 **Judge**—woman judge (Negro)—Jane M. Bolin—appointed—New York City

JULY 23

- 1715 **Lighthouse**—lighthouse—Little Brewster Island, Mass.—authorized
- 1827 **Swimming School**—opened—Boston, Mass.
- 1829 **Typewriter**—typewriter—patented—W. A. Burt—Mount Vernon, Mich.
- 1877 **Railroad**—municipal railroad—Cincinnati Southern Railway—commenced—Cincinnati, Ohio
- 1880 **Electric Power Plant**—hydro-electric power plant (commercial)—Grand Rapids Electric Light and Power Co.—Grand Rapids, Mich.—incorporated
- 1885 **Bankers Association**—bankers association formed by a state group—Texas Bankers' Association—organized—Lampasas, Texas
- 1924 **Automobile Bus**—bus operated by a railroad—Spokane, Portland and Seattle Transportation Company—incorporated
- 1933 **Aviation—Aviator**—woman aviator to fly across the Atlantic ocean east to west—Amy J. Mollison—landed—Stratford, Conn.
- 1937 **Pituitary Hormone** isolated—announced—Yale University School of Medicine—New Haven, Conn.
- 1938 **Game Preserve**—game preserve appropriation (federal)—state aid project approved—Utah
- 1945 **Car**—railroad car with an observation dome

JULY 24

- 1847 **Printing Press**—rotary type printing press—patented—R. M. Hoe—New York City
- 1848 **Pump**—independent single direct-acting steam power pump—patented—H. R. Worthington—New York City
- 1849 **Degrees**—doctor of music degree—conferred—Georgetown University—Washington, D.C.
- 1866 **State**—state re-admitted to the Union—Tennessee
- 1919 **Aviation—Airplane**—three-motor airplane—flight—Garden City, L.I.
- 1933 **Surgical Operation**—lung removal carried out according to pre-operative plans—Dr. W. F. Reinhoff, Jr.—Baltimore, Md.
- 1934 **Birds**—ptarmigan (eskimo chicken)—hatched in captivity—Ithaca, N.Y.

JULY 25

- 1820 **Discovery**—discovery of Antarctica—Nathaniel B. Palmer—sailed—Stonington, Conn.
- 1832 **Railroad Accident**—railroad accident—Granite Railway—Quincy, Mass.
- 1854 **Collar**—paper collar—patented—Walter Hunt—New York City
- 1860 **Billiard Match**—intercollegiate billiard match—Worcester, Mass.
- 1863 **Monument**—monument to commemorate the Civil War—dedicated—Kensington, Conn.
- 1866 **Army Officer**—general of the United States Army—U. S. Grant—appointed
- 1866 **Naval Officer**—naval officer to become an admiral—D. G. Farragut—appointed
- 1871 **Carrousel**—patented—Willhelm Schneider—Davenport, Iowa
- 1871 **Paper**—perforated wrapping paper—patented—Seth Wheeler—Albany, N.Y.
- 1878 **Chinese Embassy**—landed—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1918 **Woman**—woman district attorney of the United States—A. A. Adams—served
- 1923 **Newspaper**—mimeographed daily newspaper—*Kellogg Daily Reminder*—published—Kellogg, Idaho.
- 1925 **Radio Station**—radio station operating a fifty-kilowatt transmitter—2XAG—Schenectady, N.Y.
- 1934 **President**—president to visit Hawaii while President—F. D. Roosevelt—landed—Hilo, Hawaii
- 1941 **Navy "E" Award**—navy "E" certificates of meritorious service—granted
- 1943 **Ship**—warship named for a Negro—"Harmon"—launched—Quincy, Mass.

JULY 26

- 1775 **Postmaster**—postmaster general under the Continental Congress—Benjamin Franklin—appointed
- 1779 **Medal**—medal awarded by the Continental Congress to a foreigner—resolution—de Fleury
- 1859 **Boat Race**—intercollegiate regatta—Worcester, Mass.
- 1866 **Irrigation Legislation (federal)**—enacted
- 1880 **Steam Distribution Plant**—of importance—New York Steam Corporation—formed—New York City
- 1893 **Addressograph**—commercial production—Chicago, Ill.
- 1903 **Automobile Transcontinental Trip**—successful transcontinental automobile trip, by a non-professional driver—from San Francisco, Calif.—arrived New York City
- 1919 **Wedding**—airplane wedding—New York City
- 1923 **President**—president to visit Alaska and Canada while president—W. G. Harding—at Vancouver, B.C.

- 1933 **Treasury Department of the U.S.**—woman assistant treasurer of the United States—M. G. Bannister—appointed

JULY 27

- 1775 **Army Officer**—surgeon general—continental army — Benjamin Church — served
- 1784 **Newspaper** — French newspaper — *Courier de l'Amerique*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1789 **State Department (U.S.)**—Department of Foreign Affairs—created
- 1868 **Postal Service**—money order system—foreign service authorized
- 1869 **Philological Society**—philological national society—American Philological Association — convention — Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
- 1918 **Ship**—concrete barge—"Socony 200"—launched
- 1933 **Central Statistical Board (U.S.)**—created
- 1933 **Industrial Recovery Act**—state to place all its employees under the blanket code of the National Industrial Recovery Act Code—West Virginia
- 1933 **Kidnapping**—death penalty for kidnapping—imposed—Kansas City, Mo

JULY 28

- 1777 **Suffrage**—state to provide universal manhood suffrage—Vermont—constitution adopted—Windsor, Vt.
- 1862 **Postal Service**—railroad post office—placed in operation—Hannibal and St. Joseph, Mo.
- 1865 **Dental Code of Ethics**—proposed—American Dental Association—Chicago, Ill.
- 1866 **Monument**—monument by a woman ordered by the U.S. Government—authorized
- 1866 **Weights and Measures Standardization**—act legalizing the employment of the metric system—approved
- 1869 **Labor Union**—woman's labor organization (national)—Daughters of St Crispin—convention—Lynn, Mass
- 1882 **Accountants' Society**—Institute of Accountants and Bookkeepers—organized—New York City
- 1903 **Bank**—bank president (Negro woman)—Saint Luke Penny Savings Bank—Richmond, Va.
- 1926 **Catholic Church** — Catholic church raised to the dignity of a Basilica—Lackawanna, N.Y.
- 1933 **Cotton**—cotton acreage reduction payment—payment made
- 1942 **Postal Service**—coin-operated mailbox—patented—L. A. Thatcher—Stamford, Conn.

JULY 29

- 1773 **Schoolhouse**—west of the Allegheny mountains — completed — Schoenbrunn, Ohio
- 1775 **Army Officer**—judge advocate—William Tudor—served
- 1775 **Treasury Department of the United States**—Michael Hillegas—served
- 1786 **Newspaper**—newspaper published west of the Allegheny mountains—issued—*Pittsburgh Gazette*—Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1794 **African Church**—Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church — opened — Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1865 **Newspaper**—newspaper published at sea—*Atlantic Telegraph*—published
- 1870 **Road**—sheet asphalt pavement—laid—Newark, N.J.
- 1899 **Motorcycle Race**—motor cycle paced race—Manhattan Beach, N.Y.
- 1908 **Price Regulation Law (state)**—effective—Louisiana
- 1933 **Narcotic**—narcotic sanatorium (federal) for drug addicts—cornerstone laid—Lexington, Ky.
- 1935 **Police**—police training school—of Federal Bureau of Investigation—initiated—Washington, D.C.

JULY 30

- 1619 **Legislative Assembly** — Jamestown, Va.
- 1733 **Freemasons**—masonic lodge to work under a regular charter—St. John's lodge—established—Boston, Mass.
- 1844 **Yacht Club**—New York Yacht Club—organized
- 1874 **Baseball Team**—baseball team to travel beyond the confines of the United States—exhibition game—England
- 1909 **Aviation — Airplane** — airplane purchased by the United States government—tested—Dayton, Ohio
- 1909 **Aviation—Flights**—cross country airplane flight—by a U.S. officer—B. D. Foulis—Fort Myer, Va. to Alexandria, Va.
- 1933 **National Planning Board (U.S.)**—organized
- 1937 **Ship**—seaplane tender designed and built for the United States Navy—"Curtiss"—authorized

JULY 31

- 1790 **Patent**—patent granted by the United States government — issued — Samuel Hopkins—Vt.
- 1792 **Building** — building erected in the United States for public use—cornerstone of mint—laid—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1792 **Mint (U.S.)**—mint of the United States—cornerstone laid—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1795 **Money**—return of coins—to treasury
- 1809 **Railroad Track**—railroad track (practical)—Philadelphia, Pa.

- 1849 **Ordnance**—cannon (breech loading)—patent—Benj. Chambers
- 1869 **Labor**—labor bureau (state)—Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics—H. K. Oliver appointed chief
- 1875 **Animals**—cattle importation law (U.S.)—prohibition enforced
- 1876 **Coast Guard (U.S.)**—Coast Guard officers' training school—established—New Bedford, Mass.
- 1912 **Moving Picture Censorship**—moving picture censorship regulation (federal)—enacted
- 1918 **China Ware**—dishes (complete set) made in America for the Executive Mansion—delivered—Washington, D.C.
- 1930 **Aviation**—**Airship**—dirigible landing and taking off from an ocean-going steamship—"Mayflower"—New York City
- 1933 **Science Advisory Board**—authorized
- 1930 **Electric Power Plant**—hydroelectric power plant (County-owned)—operated—Crisp County, Ga.
- 1933 **Poorhouse (state)**—superintendent Dr. A. V. Gilliland appointed
- 1934 **Aviation**—transcontinental commercial overnight transport service inaugurated—left Newark Airport, Newark, N.J.
- 1939 **Vitamin**—synthetic vitamin K—made—Dr. L. F. Fieser—Cambridge, Mass.

AUGUST 2

- 1776 **Declaration of Independence**—Declaration of Independence was first ordered "to be fairly engrossed" on parchment
- 1791 **Patent**—patent granted jointly to a father and son—Samuel Briggs, Sr. and Jr.—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1819 **Aviation**—**Parachute**—parachute jump from a balloon—Charles Guille—New York City
- 1858 **Postal Service**—street letter box—erected—Boston, Mass., and New York City
- 1862 **Army Ambulance Corps**—established
- 1886 **Oleomargarine Legislation (federal)**—enacted
- 1909 **Aviation**—**Airplane**—airplane purchased by the United States Government—accepted
- 1927 **Submarine**—streamlined submarine of the United States Navy—"Nautilus"—keel laid—Mare Island, Calif.
- 1934 **Aviation**—**Flights**—"airplane train"—started—Floyd Bennett Field, N.Y.

AUGUST 3

- 1787 **Constitution of the United States**—printed copies of the Constitution—proof sheets printed
- 1789 **Drawback Legislation**—tariff act—effective
- 1790 **Census**—of the United States—enumeration
- 1841 **Business**—commercial rating agency—established—New York City
- 1842 **Postage Stamp**—adhesive stamps—City Despatch Post acquired by U.S.
- 1861 **President**—president to serve as an official of the Confederate states—John Tyler—delegate
- 1872 **Gas**—pipe line (long distance)—Newton Wells to Titusville, Pa.
- 1873—**Car**—cable streetcar—operated—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1874 **Patent**—label patent—issued—Pearl Hominy Co.—Baltimore, Md.
- 1881 **Electric Power Plant**—hydro-electric power plant (commercial)—new station opened—Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 1886 **Zoological Laboratory (U.S.)**—for the study of parasites—opened—Washington, D.C.
- 1893 **Breakfast Food**—shredded wheat biscuits—patented
- 1907 **Aviation**—aeronautical division of the United States War Department—authorized
- 1908 **Automobile Race**—automobile race around the world—returned—New York City
- 1908 **Insurance**—workmen's compensation insurance law (federal)—effective
- 1911 **Aviation**—**License**—woman aviator to pass the test of the Aero Club of America—Harriet Quimby
- 1916 **Submarine**—cargo submarine to cross the Atlantic ocean—"Deutschland"—returned
- 1923 **Hospital**—cancer hospital (municipal)—New York City Cancer Institute—New York City—dedicated
- 1750 **Teaching Methods Book**—preface dated—Germantown, Pa.
- 1816 **Coast Survey Superintendent**—F. R. Hassler—appointed
- 1852 **Boat Race**—intercollegiate boat race—Lake Winnepesaukee, N.H.
- 1861 **Ship**—balloon carrier—"Fanny"—used—Fortress Monroe, Va.
- 1880 **Canoe Association**—American Canoe Association—formed—Lake George, N.Y.
- 1882 **Immigration**—immigration head tax—enacted
- 1886 **Ship**—battleship of importance—"Maine"—authorized
- 1904 **American**—as an adjective—official—Secretary of State John Hay
- 1904 **Balloon**—balloon circular flight—Oakland, Calif.
- 1942 **Naval Officer**—woman naval officer—M. H. McAfee—inducted
- 1945 **Radio Facsimile Transmission**—color photoradio news photograph transmitted by radio for publication—received—Washington, D.C.

AUGUST 4

- 1790 **Bond**—bonds—of the United States Government—authorized
- 1790 **Coast Guard (United States)**—Revenue Cutter service organized
- 1790 **Navy**—naval protection—Revenue Cutter service—organized
- 1790 **Refunding Act (federal)**—approved
- 1790 **Ship** — revenue cutter — “Massachusetts”—authorized
- 1846 **Treasury Department of the United States**—sub-treasury—authorized
- 1874 **Chautauqua Organization**—formed — Fair Point, N.Y.
- 1886 **Postal Service**—special delivery service—extended to all free delivery offices
- 1894 **Railroad**—railroad to use an electric engine—for freight service
- 1927 **Radio Station**—radio station operating a hundred kilowatt transmitter—2XAG —Schenectady, N.Y.
- 1930 **Bobsled Run**—North Elba, N.Y.
- 1937 **Animals** — okapi — imported — New York City
- 1942 **President**—president to become a godfather to a member of the English royal family—F. D. Roosevelt
- 1943 **Medal**—navy expert pistol shot medal to a woman — awarded — Rosalie Thorne

AUGUST 5

- 1736 **Newspaper** — newspaper published south of the Potomac River—*Virginia Gazette*—Williamsburg, Va.
- 1763 **Prize Fight**—American to win distinction in the prize ring—Bill Richmond —born—Staten Island, N.Y.
- 1799 **Supreme Court Decision**—Supreme Court decision between states—term commenced—New York vs. Connecticut
- 1843 **Ship**—frigate (American-built steam-driven)—left Norfolk, Va.
- 1858 **Cable**—cable across the Atlantic Ocean —completed
- 1870 **Knights of Pythias**—Supreme Lodge —incorporated
- 1892 **Money**—commemorative coinage—authorized
- 1892 **Money**—silver coins—authorized
- 1909 **Tax**—corporation tax—enacted
- 1911 **Aviation**—**Races** — inter-city airplane race—between New York City and Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1926 **Moving Picture**—talking picture—presented—New York City
- 1933 **Labor**—labor board (national) — authorized

AUGUST 6

- 1727 **Convent** — permanently established — New Orleans, La.
- 1774 **Conscientious Objectors** — arrived — New York City
- 1774 **Shakers**—arrived—New York City

- 1787 **Constitution of the United States**—printed copies of the Constitution—proof sheets delivered to convention
- 1819 **Engineering College**—civil engineering course — Norwich University — Northfield, Vt.
- 1819 **Military School**—American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy—Northfield, Vt.
- 1832 **Phrenologist**—J. G. Spurzheim—arrived—New York City
- 1846 **Warehouse**—warehouse legislation — enacted
- 1856 **Calliope**—marine exhibition
- 1857 **Cable**—cable across the Atlantic Ocean —paid out
- 1890 **Execution**—electrocution of a human being — William Kemmler — Auburn, N.Y.
- 1912 **Progressive Party**—national convention—Chicago, Ill.
- 1914 **World War I**—American to sail to Europe to enlist in World War I—D. P. Dowd, Jr. enlisted
- 1926 **Woman**—American woman to swim the English channel—Gertrude Ederle
- 1936 **Catholic Holy Mass**—Catholic Mass in an airship over the ocean by an American priest—James R. Cox

AUGUST 7

- 1679 **Ship**—Great Lakes commercial vessel —“Le Griffon”—first voyage
- 1782 **Medal**—Order of the Purple Heart—established—Newburgh, N.Y.
- 1789 **Lighthouse** — lighthouse built after American independence—authorized
- 1789 **War Department (U.S.)**—authorized
- 1807 **Ship**—steamboat to make regular trips —“Clermont”—tested
- 1847 **Plow**—plow for pulverizing the soil—patented—George Page—Washington, D.C.
- 1854 **Republican Party**—Republican Party meeting (local)—convention—Strong, Me.
- 1859 **Deaf—Church**—church services for the deaf—New York City
- 1869 **Photograph**—photograph of a total solar eclipse—Mt. Pleasant, Iowa
- 1888 **Door**—door (revolving) — patented—Theophilus Van Kannel—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1916 **Farm Loan Board (federal)**—commissioner G. W. Norris served
- 1918 **Aviation**—air squadron (complete)—to cross German lines
- 1919 **Actors' Union**—strike called
- 1930 **Diplomatic Service**—chief executive-elect of a foreign country—Dr. E. O. Herrera—sworn in as President of Colombia
- 1941 **Television**—audience participation telecast—New York City
- 1942 **World War II**—American offensive in the Pacific area—Guadalcanal

AUGUST 8

- 1679 **Fire**—fire of serious consequence—Boston, Mass.
- 1786 **Money**—decimal system of money—standards established
- 1797 **Medical Periodical**—medical magazine—*Medical Repository*—New York City
- 1839 **Fraternity**—fraternity west of the Allegheny mountains—Beta Theta Pi—Oxford, Ohio
- 1854 **Ordnance**—metal cartridge—patent—D. B. Wesson—Springfield, Mass.
- 1865 **Railroad**—streamlined railroad train—patented—S. R. Calthorp—Roxbury, Mass.
- 1866 **Visiting Celebrities**—queen to visit the United States—Queen Emma—Sandwich Islands—arrived—New York City
- 1876 **Mimeograph**—patented—Thomas Alva Edison—Menlo Park, N.J.
- 1899 **Check Protector**—patent application filed—I. M. Todd—Rochester, N.Y.
- 1899 **Refrigerator**—household refrigerating machine patent—A. T. Marshall—Brockton, Mass.
- 1900 **Tennis Match**—lawn tennis match for the Davis Cup—Boston, Mass.
- 1930 **Brokerage**—stock order from a Zepelin—received—Tuckerton, N.J.
- 1933 **Aviation**—**Flights (transatlantic)**—transatlantic non-stop round trip flight to the United States—left—New York City

AUGUST 9

- 1607 **Holiday**—Thanksgiving Day service—Phippsburg, Me.
- 1790 **Ship**—ship to carry the United States flag around the world—returned—Boston, Mass.
- 1829 **Locomotive**—locomotive for railroad use—"Stourbridge Lion"—tested
- 1848 **Free Soil Party**—organized—Buffalo, N.Y.
- 1860 **Silver Mill**—to treat silver ore successfully—completed—Virginia City, Nev.
- 1892 **Telegraph**—duplex telegraph (practical)—patented—Thomas Alva Edison—Menlo Park, N.J.
- 1893 **Bowling Magazine**—*Gut Holz*—issued—New York City
- 1910 **Washing Machine**—complete, self-contained electric washing machine—patent—Alva J. Fisher—Chicago, Ill.
- 1916 **Park**—park (national) containing an active volcano—Lassen Volcanic National Park—established
- 1921 **Veterans' Bureau**—established
- 1932 **Federal Home Loan Bank Board**—board assumes office
- 1933 **Central Statistical Board (U.S.)**—organized
- 1935 **Automobile Legislation**—federal motor carrier legislation—enacted

- 1936 **Olympic Games**—American athlete to win four prizes at the Olympic games—Jesse Owens—Berlin, Germany
- 1939 **Television**—tennis tournament telecast—Rye, N.Y.

AUGUST 10

- 1821 **State**—state admitted to the Union west of the Mississippi River—Missouri
- 1859 **Milk Inspectors**—appointed—Boston, Mass.
- 1869 **Moving Picture Projector**—moving picture projector patent—O. B. Brown—Malden, Mass.
- 1878 **Chautauqua Organization**—home study courses offered
- 1878 **Home Study Course**—Chautauqua Institution—Chautauqua, N.Y.
- 1885 **Street Car**—electric cars commercially operated—Baltimore, Md.
- 1886 **Welding**—welding by the electric process—Elihu Thomson—patent—Lynn, Mass.
- 1911 **Automobile Transcontinental Trip**—automobile transcontinental group tour—arrived—Los Angeles, Calif.
- 1915 **Election Law**—proportional representation—authorized—Ashtabula, Ohio
- 1921 **Sound Absorbing Material**—sugar cane bagasse used—Marrero, La.
- 1942 **Navy "E" Award**—Army-Navy "E" awards—conferred

AUGUST 11

- 1760 **Methodist**—Methodist preacher—Philip Embury—arrived
- 1868 **Knights of Pythias**—Supreme Lodge convened—Washington, D.C.
- 1874 **Sprinkler**—sprinkler head—patented—H. S. Parmelee—New Haven, Conn.
- 1896 **Electric Light Socket**—with pull chain—patented—Harvey Hubbell—Bridgeport, Conn.
- 1909 **Radio Distress Signal**—radio SOS from an American ship—"Arapahoe"—received—Cape Hatteras, N.C.
- 1910 **Pan American Union**—Pan American Union—name adopted
- 1911 **Moving Picture**—talking picture of presidential candidates—taken—Washington, D.C.
- 1913 **Moving Picture**—animated cartoon (present technique)—patent—John Randolph Bray
- 1930 **Lutheran Church**—American Lutheran Church—organized—Toledo, Ohio

AUGUST 12

- 1585 **Letter**—letters written in English—in America—Ralph Lane
- 1834 **Dentistry**—amalgam for filling teeth—advertised—New York City
- 1851 **Sewing Machine**—sewing machine equipped with the rocking treadle or double treadle—patented—I. M. Singer—New York City

- 1877 **Phonograph**—Edison gives instruction to build—Menlo Park, N.J.
- 1879 **Archery Club**—archery association (national)—tournament—Chicago, Ill.
- 1882 **Play**—Hebrew play by professional actors—advertised—New York City
- 1898 **Territorial Expansion**—island territory—Hawaii—formally annexed
- 1912 **Moving Picture**—foreign feature film exhibited — commercially — "Queen Elizabeth"—New York City
- 1918 **Air Mail Service**—air mail regular service—established—New York City to Washington, D.C.
- 1918 **Marines**—woman marine reserve—Mrs. O. M. Johnson—enrolled
- 1918 **Ship**—concrete barge—"Socony 200"—commissioned—New York City
- 1923 **Camera**—moving picture camera (portable)—advertised
- 1931 **Aviation—License**—glider license class "C"—N.A.A. award to a woman—H. M. Barnaby
- 1932 **Radio Telephone**—two-way conversation between a glider and the land—New York City
- 1934 **Servite Church**—Marian Congress—Portland, Ore.

AUGUST 13

- 1587 **Indians**—Indian convert (Protestant)—Manteo
- 1751 **Academy**—Academy and College of Philadelphia—opened
- 1844 **College**—university on the Pacific coast—Willamette University—Salem, Ore.—opened
- 1860 **Insurance** — non-forfeiture insurance policy—New York Life Insurance Company—New York City
- 1872 **Gas**—water gas plant—patent—T. S. C. Lowe—Norristown, Pa.
- 1877 **Railroad**—municipal railroad—Cincinnati Southern Railway—service commenced
- 1911 **Automobile Transcontinental Trip**—automobile transcontinental group tour—concluded—Venice, Calif.
- 1912 **Radio License**—experimental radio license
- 1928 **Air Mail Service**—air mail service from ship to shore—from "Ile de France"
- 1928 **Television**—standard broadcast station to transmit a television image—WRNY—Coytesville, N.J.
- 1931 **Hospital**—community hospital—dedicated—Elk City, Okla.

AUGUST 14

- 1775 **Army Officer**—quartermaster—Major Thomas Mifflin—served
- 1776 **Land Grant**—authorized by Continental congress
- 1888 **Electric Meter**—patent—O. B. Shallenberger—Rochester, Pa.
- 1901 **Aviation—Flights** — airplane flight — Gustave Whitehead — Bridgeport, Conn.
- 1910 **Esperanto Club**—Esperanto congress in the United States—International Congress of Esperantists—Washington, D.C.
- 1919 **Air Mail Service**—air mail service to a steamer at sea—"Adriatic"—New York City
- 1931 **Price Regulation Law**—resale price maintenance law (state)—Fair Trade Act—effective—California
- 1935 **Social Security Act (U.S.)**—approved
- 1936 **National Union for Social Justice**—national convention—Cleveland, Ohio
- 1936 **Olympic Games**—Olympic games basketball championship — Berlin, Germany
- 1924 **Radio Broadcast**—radio message from an airplane (two-way conversation) New York City

AUGUST 15

- 1635 **Hurricane**—Plymouth colony
- 1790 **Catholic Bishop**—Rt. Rev. John Carroll—consecrated—Dorset, England
- 1812 **Army School**—army school graduate killed—George Ronan—Fort Chicago, Ill.
- 1845 **Naval Academy** — naval academy (U.S.) — Annapolis, Md. — officially opened
- 1846 **Newspaper**—newspaper published on the Pacific coast—*Californian*
- 1848 **Dental Chair**—patent—M. W. Hanchett—Syracuse, N.Y.
- 1850 **Catholic Bishop**—native bishops of the South—ordained—Mobile, Ala.
- 1870 **Teachers Convention (national)** — name changed to National Education Association
- 1876 **Forestry Legislation**—federal forestry supervision
- 1906 **Tunnel**—freight delivery tunnel system—section opened—Chicago, Ill.
- 1908 **Postal Service**—navy mail service—established
- 1914 **Ship**—steamboat to pass through the Panama Canal—merchant vessel service—"Ancon"
- 1917 **Army**—gas regiment—United States Army—authorized
- 1925 **Ship**—ship equipped with a masthead sea anchorage for a dirigible—"Patoka"—dirigible "Shanandoah"—Newport News, Va.
- 1929 **Brokerage**—ocean-going brokerage office—opened—"Ile de France"
- 1930 **Submarine-Escape Training Tank**—used—New London, Conn.
- 1933 **Industrial Recovery Act** — postage stamps commemorating the National Recovery Act — sold — Washington, D.C.
- 1934 **Aviation** — floating seaplane ramp (municipally owned) — launched — Brooklyn, N.Y.

- 1936 **Union Party**—convention—Cleveland, Ohio
 1937 **Automobile**—automobile-airplane combination—built—Santa Monica, Calif.
 1947 **Telephone** — telephone commercial service on railroads for train passengers—in operation—New York City to Washington, D.C.

AUGUST 16

- 1815 **Peace Society**—New York Peace Society—organized—New York City
 1829 **Siamese Twins**—Chang and Eng—arrived—Boston, Mass.
 1838 **Music** — music convention — Boston, Mass.
 1858 **Cable**—cable across the Atlantic Ocean was completed—Cyrus West Field—Trinity Bay, New Foundland—messages exchanged
 1898 **Loop the Loop Centrifugal Railway**—patented — E. Prescott — Arlington, Mass.
 1902 **Zoological Laboratory (U.S.)** — zoological laboratory (U.S.) for the study of parasites of man—chief Dr. C. W. Stiles appointed
 1909 **Cyanamide**—commercial production—Niagara Falls, Canada
 1916 **Bird Legislation** — Migratory Bird Treaty—signed
 1918 **World War I**—German spy to receive a death sentence from the American forces during World War I—L. Witzke found guilty
 1937 **Traffic Regulation Course**—graduate in traffic engineering and administration — established — Cambridge, Mass.
 1946 **United Nations Conference on International Organization**—moved to Lake Success, N.Y.

AUGUST 17

- 1809 **Disciples of Christ** — organized — Washington, Pa.
 1835 **Wrench**—wrench patent — Solyman Merrick—Springfield, Mass.
 1859 **Balloon**—balloon flight carrying mail —left Lafayette, Ind.
 1869 **Boat Race**—international boat race—London, England
 1891 **Bathhouse**—public baths with showers — People's Bath — opened — New York City
 1915 **Automobile Electric Self-Starter**—patent — C. F. Kettering — Detroit, Mich.
 1938 **Forest Service (U.S.)**—aircraft owned by the Forest Service—in service—Oakland, Calif.
 1938 **Prize Fight**—pugilist to hold three titles simultaneously—H. J. Armstrong

AUGUST 18

- 1587 **Births**—child born of English parents in America—Virginia Dare—Roanoke Island, N.C.
 1734 **Physician**—American born doctor—graduated abroad—Dr. William Bull—Leyden, Netherlands
 1838 **Expedition**—scientific expedition fitted out by the United States government —Lt. Charles Wilkes—left Hampton Roads, Va.
 1840 **Dental Society**—dental society of importance—American Society of Dental Surgeons—organized—New York City
 1856 **Diplomatic Service**—consul general—office established
 1908 **Navy**—naval nurses corps—superintendent E. V. Hasson served
 1913 **War Veterans' Society**—Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States—formed—Denver, Colo.
 1917 **Radio Telephone**—radio telephone communication between the ground and an airplane—two-way communication—Langley Field, Va.
 1920 **Woman Suffrage** — woman suffrage amendment approved by Congress—ratification by Tennessee, thirty-sixth state
 1926 **Aviation—Airship**—dirigible made of all metal—Navy contract signed
 1926 **Television**—weather map telecast—Arlington, Va., to Washington, D.C.
 1931 **Patent**—plant patent—awarded—H. F. Bosenberg—New Brunswick, N.J.
 1932 **Aviation—Flights (transatlantic)** — transatlantic solo westward flight—J. A. Mollison—left Portmarnock, Ireland
 1937 **Radio License**—frequency modulation (F.M.) construction permit—Yankee Network, Paxton, Mass.

AUGUST 19

- 1812 **Marines**—woman marine — Lucy Brewer—served on "Constitution"
 1812 **War (1812)**—frigate action in the War of 1812—"Constitution" and "Guerriere"
 1856 **Milk**—condensed milk (commercial) patented — Gail Borden — Brooklyn, N.Y.
 1918 **Aviation—Airplane** — fighter airplane —Kirkham fighter — manufactured — Garden City, L.I., N.Y.
 1929 **Aviation—Airship**—dirigible made of all metal—tested Grosse Ile, Mich.
 1932 **Aviation—Flights (transatlantic)** — transatlantic solo westward flight—J. A. Mollison—New Brunswick
 1940 **Aviation—License**—Civil Aeronautics Administration honorary license to Orville Wright

- 1942 World War II—American pilot to shoot down a German fighter plane—Sam F. Junkin—Dieppe, France
1942 World War II—American to land on French soil—F. W. Koons—Dieppe, France

AUGUST 20

- 1866 Labor Law—eight-hour day—advocated—unified action—Baltimore, Md.
1867 Cartridge Belt Patent—cartridge belt patent—Anson Mills—Fort Bridger, Utah
1887 Accountants' Society—accountants' society to become a national organization—American Association of Public Accountants—incorporated
1896 Telephone—automatic telephone system (successful)—rotating type dial—patented
1908 Post Office—naval post office aboard a naval vessel—established—"Nebraska"
1910 Aviation—Aviator—aviator to fire a gun from an airplane—Lt. J. E. Fickel—Sheepshead Bay, N.Y.
1912 Quarantine—plant quarantine legislation (national)—enacted
1917 Radio Telephone—radio telephone communication between the ground and an airplane—conversation between two planes established
1920 Radio Station—commercial radio station—daily service—WWJ—Detroit, Mich.
1923 Aviation—Airship—dirigible (American-built rigid)—ZRI—launched—Lakehurst, N.J.
1930 Television—demonstration of home reception of television—New York City
1948 Birth Registration law (state)—birth registration uniform system for the numbering of birth certificates

AUGUST 21

- 1791 Attorney General—attorney general's (United States) opinion—Philadelphia, Pa.
1841 Venetian Blinds—venetian blind patent—John Hampson—New Orleans, La.
1878 Lawyers' Association—lawyers' association (national)—American Bar Association—organized—Saratoga, N.Y.
1888 Adding Machine—adding machine successfully marketed—patented—W. S. Burroughs—St. Louis, Mo.
1903 Automobile Transcontinental Trip—concluded—New York City
1914 Newspaper Audit—newspaper circulation audit—Audit Bureau of Circulations—formed—Chicago, Ill.
1923 Aviation—airways illumination—attempted
1928 Television—puppet show telecast—WOR—Newark, N.J.
1933 Science Advisory Board—first meeting

AUGUST 22

- 1654 Jews—Jew—arrived—New Netherlands—Jacob Barsimson
1670 Indians—Indian preacher—of Christianity—Hiacoomes
1762 Woman—woman newspaper editor—Ann Franklin—*Newport Mercury*—Newport, R.I.
1771 Dwarf—exhibited—Boston, Mass.
1818 Ship—steamboat built in America to cross the Atlantic ocean
1822 Printing Press—printing press for printing "paper hangings"—(wall paper)—patented—Peter Force—Washington, D.C.
1851 Yacht Race—yacht race (international)—won by "America"
1865 Soap—soap in liquid form—patented—William Sheppard—New York City
1902 President—president to ride in an automobile—President Theodore Roosevelt—Hartford, Conn.
1909 Aviation—Races—airplane race won by an American in Europe—G. H. Curtiss—Rheims, France
1928 Television—presidential notification ceremony—A. E. Smith—Albany, N.Y.
1940 Aviation—Airplane—naval patrol bomber—"Mars"—keel laid—Baltimore, Md.

AUGUST 23

- 1838 College—college for women—Mount Holyoke Seminary, South Hadley, Mass.—graduation
1853 Bank—clearing house—organized—New York City
1859 Elevator—elevator in a hotel—installed—Fifth Avenue Hotel—New York City
1912 Commerce Department (U.S.)—Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau—created
1916 Submarine—cargo submarine to cross the Atlantic ocean—left on return trip to Germany—Baltimore, Md.
1923 Hospital—cancer hospital (municipal)—New York City Cancer Institute—New York City
1935 Bank Legislation—bank guaranty legislation—insurance limited to \$5000

AUGUST 24

- 1675 Catholic Holy Orders—conferred—St. Augustine, Fla.
1676 Court Martial Trial—Newport, R.I.
1853 Village Improvement Society—organized—Stockbridge, Mass.
1869 Waffle Iron Patent—Cornelius Swarthout—Troy, N.Y.
1903 Animals—horse to trot a mile in less than two minutes—Lou Dillon—Readville, Mass.
1912 Postal Service—parcel post service—authorized

- 1912 **Ship**—electrically propelled ship of the United States Navy—"Jupiter"—launched—Mare Island, Calif.
- 1932 **Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)**—transcontinental non-stop flight by a woman—left—Los Angeles, Calif.
- 1935 **Labor—Labor Relations Act (national)**—board appointed
- 1942 **Naval Officer**—woman naval inspector—Mrs. Jean Hales—appointed—Berkeley, Calif.
- 1895 **Niagara Falls**—utilization of Niagara Falls waterpower (large scale)—power transmitted commercially
- 1920 **Woman Suffrage**—woman suffrage amendment approved by Congress—Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby signs proclamation
- 1938 **Radio Broadcast**—radio broadcast from a tape recording—WQXR—New York City
- 1939 **Television**—baseball game (major league) telecast—New York City

AUGUST 25

- 1814 **President**—president to face enemy gunfire while in office—James Madison—Bladensburg, Md.
- 1828 **Labor Party (political)**—labor party (state)—Workingmen's Party—convention—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1830 **Locomotive**—race between a locomotive and a horse-drawn vehicle—Relay, Md., to Baltimore, Md.
- 1840 **Seeding Machine (practical)**—patented—Joseph Gibbons—Adrian, Mich.
- 1886 **Polo**—international polo series—England vs United States—Newport, R.I.
- 1902 **Newspaper**—Arabic daily newspaper—*Al-Hoda*—New York City
- 1916 **Park Service (national)**—National Park Service authorized
- 1920 **Aviation—Flights**—New York-Alaska flight—arrived—Nome, Alaska
- 1924 **Automobile Bus**—bus operated by a railroad—highway operations commenced—Oregon and Washington
- 1940 **Wedding**—parachute wedding—New York City
- 1947 **Aviation—Flights**—airplane to exceed the speed of 650 miles an hour—flown—Muroc, Calif.

AUGUST 26

- 1748 **Lutheran Church**—Lutheran services in English—synod held—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1776 **Pension**—pension act of the Continental Congress
- 1790 **Historical Society**—historical society (state)—Massachusetts Historical Society—organized—Boston, Mass.
- 1843 **Typewriter**—typewriter that actually typed—patented—Charles Thurber—Norwich, Conn.
- 1857 **Teachers Convention (national)**—National Teachers Association—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1858 **Cable**—news dispatch by cable—received—New York *Sun*
- 1873 **Kindergarten**—public school kindergarten—authorized—St. Louis, Mo.
- 1884 **Typesetting Machine**—linotype machine—patented—O. Mergenthaler—Baltimore, Md.
- 1890 **Pan American Union**—Pan American Union—W. E. Curtis appointed director

AUGUST 27

- 1640 **College**—college—Henry Dunster—served Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., as president
- 1650 **Expedition**—expedition—of Englishmen to cross Allegheny Mountains
- 1665 **Play**—play given by non-professional actors—"Ye Bare and Ye Cubb"—produced—Accawmack, Va.
- 1776 **Land Grant**—offered by Continental Congress to officers
- 1787 **Ship**—steamboat to carry a man—built—John Fitch—Delaware River
- 1856 **Manual Training**—industrial school for girls—incorporated as state institution—Lancaster, Mass.
- 1858 **Cable**—news dispatch by cable—published—New York *Sun*
- 1859 **Oil**—oil well commercially productive—discovered—Titusville, Pa.
- 1867 **Railroad Crossing Gate Patent**—railroad crossing gate patent—Boston, Mass.
- 1881 **Pure Food Law**—pure food and drug legislation (state)—effective—New York
- 1889 **Clarinet**—made exclusively of metal—patented—C. G. Conn—Elkhart, Ind.
- 1894 **Tax**—federal income tax—declared unconstitutional
- 1910 **Radio Broadcast**—radio message sent from an airplane—James A. Macready—Aug. 27
- 1915 **Automobile Bus**—bus with cross seats—on single-deck bus—New York City
- 1932 **Autogiro**—autogiro to loop the loop publicly—J. M. Miller—Cleveland, Ohio

AUGUST 28

- 1784 **Ship**—trading ship sent to China—"Empress of China"—arrived—Canton, China
- 1798 **Vineyard (successful)**—established—J. J. Dufour—Lexington, Ky.
- 1830 **Locomotive**—locomotive to pull passengers—"Tom Thumb"—Baltimore, Md.
- 1838 **Musical Instruction**—music instruction (public schools)—appointment of teacher authorized
- 1862 **Engraving and Printing Bureau (U.S.)**—operations commenced

- 1864** **Postal Service**—Railroad post office for the general distribution of mail—service commenced—Chicago, Ill., to Clinton, Iowa
- 1894** **Steel**—manganese steel for railroad tracks—manufactured—High Bridge, N.J.
- 1897** **Animals**—horse to pace better than 2.00—Star Pointer—Readville, Mass.
- 1904** **Automobile Arrest**—automobilist jailed for speeding—Newport, R.I.
- 1911** **Gyro Compass**—gyro compass installed on an American naval vessel—"Delaware"—tested at sea
- 1919** **Actors' Union**—Associated Actors and Artistes of America—incorporated
- 1922** **Golf Tournament**—international golf match—for Walker Cup—Southampton, N.Y.
- 1922** **Radio Broadcast**—advertising or commercial radio broadcast—WEAF—New York City
- 1938** **Degrees**—degree awarded a dummy—Northwestern University—Evanston, Ill.

AUGUST 29

- 1758** **Indian Reservation**—Indian reservation (state)—established—Indian Mills, N.J.
- 1817** **Newspaper**—abolition newspaper—*Philanthropist*—published—Mt. Pleasant, Ohio
- 1828** **Brake**—brake patent—Robert Turner—Ward, Mass.
- 1850** **Museum**—college museum—curator authorized—Charleston, S.C.
- 1866** **Railroad**—cog railroad—public demonstration—Mount Washington, N.H.
- 1885** **Prize Fight**—prize fight of importance under the Marquis of Queensberry rules—Cincinnati, Ohio
- 1889** **Tennis Match**—professional lawn tennis contest (international)—Newport Casino—Newport, R.I.
- 1892** **Baseball Player**—baseball player to catch a ball dropped from the Washington Monument—Billy "Pop" Schriver—Washington, D.C.
- 1896** **Chop Suey**—concocted—New York City
- 1916** **Aviation**—Coast Guard aviation unit—authorized
- 1916** **Ship**—ambulance ship, designed and built as a hospital—"Relief"—authorized
- 1920** **Aviation—Flight**—New York-Alaska flight—expedition left Nome, Alaska
- 1929** **Aviation—Passenger**—dirigible passenger transfer to an airplane—Lt. A. W. Gorton—Cleveland, Ohio
- 1934** **Bird Sanctuary**—Hawk Mountain Sanctuary—Dreherstown, Pa.—options received
- 1938** **Building**—building devoted entirely to highway traffic—cornerstone laid—Saugatuck, Conn.

AUGUST 30

- 1637** **Congregational Church**—Congregational Church council—Cambridge, Mass.
- 1842** **Narcotic**—narcotic tariff—enacted
- 1842** **Tariff**—tariff to prevent the importation of obscene literature and pictures—enacted
- 1875** **Music Instruction**—college music chair—established—Harvard University—Cambridge, Mass.
- 1890** **Meat Inspection Legislation (federal)**—enacted
- 1909** **Continuation School**—apprentice continuation school—established—Cincinnati, Ohio
- 1926** **Horse Race**—harness horse race (Hambletonian) for three-year olds—Syracuse, N.Y.
- 1929** **Automobile**—automobile (new type gasoline-electric combination) delivered—E. H. R. Green—Schenectady, N.Y.
- 1929** **Submarine "Lung"**—tested—U.S. Navy
- 1931** **Aviation—Races**—airplane race (of importance) in which both men and women were contestants—Los Angeles, Calif. to Cleveland, Ohio

AUGUST 31

- 1809** **Catholic Magazine**—Catholic magazine in English—*Michigan Essay*—Detroit, Mich.
- 1826** **Ship**—warship to circumnavigate the globe—"Vincennes"—left New York City
- 1842** **Navy**—Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—authorized
- 1852** **Postage Stamp**—stamped envelopes (U.S.)—authorized
- 1853** **Bank**—clearing house—plan presented—New York City
- 1881** **Tennis Match**—lawn tennis national championship matches—Newport, R.I.
- 1886** **Earthquake**—of importance—Charleston, S.C.
- 1920** **Radio Broadcast**—election returns broadcast—Detroit, Mich.

SEPTEMBER 1

- 1803** **Tract Society**—tract society—Massachusetts Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge—instituted—Boston, Mass.
- 1808** **Religious Publication**—religious review—*Herald of Gospel Liberty*—published—Portsmouth, N.H.
- 1819** **Plow**—plow with interchangeable parts—patented—J. J. Wood—Poplar Ridge, N.Y.
- 1836** **Colonist**—women to cross the continent—reached Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

- 1855 **Book Trade Magazine** — successful book trade magazine—*American Publishers' Circular and Literary Gazette*—New York City
- 1859 **Sleeping Car**—Pullman sleeping car—in service—Bloomington, Ill. to Chicago, Ill.
- 1862 **Tobacco** — tobacco tax for internal revenue—effective
- 1869 **Postal Service**—money order system agreement effective—Switzerland
- 1878 **Telephone Operator** — woman telephone operator—E. M. Nutt—Boston, Mass.
- 1880 **Tennis Match**—lawn tennis matches (national)—Staten Island, N.Y.
- 1887 **Accident Report**—industrial accident reports required—Massachusetts
- 1890 **Single Tax**—single tax national conference—New York City
- 1894 **Health Laboratory**—health laboratory (state)—Providence, R.I.
- 1897 **Subway**—municipal subway — opened for traffic—Boston, Mass.
- 1898 **Forestry School** — forestry school dealing exclusively with problems of forestry — Biltmore Forest School — Biltmore, N.C.
- 1907 **Court**—night court — opened — New York City
- 1907 **Tunnel**—freight delivery tunnel system—completed—Chicago, Ill.
- 1910 **Woman**—woman horseback rider to make a solo transcontinental trip—N. J. Aspinwall—left—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1913 **Civic Design Chair**—C. M. Robinson served—Urbana, Ill.
- 1916 **Bird Legislation** — migratory bird treaty—ratified
- 1916 **Child Labor Law**—child labor law (federal)—enacted
- 1916 **Road** — federal grant-in-aid — project approved
- 1917 **Child Labor Law** — child labor law (federal)—in force
- 1919 **Communist Labor Party of America** — convention—Chicago, Ill.
- 1920 **Aviation—Airplane**—airplane used by a newspaper—*Sun*—Baltimore, Md.
- 1920 **Postal Service** — postage meter — approved
- 1925 **Electric Lighting** — glass light bulb machine—patented—B. D. Chamberlin—Washington, D.C.
- 1931 **Anthropology Laboratory** — opened — Sante Fe, N.M.

SEPTEMBER 2

- 1775 **Ship**—warship regularly commissioned —“Hannah”—Marblehead, Mass.
- 1789 **Comptroller**—comptroller of the United States Treasury — office authorized
- 1789 **Treasury Department of the United States**—organized
- 1884 **Electrical Show** — exhibition—Philadelphia, Pa.

- 1914 **Insurance**—war risk insurance bureau —established
- 1919 **Communist Party of America**—formed —Chicago, Ill.
- 1930 **Aviation — Flights (transatlantic)** — transatlantic non-stop flight from Europe to the United States—Coste and Bellonte arrived—Valley Stream, L.I., N.Y.
- 1936 **Aviation — Flights (transatlantic)** — transatlantic round trip flight—Richard Merrill and Harry Richman—left —New York City
- 1937 **Game Preserve**—game preserve appropriation (federal)—enacted
- 1938 **Car**—car with fluorescent lighting—in service—New York Central

SEPTEMBER 3

- 1777 **Flag**—American flag flown in battle—Cooch's Bridge, Del.
- 1783 **Treaty**—treaty of the United States Government with a nation with which it had been at war—signed—Paris, France
- 1833 **Newspaper**—penny daily newspaper—*New York Sun*—published—successful
- 1890 **Single Tax**—single tax national conference — platform adopted — New York City
- 1894 **Golf Tournament** — national championship stroke-play golf match—Newport, R.I.
- 1895 **Football Game**—professional football game—Latrobe, Pa.
- 1898 **Subway**—municipal subway — opened to North Station—Boston, Mass.
- 1900 **Union Reform Party** — convention — Baltimore, Md.
- 1919 **Army Officer**—general of the armies of the United States—rank authorized
- 1935 **Automobile** — automobile to exceed 300 miles an hour — Sir Malcolm Campbell — Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah
- 1935 **Brokerage** — woman stock exchange member (commodity exchange)—admitted—New York Cocoa Exchange —New York City
- 1936 **Aviation — Flights (transatlantic)** — transatlantic round trip flight—arrived —Wales
- 1940 **Ship**—navy vessel constructed as a minelayer—“Terror”—keel laid—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1940 **Television** — color television (high definition electronically scanned) — demonstration—New York City

SEPTEMBER 4

- 1645 **Lutheran Church**—Lutheran Church building — dedicated — Wilmington, Del.
- 1777 **Flag**—American flag on the high seas —“Raleigh”—encounter with a British vessel

- 1813 **Religious Publication**—religious weekly newspaper—*Religious Remembrancer*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1820 **Military School**—first class—enrolled—Norwich, Vt.
- 1833 **Newsboy** — B. Flaherty — New York City
- 1856 **Flag**—American flag raised in Japan—flown
- 1877 **Library Society**—library national association—American Library Association—annual convention—New York City
- 1882 **Electric Company**—electric station to supply light and power—Edison Electric Illuminating Company — New York City
- 1885 **Restaurant**—self-service restaurant — Exchange Buffet — opened — New York City
- 1888 **Camera**—roll film camera—patented—George Eastman—Rochester, N.Y.
- 1906 **Election Law**—primary election (state-wide)—Wisconsin
- 1908 **Automobile Tire** — non-skid tire — patent applied for
- 1917 **World War I**—American Army soldiers killed in World War I—Dannes, France
- 1919 **Army Officer**—general of the armies of the United States—J. J. Pershing confirmed
- 1921 **Radio Broadcast**—police broadcast—St. Louis, Mo.
- 1923 **Aviation**—Airship — dirigible (American-built rigid) — ZR1—tested—Lakehurst, N.J.
- 1935 **Automobile Truck**—automobile truck completely streamlined — Cleveland, Ohio
- 1935 **Labor**—labor relations act (national) —National Labor Relations Board—first meeting
- 1936 **Aviation**—Airplane — hydroplane of stainless steel—"Sea Bird"—tested—Bristol, Pa.

SEPTEMBER 5

- 1721 **Art Commission (public)** — given — Gustavus Hesselius—Maryland
- 1774 **Continental Congress** — Continental Congress — assembled — Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1774 **President of the Continental Congress**—Peyton Randolph — Virginia—elected
- 1776 **Navy**—naval uniforms (standardized) —adopted
- 1836 **President of the Republic of Texas**—Sam Houston—elected
- 1853 **Village Improvement Society**—Laurel Hill Association—Stockbridge, Mass. —incorporated
- 1854 **Publishing Society**—Seventy-Six Society—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1882 **Holiday**—Labor Day parade—New York City

- 1885 **Pump**—gasoline pump—delivered — S. F. Bowser—Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 1922 **Aviation**—Flights (transcontinental) —transcontinental one-stop flight—J. H. Doolittle—left—Jacksonville, Fla.
- 1923 **Smoke Screen**—smoke screen—demonstrated—Cape Hatteras, N.C.
- 1925 **Photography**—demonstration of rapid aerial photography—Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
- 1934 **Aviation**—floating seaplane ramp (municipally owned) — dedicated — New York City
- 1943 **Aviation**—airplane human pick-up—Wilmington, Ohio

SEPTEMBER 6

- 1810 **Colonist**—colonists to reach the Pacific coast—left New York City
- 1819 **Lathe**—patented—Thomas Blanchard —Middlebury, Conn.
- 1837 **College**—coeducational college—Oberlin Collegiate Institute—Oberlin, Ohio —equal status to women
- 1866 **Political Convention**—Negro delegate to a national political convention—Frederick Douglass—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1892 **Automobile Tractor**—gasoline tractor —sold—John Froelich—Froelich, Iowa
- 1909 **Expedition**—polar expedition of which a woman was a member—North Pole discovery announced
- 1919 **Actors' Union**—strike settled
- 1947 **Ship**—ship from which a long-range rocket was launched—"Midway"

SEPTEMBER 7

- 1724 **Baptist Church**—German Baptists—first congregation
- 1774 **Continental Congress** — Continental Congress to be opened with prayer—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1776 **Submarine**—submarine for war purposes—attempt to sink "Eagle"
- 1797 **Ship**—ship to capture an enemy ship after the Revolution—"Constellation" —launched—Baltimore, Md.
- 1822 **Treadmill** — completed — New York City
- 1876 **Piano**—piano player—patent application—John McTammany—Cambridge, Mass.
- 1880 **Trapshooting**—clay pigeon target—patent—G. Ligowsky—Cincinnati, Ohio
- 1888 **Incubator for Infants** — used — New York City
- 1892 **Prize Fight**—prize fight of importance under the Marquis of Queensberry rules—Sullivan-Corbett—New Orleans, La.
- 1896 **Automobile Race**—automobile race on a track—Cranston, R.I.
- 1899 **Automobile Parade**—Newport, R.I.
- 1908 **Esperanto Club**—Esperanto club (national organization) — organized — Chautauqua Lake, N.Y.

- 1916 **Shipping**—United States Shipping Board—authorized
 1923 **Electric Generator**—mercury boiler turbine—installed—Hartford, Conn.
 1927 **Boat Race**—international lifeboat race—New York City
 1936 **Medical Congress**—cancer institute (convention)—Madison, Wis.

SEPTEMBER 8

- 1565 **Catholic Parish**—St. Augustine, Fla.
 1565 **Colonist**—permanent white settlement in America—founded—St. Augustine, Fla.
 1636 **College**—college—Harvard College—appropriation—Cambridge, Mass.
 1729 **Jewish Congregation**—Jewish congregation—foundation stones laid—Shearith Israel—New York City
 1868 **Sports**—athletic club—organized—New York City
 1879 **Ship**—steam whaler built as a whale boat—"Mary and Helen"—built—Bath, Me.—registered—New Bedford, Mass.
 1920 **Air Mail Service**—air mail transcontinental service—(combination airplane-railroad)—New York to San Francisco, Calif.
 1939 **Autogiro**—autogiro rotary wing aircraft fellowship—S. B. Sherwin—enrolled
 1945 **Radio Telephone**—two-way radio equipped bus—in service—Washington, D.C.

SEPTEMBER 9

- 1753 **Steam Engine**—steam engine—Josiah Hornblower—arrived
 1776 **United States**—"United States"—authorized
 1830 **Balloon**—balloon flight by a native born American—C. F. Durant—New York City
 1833 **Drydock**—federal drydocks—Boston drydock—delivery accepted
 1841 **Ship**—iron vessel built for the United States Navy—"Michigan"—authorized
 1850 **State**—state admitted to the union on the Pacific coast—California
 1885 **Economics Association**—American Economic Association—founded—Saratoga, N.Y.
 1886 **Copyright Law**—international copyright agreement—convention at Berne, Switzerland
 1893 **Births**—child born in the White House, Washington, D.C., the offspring of a President—Esther Cleveland—born
 1895 **Bowling Rule Standardization**—convention—American Bowling Congress—New York City
 1895 **Bowling Tournament**—bowling convention—of importance—American Bowling Congress—New York City

- 1898 **Log Rolling (Birling) National Championship**—Omaha, Neb.
 1901 **Automobile Hill Climbing Contest**—Peekskill, N.Y.
 1901 **Automobile Race**—automobile race (long distance)—New York City to Buffalo, N.Y.
 1908 **Aviation—Flights**—airplane flight of one hour duration—Orville Wright—Fort Myer, Va.
 1908 **Aviation—Passenger**—airplane official passenger—F. P. Lahm—Fort Myer, Va.
 1914 **Ship**—steamboat to pass through the Panama Canal—army transport—"Buford"
 1929 **Konel**—announced—Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1942 **World War II**—bombing on continental soil—Mount Emily, Ore.

SEPTEMBER 10

- 1785 **Treaty**—treaty entered into by the United States after the treaties of peace—with Prussia—signed at the Hague
 1794 **College**—non-denominational college—Blount College—Knoxville, Tenn.—chartered
 1813 **War (1812)**—defeat in history of an English squadron—Oliver Hazard Perry
 1815 **Ship**—steamboat (double decked)—"Washington"—keel laid—Wheeling, W.Va.
 1862 **Army Officer**—chaplain (Jewish) of the United States Army—Rev. Jacob Frankel appointed
 1875 **Forestry Society**—national forestry association—American Forestry Association—organized—Chicago, Ill.
 1884 **Historical Society**—historical society—American Historical Association—founded—Saratoga, N.Y.
 1889 **Freemasons**—Grotto—formal organization—Hamilton, N.Y.
 1913 **Road**—coast to coast paved road—Lincoln Highway—proclamation of opening
 1923 **Moving Picture**—moving pictures of an eclipse of the sun taken from an airplane—Santa Catalina, Calif.
 1942 **Aviation**—Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron—N. H. Love—appointed

SEPTEMBER 11

- 1723 **Physician**—doctor to receive an honorary medical degree—Daniel Turner—New Haven, Conn.
 1789 **Comptroller**—comptroller of the United States Treasury—Nicholas Eveleigh served
 1789 **Internal Revenue Commissioner**—Commissioner of the Revenue—Tench Coxe served
 1789 **Treasury Department of the U.S.**—Secretary of the Treasury—Alexander Hamilton appointed

- 1789 War Department (U.S.)—secretary Henry Knox—appointed
- 1812 Russian Settlement—dedicated—Cazadero, Calif.
- 1841 Tube—collapsible tube—patented—John Rand
- 1850 Car—private railroad car—Jenny Lind—appearance Castle Garden—New York City
- 1850 Ticket Speculators—Jenny Lind appearance Castle Garden—New York City
- 1862 Brokerage—exchange to specialize in mining securities—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1883 Postal Service—mail chute—patented—J. G. Cutler—Rochester, N.Y.
- 1910 Street Car—trackless trolley system—operated—Laurel Canyon, Calif.
- 1928 Automobile Bus—coast to coast through bus line—operated—Los Angeles, Calif., to New York City
- 1928 Television—play telecast—"The Queen's Messenger"—Schenectady, N.Y.
- 1933 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—directors met
- 1946 Telephone—mobile telephone long distance car-to-car conversation—Houston, Texas to St. Louis, Mo.

SEPTEMBER 12

- 1789 War Department (U.S.)—secretary Henry Knox—served
- 1793 Health Board—health board (local) appointed—Baltimore, Md.
- 1866 Play—burlesque show—of importance—"The Black Crook"—New York City
- 1869 Prohibition Party (national)—organized—Chicago, Ill.
- 1873 Typewriter—typewriter that was practical—Sholes machine—completed—Ilion, N.Y.
- 1916 Motorcycle Trip—motorcycle transcontinental trip by a woman—arrived—San Diego, Calif.
- 1918 Army Armored Tank—used—St. Mihiel, France
- 1941 World War II—German ship captured in World War II—"Busko"—captured

SEPTEMBER 13

- 1788 Election—federal election in the United States
- 1789 Loan—loan to the United States
- 1791 Academy—University of Pennsylvania and College Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia—united
- 1814 National Anthem—"Star Spangled Banner"—written—F. S. Key
- 1826 Animals—rhinoceros—exhibited—New York City
- 1882 Country Club—country club to attain an age of sixty years—Country Club—Brookline, Mass.—organized

- 1898 Photographic Film—celluloid photographic film—patent—H. W. Goodwin—Newark, N.J.
- 1925 College—Negro university (Catholic)—Xavier University—New Orleans, La.—college department opened
- 1936 Aviation—Flights (transatlantic)—transatlantic round trip flight—return trip—Southport, England
- 1948 High School—public high school to specialize in the performing field—New York City
- 1948 Senator (U.S.)—woman senator elected without previously having served an appointed time—M. C. Smith—Maine

SEPTEMBER 14

- 1716 Lighthouse—lighthouse—kindled—Little Brewster Island, Mass.
- 1778 Diplomatic Service—minister plenipotentiary—Benjamin Franklin—elected
- 1861 Civil War—naval engagement in the Civil War—Pensacola, Fla.—"Colorado" vs "Judah"
- 1886 Typewriter Ribbon—typewriter ribbon patent—G. K. Anderson—Memphis, Tenn.
- 1892 Bacteriology Laboratory—bacteriology diagnostic laboratory—Dr. H. M. Biggs served—New York City
- 1908 Journalism Course—journalism school—University of Missouri—Columbia, Mo.
- 1909 Election Law—preferential ballot system—charter adopted—Grand Junction, Colo.
- 1910 Aviation—Airport—airport municipal legislation—ratified—Modesto, Calif.
- 1915 Sound Absorbing Material—patent—C. G. Muench—St. Paul, Minn.
- 1922 Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)—transcontinental dirigible flight (non-rigid dirigible)—C2—left Newport News, Va.
- 1936 Art Course—fresco painting—Louisiana State University—University, La.
- 1940 Conscription—peacetime conscription bill—enacted

SEPTEMBER 15

- 1777 Catholic Funeral—attended by the United States Continental Congress—Du Coudray—drowned
- 1812 Political Convention—political nominating caucus—Democratic-Republican Party—New York City
- 1817 Iron—iron mill to puddle and roll iron—in operation—Redstone Creek, Pa.
- 1830 Negro—national colored convention—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1843 Ship—naval vessel of the United States to sail around the Cape of Good Hope to the west coast of the United States—anchored Monterey Bay, Calif., on return voyage

- 1847 **Labor Law**—ten-hour-day law—effective—New Hampshire
- 1853 **Librarians' Convention**—New York City
- 1853 **Woman**—woman ordained a minister—Rev. A. B. Blackwell—ordained—So. Butler, N.Y.
- 1857 **Typesetting Machine**—typesetting machine—patented—T. Alden—New York City
- 1858 **Postal Service**—overland mail service—Tipton, Mo., and San Francisco, Calif.
- 1863 **Habeas Corpus**—Lincoln proclamation suspending habeas corpus during military strife
- 1890 **Architect**—woman architect—elected—American Institute of Architects—L. B. Bethune
- 1896 **Hospital**—cancer home for incurables (free)—established—New York City
- 1901 **Architectural School**—landscape architecture course for women—Groton, Mass.
- 1913 **Goat Show**—of importance—Rochester, N.Y.
- 1929 **Aviation** — airplane "fly-it-yourself" system—started—Kansas City, Kan.
- 1930 **Mortuary** — cooperative — opened — Toledo, Ohio
- 1934 **Radio Broadcast** — musical comedy broadcast — "The Gibson Family" — New York City
- 1939 **College**—woman dean of a graduate school—Dr. F. Wunderlich—took office—New York City
- 1947 **Aviation — Airplane** — jet propelled fighter airplane (four-engine)—tested—Columbus, Ohio

SEPTEMBER 16

- 1833 **Crime**—interstate crime pact—signed by New York and New Jersey
- 1908 **Esperanto Course**—Esperanto course carrying college credit—Clark University, Worcester, Mass.
- 1912 **Quarantine**—plant quarantine legislation (national) — white-pine blister rust quarantine effective
- 1919 **War Veterans' Society**—American Legion—incorporated
- 1923 **Catholic Seminary**—for education of Negro priests—dedicated—Bay St. Louis, Miss.
- 1946 **College**—college principally for war veterans—opened—Plattsburg, N.Y.

SEPTEMBER 17

- 1607 **Slander Proceedings** — instituted — Jamestown, Va.
- 1777 **Catholic Funeral**—attended by the United States Continental Congress—Du Coudray—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1778 **Treaty**—treaty entered into by the United States with the Indian tribes—Delaware nations

- 1787 **Constitution of the United States**—printed copies of the Constitution—constitution adopted
- 1792 **Protestant Episcopal Bishop**—Protestant Episcopal bishop consecrated in the United States—Rev. T. J. Claggett consecrated
- 1844 **Printing Press**—printing press for polychromatic printing—patented—T. F. Adams
- 1861 **School**—Negro school for freedmen—established—Fortress Monroe, Va.
- 1872 **Sprinkler**—sprinkler system patent—P. W. Pratt—Abington, Mass.
- 1895 **Ship** — battleship of importance — "Maine"—commissioned
- 1901 **Electric Lighting**—mercury vapor lamp—patent—P. C. Hewitt—New York City
- 1908 **Aviation** — airplane fatality — Fort Myer, Va.
- 1911 **Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)** —transcontinental flight—C. P. Rogers—started Sheepshead Bay, N.Y.
- 1938 **Building**—building built within a factory—towed across Illinois River
- 1943 **Dental Corps (military)**—army dental corps—major general—rank—R. H. Mills
- 1947 **National Defense Department (U.S.)** —J. V. Forrestal—sworn in

SEPTEMBER 18

- 1634 **Club Woman**—Anne Hutchinson—arrived—Boston, Mass.
- 1679 **Ship**—Great Lakes commercial vessel—"Le Griffon"—sank
- 1769 **Piano**—described—John Harris—Boston, Mass.
- 1793 **Capitol (of the United States)**—cornerstone laid—Washington, D.C.
- 1895 **Chiropractor**—Dr. Daniel David Palmer—adjustment treatment
- 1901 **Commission Form of Government**—operated—Galveston, Texas
- 1915 **Automobile Race Track**—automobile race track (asphalt covered)—opened—Cranston R.I.
- 1932 **Greek College and Orphanage**—dedicated—Gastonia, N.C.
- 1937 **Skywriting**—skywriting at night—exhibited—Andy Stinis—New York City
- 1947 **National Defense Department (U.S.)** —Secretary of the Navy and Secretary for Air—sworn in
- 1948 **Medical Society**—woman president of a state medical society—Dr. L. S. Kent

SEPTEMBER 19

- 1772 **Protestant Church**—Protestant church—west of Pennsylvania — Schoenbrunn, Ohio
- 1787 **Constitution of the U.S.**—constitution of the United States was first published—in a newspaper—*Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser*—Philadelphia, Pa.

- 1838 **Brake**—railroad brake patent—E. Morris—Bloomfield, N.Y.
- 1854 **Sleeping Car**—sleeping car patent—H. B. Myer—Buffalo, N.Y.
- 1859 **"Dixie"**—sung—New York City
- 1876 **Carpet Sweeper**—patent—M. R. Bissell—Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 1891 **Tunnel**—subaqueous railroad tunnel to a foreign country—Port Huron, Mich.
- 1898 **Forestry School**—forestry school of collegiate character—established—Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.
- 1928 **Aviation**—airplane Diesel engine—tested—Detroit, Mich.
- 1928 **Moving Picture**—animated cartoon talking picture—"Steamboat Willie"—exhibited—New York City

SEPTEMBER 20

- 1565 **War (colonial)**—intercolonial war—Fort Caroline, Fla.
- 1846 **Science Association**—scientific society national organization—American Association for the Advancement of Science—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1850 **Hospital**—homeopathic hospital—Homeopathic Hospital of Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, Pa.—incorporated
- 1853 **Railroad Station**—railroad station (union passenger)—opened—Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1860 **Visiting Celebrities**—Prince of Wales—arrived—Detroit, Mich.
- 1884 **Equal Rights Party**—formed—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1892 **Glass**—wire glass—patented—Frank Schuman—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1915 **Chiropractic School**—chiropractic school as a regular division of a university—opened—Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1916 **Science Association**—National Research Council—first meeting—New York City

SEPTEMBER 21

- 1782 **Bible**—Bible printed in English—authorized by Congress
- 1784 **Newspaper**—daily newspaper—*Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser*—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1872 **Naval Academy**—Negro midshipman in the United States Naval Academy
- 1875 **Gas**—water gas production—patent—T. S. C. Lowe—Norristown, Pa.
- 1883 **Engineering College**—electrical engineering course—Cornell University—Ithaca, N.Y.
- 1895 **Automobile Company**—Duryea Motor Wagon Company—incorporated—Springfield, Mass.

SEPTEMBER 22

- 1656 **Jury**—jury composed of women—Patuxent, Md.
- 1734 **Moravian**—George Boehnisch—arrived
- 1789 **Postmaster**—postmaster general of the United States—office authorized
- 1851 **Telegraph**—telegraph in railroading—Goshen, N.Y.
- 1862 **Emancipation Proclamation (preliminary)**—Abraham Lincoln
- 1890 **Business School**—business high school—opened—Washington, D.C.
- 1926 **Book Course**—instruction—Rollins College—Winter Park, Fla.
- 1947 **Aviation**—Airplane—transatlantic robot pilotless airplane—take-off—Newfoundland

SEPTEMBER 23

- 1642 **College**—college—commencement exercises—Harvard College—Cambridge, Mass.
- 1745 **Knighthood**—knighthood conferred on a native-born American for military leadership—Sir William Pepperell
- 1845 **Baseball Rules**—baseball rule code—adopted—Hoboken, N.J.
- 1845 **Baseball Team**—Knickerbocker Club—organized—New York City
- 1879 **Deaf—Hearing Aid**—hearing aid of interest—patent R. S. Rhodes—River Park, Ill.
- 1885 **Biology**—general course—Bryn Mawr College—Bryn Mawr, Pa.
- 1897 **Holiday**—Frontier Day—celebration—Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 1898 **Hospital**—tuberculosis sanatorium (state)—completed—Rutland, Mass.
- 1911 **Air Mail Service**—air mail pilot—E. L. Ovington—sworn in
- 1922 **Aviation**—Flights (transcontinental)—transcontinental dirigible flight (non-rigid dirigible)—landed—Arcadia, Calif.
- 1930 **Photography**—photographic flashlight lamps—patent
- 1934 **Radio Broadcast**—radio broadcast heard in both the Arctic and the Antarctic regions—Schenectady, N.Y.

SEPTEMBER 24

- 1657 **Autopsy**—autopsy and verdict of a coroner's jury—recorded—Maryland
- 1789 **Attorney General**—of the United States—office created
- 1789 **Congress of the United States**—congressional act declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States
- 1789 **Justice Department (U.S.)**—office of attorney general created
- 1789 **Supreme Court of the United States**—authorized
- 1789 **Supreme Court of the United States**—chief justice of the Supreme Court—John Jay appointed

- 1858 **Hospital** — inebriates asylum — United States Inebriate Asylum—cornerstone laid—Binghamton, N.Y.
 1889 **Time Recorder**—dial time recorder—patent—Dr. A. Dey
 1917 **College**—Negro university (Catholic)—two year normal department—opened—New Orleans, La.
 1929 **Aviation—Flights**—all blind flight—Lt. J. H. Doolittle—Mitchel Field, N.Y.
 1932 **Toyery**—opened—New York City
 1933 **Radio Broadcast** — drama broadcast from a regular stage—WABC—New York City
 1934 **Theatrical School**—theater and dramatic criticism course — established — Yale University—New Haven, Conn.
 1938 **Tennis Player**—lawn tennis champion to win four major titles—J. D. Budge—Forest Hills, N.Y.

SEPTEMBER 25

- 1690 **Newspaper** — newspaper publisher — *Publick Occurrences* — issued — Benj. Harris—Boston, Mass.
 1753 **Steam Engine**—steam engine—delivered—North Arlington, N.J.
 1789 **Constitutional Amendment**—constitutional amendments—submitted to the states
 1804 **Presidential Election** — presidential election in which candidates had been nominated for the vice presidency—twelfth amendment to constitution
 1865 **Bank Robbery** — of note — National Bank—Concord, Mass.
 1877 **Cream Separator**—centrifugal cream separator patent
 1918 **Cooperatives Convention**—Springfield, Ill.
 1933 **Poorhouse (state)** — opened — Symrna, Del.
 1940 **Archival Administration** — complete course — School of Public Affairs — Washington, D.C.

SEPTEMBER 26

- 1772 **Medical Legislation**—law to regulate the practice of medicine (state)—New Jersey
 1789 **Attorney General** — of the United States—E. J. Randolph—appointed
 1789 **Attorney of the United States**—Samuel Sherburne, Jr.—appointed
 1789 **Postmaster** — postmaster general of the United States—Samuel Osgood—appointed
 1831 **Anti-Masonic Party** — convention — Baltimore, Md.
 1871 **Cement** — patent — D. O. Saylor — Allentown, Pa.
 1872 **Freemasons** — Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine—temple instituted—New York City
 1874 **Rifle Association** — rifle tournament (international)—Creedmoor, L.I., N.Y.
 1903 **Boycott Law**—enacted—Alabama

- 1914 **Federal Trade Commission** — organized
 1931 **Ship**—aircraft carrier—"Ranger"—keel laid—Newport News, Va.

SEPTEMBER 27

- 1792 **Postmaster** — woman postmaster appointed after the adoption of the constitution—Sarah De Crow—Hertford, N.C.
 1879 **Sports**—amateur athletic competition (inter-club)—Mott Haven, N.Y.
 1892 **Matches** — "book matches" — patent — Joshua Pusey—Lima, Pa.
 1915 **College**—Negro university (Catholic) — Xavier University — New Orleans, opened as a high school
 1922 **Radar**—radar observations — Anacostia, D.C.
 1930 **Golf Champion** — golf champion to hold the four highest golf titles—R. T. Jones, Jr., won United States Amateur—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1934 **Abrasive**—boron carbide—announced
 1937 **Santa Claus School**—opened—Albion, N.Y.
 1939 **Aviation—License** — airplane instructor's license—under C.A.A.—issued—A. A. Banks—Atlanta, Ga.
 1941 **Ship**—Liberty ship—"Patrick Henry"—launched—Baltimore, Md.
 1944 **Medal**—legion of merit medal awarded a Women's Army Corps member—presented—W. B. Boyce

SEPTEMBER 28

- 1542 **Discovery**—discovery of land on the United States Pacific Coast—J. R. Cabrillo—landed—San Diego, Calif.
 1800 **Fireboat**—fireboat imported—New York City
 1849 **Army Officer**—chaplain (Catholic) of the United States Army—Rev. S. H. Milley—served—Monterey, Calif.
 1924 **Aviation—Flights (World)** — world flight — round-the-world flight completed—Seattle, Wash.
 1940 **Aviation—Airport**—airport (federally owned and operated) — cornerstone laid—Washington, D.C.
 1944 **Television** — musical comedy (full length) — "Boys From Boise" — presented—New York City
 1945 **Opera**—Negro to sing a white role with a white cast in an opera company—R. T. Duncan—Washington, D.C.

SEPTEMBER 29

- 1784 **Freemasons**—Negro mason — warrant to African Lodge
 1789 **Army**—medical corps—Richard Allison appointed surgeon
 1789 **Pension**—pensions paid by the United States Government—authorized
 1892 **Football Game** — football game at night—Mansfield, Pa.

- 1904 **Monument**—monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of the Spanish-American war—Monroeville, Ohio
- 1915 **Radio Telephone** — transcontinental radio telephone demonstration—New York City
- 1918 **Protestant Episcopal Bishop**—Negro suffragan—Rev. E. T. Demby appointed
- 1930 **Radio College Course**—radio-advertising course—in a college—instituted—New York City
- 1938 **Archival Course** — offered — Columbia University—New York City
- 1942 **Ship**—merchant ship of the U.S. commanded by a Negro captain—"Booker T. Washington"—launched—Wilmington, Del.
- 1811 **Ship**—steamboat to sail down the Mississippi—arrived—New Orleans, La.
- 1823 **Gymnasium**—gymnasium to offer systematic instruction — Round Hill School—Northampton, Mass.—opened
- 1834 **Locomotive**—locomotive with six or eight driving wheels—patented—Ross Winans
- 1848 **Feeble-Minded School**—Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded—Boston, Mass.—opened
- 1861 **Army Balloon Corps**—organized
- 1875 **Agricultural Experiment Station**—state agricultural experiment station—appropriation—Conn.
- 1875 **Meat** — beef exported — from New York City—to England
- 1880 **Electric Lighting**—electric incandescent lamp factory — Edison Lamp Works—Menlo Park, N.J.—opened
- 1884 **Theatrical School** — exclusively for stage training — opened — New York City
- 1885 **Postal Service**—special delivery service—special delivery stamp issued
- 1887 **Insurance**—mutual liability insurance company—opened—Boston, Mass.
- 1888 **Arbitration**—interstate carrier arbitration law—enacted
- 1890 **Narcotic**—narcotic regulation (federal)—enacted
- 1892 **Sociology Professor**—A. W. Small appointed professor—Chicago, Ill.
- 1896 **Postal Service**—rural free delivery—established
- 1908 **Nursing School**—university school of nursing—as part of a university—Minneapolis, Minn.
- 1909 **Research Institute**—institute for research in nervous diseases—Neurological Institute of New York—New York City—opened
- 1911 **Insurance** — workmen's compensation insurance law (state) — effective — Washington
- 1912 **Quarantine**—plant quarantine legislation (national)—effective
- 1913 **Monument**—monument to a bird—unveiled—Salt Lake City, Utah
- 1917 **Post Office**—open air post office—opened—St. Petersburg, Fla.
- 1918 **Hygiene Instruction** — hygiene and public health school—Johns Hopkins University—Baltimore, Md.—opened
- 1929 **Air Mail Service**—airplane mail pickup—demonstrated—Washington, D.C.
- 1934 **Federal Credit Union Act**—charter No.1—Texarkana, Tex.
- 1934 **College**—college to dispense with the system of credits, hours, points, grades, etc—in operation—Olivet, Mich.
- 1934 **Periodical**—sectarian magazine—*Catholic Missions*—issued—New York City
- 1937 **Trailer Church**—operated
- 1940 **Army Parachute Troops** — battalion organized—Fort Benning, Ga.

SEPTEMBER 30

- 1630 **Execution** — John Billington — Plymouth, Mass.
- 1641 **Fair**—annual fair—New Netherlands—New York City
- 1787 **Ship**—ship to carry the United States flag around the world—sailed—Boston, Mass.
- 1791 **Export**—export report—year ending 1791
- 1811 **Export** — exports from the United States to exceed the imports—year ending 1811
- 1841 **Pin**—machine "for sticking pins into paper"—patented—Samuel Slocum—Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
- 1877 **Swimming Championship** (amateur open)—New York City
- 1882 **Electric Power Plant**—hydro-electric power plant—opened—Appleton, Wis.
- 1902 **Rayon**—rayon patent
- 1906 **Balloon Race** — balloon cup race — James Gordon Bennett Aeronautic Cup—Paris, France
- 1909 **City Planning Instruction**—Harvard University—Cambridge, Mass.
- 1912 **Safety Congress**—safety congress (national)—Cooperative Safety Congress—convention—Milwaukee, Wis.
- 1914 **Flag**—American flag flown in World War I over a band of fighting Americans—Toulouse, France
- 1936 **Aviation**—**Races**—airplane passenger race around the world — started — Lakehurst, N.J.
- 1939 **Television**—football game telecast—New York City

OCTOBER 1

- 1779 **Medal**—medal awarded by the Continental Congress to a foreigner—presentation made—de Fleury
- 1785 **Directory (city)** — published — Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1810 **Fair** — agricultural fair — Pittsfield, Mass.

- 1942 **Aviation**—Airplane—jet propelled airplane—flown—Muroc, Calif.
 1946 **Baseball Game**—baseball playoff series—St. Louis, Mo.
 1947 **Air Mail Service**—helicopter regularly authorized mail route—Los Angeles, Calif.

OCTOBER 2

- 1831 **Catholic Nuns**—Catholic Nuns (Colored Community)—order approved
 1866 **Can (Tin)** with a key opening—patented—J. Osterhoudt—New York City
 1889 **Conference**—Pan American Conference—opened—Washington, D.C.
 1903 **Turbine**—steam turbine generator of large capacity for commercial service—opened—Chicago, Ill.
 1936 **Alcohol**—power alcohol plant—power alcohol sold—Atchison, Kan.
 1937 **X-ray**—X-ray moving pictures (successful) of the action of the human heart—exhibited—New York City

OCTOBER 3

- 1632 **Tobacco**—tobacco tax (colonial)—authorized—Massachusetts
 1789 **Holiday**—Thanksgiving Day — presidential proclamation issued
 1805 **Pharmacopoeia**—pharmacopoeia (prepared by a medical association)—authorized—Boston, Mass.
 1824 **Engineering College** — Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute—Troy, N.Y.—founded
 1824 **Treaty**—treaty with a South American country—signed—Bogota, Colombia
 1825 **Annual**—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1852 **Deaf—Church Service**—church services for the deaf—New York City
 1859 **Cricket Tournament** — international cricket tournament—Hoboken, N.J.
 1863 **Holiday**—Thanksgiving Day national proclamation — President Abraham Lincoln
 1875 **Jewish College**—Jewish college to train men for the rabbinate—Hebrew Union College — established — Cincinnati, Ohio
 1877 **Blind School**—school for the blind—Perkins Asylum—changes name
 1898 **Hospital** — tuberculosis sanatorium (state) — Massachusetts Hospital for Consumptives—Rutland, Mass.—opened
 1899 **Vacuum Cleaner**—motor-driven vacuum cleaner—patented—J. S. Thurman—St. Louis, Mo.
 1910 **Dental School**—dental assistants and nurses course—Ohio College of Dental Surgery—Cincinnati, Ohio
 1919 **Federal Trade Commission** — federal trade commission trade practice conference—Omaha, Neb.

- 1922 **Radio Facsimile Transmission**—photographs sent over a city telephone—transmitted—C. F. Jenkins—Washington, D.C.
 1922 **Senator (U.S.)**—woman to occupy a seat in the Senate—R. L. Felton—appointed—Georgia
 1924 **Citizenship and Public Affairs School**—opened—Syracuse, N.Y.
 1942 **Medal**—silver army medal award to a civilian—Vern Haugland

OCTOBER 4

- 1810 **Actor**—English actor of note—sailed to New York City—from Liverpool, Eng.
 1829 **Catholic Provincial Council** — convened—Baltimore, Md.
 1830 **Printing Press**—power printing press capable of fine book work—patented—Isaac Adams—Boston, Mass.
 1861 **Ship**—iron-clad turreted vessel in the U.S. Navy — "Monitor" — contract signed
 1870 **Solicitor General of the United States** — B. H. Bristow—appointed
 1878 **Chinese Embassy** — received — Washington, D.C.
 1881 **Cream Separator**—continuous flow centrifugal cream separator—patented—C. G. P. de Laval
 1893 **Niagara Falls**—utilization of Niagara Falls waterpower—ground broken
 1895 **Golf Tournament**—open championship (official)—Newport, R.I.
 1909 **Balloon Race**—dirigible balloon race—St. Louis, Mo.
 1932 **Play**—anti-vivisection play—"Woven Dreams"—presented — Philadelphia, Pa.
 1933 **Federal Surplus Relief Corporation**—incorporated—Delaware
 1940 **Birds**—quetzal bird—imported—New York City

OCTOBER 5

- 1646 **Bounty**—granted—Virginia
 1853 **College**—college to grant women absolutely equal rights with men—non-sectarian—Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio—opened
 1853 **College**—woman college professor—R. M. Pennell—Yellow Springs, Ohio
 1853 **Didactics Course**—didactics course in a college—Antioch College—Yellow Springs, Ohio—opened
 1853 **Hygiene Instruction**—physiology and hygiene courses — offered — Antioch College—Yellow Springs, Ohio
 1854 **Baby Show**—Springfield, Ohio
 1869 **Bicycle Patent**—water velocipede patent—awarded—Columbus, Ohio
 1871 **Unitarian Minister**—woman ordained to the Unitarian ministry—C. C. Burleigh—Brooklyn, Conn.
 1881 **Immigration**—Chinese labor immigration act—ratifications proclaimed

- 1918 **Aviation** — war night-flying scout group—assigned to France
- 1919 **Radio Telephone**—two-way radio conversation between a submerged submarine and another vessel — New York City
- 1921 **Radio Broadcast**—baseball (world series)—broadcast—New York City
- 1922 **Aviation — Passenger** — woman airplane passenger (transcontinental)—started—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1931 **Aviation — Flights (transpacific)** — transpacific non-stop flight—landed at Wenatchee, Wash.—from Japan
- 1933 **Aviation**—airplane sleeping berths—introduced—Atlanta, Ga. to New York City
- 1947 **Television**—presidential address telecast—President Truman—Washington, D.C.

OCTOBER 6

- 1683 **Mennonites**—arrived
- 1766 **Actor**—matinee idol — debut — John Henry—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1783 **Clock**—self-winding clock—patent application — B. Hanks — Litchfield, Conn.
- 1825 **Giant** — Patrick Magee — exhibited —New York City
- 1837 **Locomotive Steam Whistle**—used—Paterson, N.J.
- 1848 **Ship**—steamboat service (regular) to California via Cape Horn—"California"—sailed—New York City
- 1852 **Pharmacy Society** — American Pharmaceutical Association — organized —Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1857 **Chess Champion**—Paul Charles Morphy—New York City
- 1857 **Chess Tournament**—of importance—American Chess Congress—New York City
- 1863 **Bathhouse**—Turkish bath — opened — Brooklyn, N.Y.
- 1868 **Nickel Plating**—patent—W. H. Remington—Boston, Mass.
- 1873 **Balloon**—balloon Atlantic crossing attempt—"Daily Graphic" — Brooklyn, N.Y.
- 1876 **Library Society**—library association (national)—American Library Association—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1884 **Naval War College**—naval war college—established—Newport, R.I.
- 1917 **Employment Service** — employment service (U.S.)—act approved

OCTOBER 7

- 1816 **Ship**—steamboat (double decked)—"Washington"—arrived—New Orleans, La.
- 1826 **Railroad**—railroad—for freight transportation — Granite Railway — completed—Quincy, Mass.
- 1856 **Folding Machine**—patent—C. Chambers—Kennet Square, Pa.

- 1863 **Charity Board (state)**—sworn in—Massachusetts
- 1868 **Veterinary School**—veterinary department of collegiate character—Ithaca, N.Y.
- 1922 **Radio Broadcast**—chain broadcast—New York City
- 1924 **Aviation — Flights (transcontinental)** — transcontinental airship voyage — "Shenandoah"—started—Lakehurst, N.J.
- 1929 **Congress (U.S.)**—Prime Minister of England to address the Congress of the United States—Ramsay MacDonald—Washington, D.C.
- 1930 **Aviation — License**—glider license — awarded — L. A. Wiggins — Akron, Ohio
- 1931 **Photograph**—infra-red photograph — taken—Rochester, N.Y.
- 1939 **Electric Starting Gate (race track)**—full sized gates used—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1942 **Dental Corps (military)**—army dental corps major general—date of rank—R. H. Mills
- 1942 **Medal** — distinguished service medal (merchant marine)—awarded—E. F. Cheney

OCTOBER 8

- 1818 **Medical Instruction**—hygiene lectures offered—Cambridge, Mass.
- 1904 **Automobile Race** — Vanderbilt Cup Race—Hicksville, L.I., N.Y.
- 1909 **Aviation — Airplane** — airplane purchased by the U.S. government—flight—College Park, Md.
- 1919 **Aviation—Races**—transcontinental air race—start—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1929 **Aviation** — airplane moving picture show
- 1929 **Aviation** — automatic pilot — used —Cleveland, Ohio
- 1936 **Visiting Celebrities**—pontiff—Eugenio Pacelli—arrived

OCTOBER 9

- 1780 **Astronomical Expedition** — sailed — Cambridge, Mass.
- 1792 **Money**—silver half dimes—coined —Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1855 **Calliope**—patented—Joshua C. Stoddard—Worcester, Mass.
- 1855 **Sewing Machine**—sewing machine motor patent—I. M. Singer—New York City
- 1865 **Oil**—oil pipe line of importance—completed—Titusville, Pa.
- 1876 **Telephone** — telephone conversation over out-of-door wires — Boston to Cambridge, Mass.
- 1877 **Humane Society**—humane association national organization—American Humane Association—organized—Cleveland, Ohio
- 1888 **Monument** — monument to George Washington (national)—Washington, D.C.—public admitted

- 1892 **Hospital**—tuberculosis hospital—National Jewish Hospital—Denver, Colo.—cornerstone laid
- 1894 **Magic Lantern Show**—magic lantern feature show—"Miss Jerry"—pre-viewed—New York City
- 1915 **Fingerprint Society**—fingerprint society (international)—International Association for Criminal Identification—formed—Oakland, Calif.
- 1946 **Blanket**—electronic blanket—manufactured—Petersburg, Va.
- 1947 **Telephone**—mobile telephone conversation—moving automobile to airplane—Wilmington, Del.

OCTOBER 10

- 1802 **Jewish Congregation**—Jewish congregation (Ashkenazic)—Rodeph Shalom—Philadelphia, Pa.—founded
- 1818 **Ship**—steamboat on the Great Lakes—"Walk-in-the-Water"—trip
- 1845 **Naval Academy**—naval academy (U.S.)—officially opened—Annapolis, Md.
- 1857 **Chess Tournament**—American Chess Association—formed—New York City
- 1863 **Catholic Church**—Catholic parish church for Negroes—purchased—Baltimore, Md.
- 1865 **Billiard Ball**—of composition material resembling ivory—patented—J. W. Hyatt
- 1886 **Coat**—tuxedo coat—introduced—Tuxedo Park, N.Y.
- 1918 **Indian Church**—Indian church organized by Indians—First American Church—incorporated—El Reno, Okla.
- 1920 **Baseball Game**—triple play unassisted in a world series—"Bill" Wambsganss—Cleveland, Ohio
- 1923 **Aviation—Airship**—dirigible (American-built rigid)—christened—Lakehurst, N.J.
- 1923 **Baseball Game**—world series baseball games to gross a million dollars—New York City
- 1934 **Archivist of the United States**—R. D. W. Connor—appointed
- 1934 **Humanist Society**—Humanist National Assembly—New York City

OCTOBER 11

- 1753 **Arbitration**—colonial arbitration law—enacted—New Haven, Conn.
- 1802 **Army School**—Army School graduates—West Point, N.Y.
- 1811 **Ferryboat**—steam propelled ferryboat—operated—Hoboken, N.J. to New York City
- 1843 **Bank**—clearing house—exchange opened—New York city
- 1881 **Photographic Film**—roll film for cameras—patented—D. H. Houston—Cambria, Wis.

- 1886 **College**—college for women to affiliate with a university—H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College—New Orleans, La.
- 1887 **Adding Machine**—adding machine absolutely accurate at all times—patent—D. E. Felt—Chicago, Ill.
- 1910 **President**—president to fly—Theodore Roosevelt—St. Louis, Mo.
- 1919 **Aviation—Races**—transcontinental air race—completed—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1924 **Aviation—Flights** (transcontinental)—transcontinental airship voyage—"Shenandoah"—arrived—San Diego, Calif.
- 1932 **Television**—political campaign telecast—New York City
- 1933 **Poorhouse (state)**—Smyrna, Del.—dedicated
- 1935 **Crime**—national conference on crime—Trenton, N.J.
- 1938 **Glass Wool**—patented—Newark, Ohio
- 1945 **Army Officer**—general to be consecrated a bishop—W. R. Arnold—consecrated—New York City
- 1948 **Television**—stratovision world series telecast—Boston, Mass.

OCTOBER 12

- 1773 **Hospital**—insane hospital (state)—Williamsburg, Va.—opened
- 1794 **African Church**—received into full fellowship Methodist Episcopal Church—announcement
- 1802 **Army School**—Army school graduates—appointed second lieutenants
- 1845 **Labor—labor congress** (national)—First Industrial Congress—convened—New York City
- 1878 **Bridge**—railway all-steel bridge—bridge contract signed
- 1895 **Golf Tournament**—amateur golf tournament (official)—Newport, R.I.
- 1920 **Tunnel**—twin-tube subaqueous vehicular tunnel—Holland tunnel—Jersey City, N.J. and New York City—construction commenced
- 1924 **Aviation—Airship**—dirigible merchandise shipment—left Germany.
- 1925 **Heresy Trial**—of a bishop—W. M. Brown—deposed—New Orleans, La.
- 1928 **Respirator (iron lung)**—used at hospital—Boston, Mass.
- 1932 **Diplomatic Service**—American legation in which a woman assumed charge—Stockholm, Sweden—F. E. Willis
- 1937 **Electric Generator**—hydrogen-cooled turbine generator—used—Millers Ford station, Ohio
- 1945 **Medal**—medal of honor presentation to a conscientious objector—D. T. Doss at Washington, D.C.

OCTOBER 13

- 1775 **Navy**—naval fleet—authorized
- 1778 **Freemasons**—masonic grand lodge—organized—Williamsburg, Va.
- 1792 **Building** — building erected by the Government in Washington, D.C.—Executive Mansion—cornerstone laid
- 1853 **Zinc**—zinc commercial production—Pennsylvania and Lehigh Zinc Company Mill—erected—Bethlehem, Pa.
- 1857 **Horse Race**—American bred horse to win a major race abroad—Prioress—Newmarket, England
- 1860 **Photograph**—aerial photograph—Boston, Mass.
- 1894 **Golf Tournament**—amateur golf tournament (unofficial)—Yonkers, N.Y.
- 1922 **League of Nations**—representative (unofficial)—Grace Abbott—appointed
- 1939 **Aviation—License**—airplane instructor's license—under C.A.A.—issued to a woman—E.P. Kilgore—San Bernardino, Calif.
- 1940 **Deaf—Transmission**—visible and oral communication by the deaf over distance—accomplished—New York City

OCTOBER 14

- 1774 **Declaration of Rights**—enacted—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1816 **Evangelical Church General Conference**—Buffalo Valley, Pa.
- 1834 **Patent**—Negro to obtain a patent—Henry Blair—Glenross, Md.
- 1840 **Second Advent Believers**—general conference—Boston, Mass.
- 1879 **Ship**—steamboat to employ electric lights—"Jeannette"—attempt to use electric lights
- 1884 **Photographic Film**—transparent paper strip photographic film — patent — George Eastman—Rochester, N.Y.
- 1902 **Arbitration**—arbitration proceeding—court award made
- 1915 **Ship**—warship propelled by electricity—keel laid—"New Mexico"—New York City
- 1928 **Wedding**—television wedding — Des Plaines, Ill.
- 1947 **Aviation—Flights**—airplane to travel faster than the speed of sound—Muroc, Calif.

OCTOBER 15

- 1565 **Treaty**—treaty violation occurred—Florida
- 1725 **Evangelical and Reformed Church**—Reformed Church in the United States — organized — Montgomery County, Pa.
- 1789 **President**—president to tour the country—George Washington—tour of New England states
- 1840 **Evangelical and Reformed Church**—Evangelical Synod of North America —organized—Mehlville, Mo.

- 1862 **Agriculture Bureau**—agriculture bureau scientific publication—dated—Washington, D.C.
- 1878 **Electric Company**—Edison Electric Light Company—New York City—incorporated
- 1881 **Fishing Magazine**—*American Angler*—Philadelphia, Pa.—published
- 1910 **Aviation — Flights (transatlantic)** — transatlantic dirigible flight—attempted—Walter Wellman
- 1917 **Army Camp**—army camp for training Negro officers—Fort Des Moines—Des Moines, Iowa
- 1918 **Judge**—woman judge of a juvenile court—Kathryn Sellers—appointed
- 1919 **Horse race**—three hundred mile endurance run—start—Burlington, Vt.
- 1924 **Aviation—Airship**—dirigible merchandise shipment—from Germany—landed Lakehurst, N.J.
- 1927 **Radio License**—international broadcasting license—issued—New York City
- 1932 **Opera**—opera house municipally owned —opened—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1940 **Art Course** — industrial camouflage course—Kansas City, Mo.
- 1940 **Conscription** — peacetime conscription bill—Dr. C. A. Dykstra confirmed as director
- 1946 **Glider**—powered soaring commercially licensed glider—licensed—San Fernando, Calif.
- 1948 **Naval Officer**—woman doctor in the regular Navy (U.S.)—Dr. F. L. Willoughby

OCTOBER 16

- 1629 **Agriculture**—crop limitation law—enacted—Virginia
- 1829 **Hotel** — Tremont House — Boston, Mass.—opened
- 1846 **Anaesthesia**—painless surgery demonstration—Boston, Mass.
- 1848 **Medical School**—homeopathic college —Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania — opened — Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1891 **Correspondence School**—International Correspondence Schools — Scranton, Pa.—student enrolled
- 1899 **Radio Broadcast**—yacht race broadcast—Sandy Hook, N.J.
- 1916 **Medical Clinic**—birth control clinic—opened—New York City
- 1917 **Army**—gas regiment—battalion organized
- 1928 **Electric Lighting**—electric lamp bulb frosted on the inside—patented Marvin Pipkin
- 1933 **Commodity Credit Corporation (U.S.)** —created
- 1936 **Vice President of the United States**—vice president to leave the United States while the president was away—J. N. Garner—sailed—Seattle, Wash.

OCTOBER 17

- 1777 **Holiday**—Thanksgiving Day celebration (nationwide, colonial)—Burgoyne surrendered
- 1834 **Gas**—gas meter (dry)—patented—James Bogardus, New York City
- 1839 **Building**—building with a high church steeple—Trinity Church—New York City—commenced
- 1855 **Jews**—Jewish Rabbinical Conference—Cleveland, Ohio
- 1888 **Bank**—bank for Negroes privately operated by Negroes—Capitol Savings Bank—Washington, D.C.—organized
- 1888 **Ship**—battleship of importance—"Maine"—keel laid—Brooklyn, N.Y.
- 1907 **Radio Telegraph**—transatlantic radio message of the regular westward service—received New York City
- 1929 **Building**—building to employ brick in various colors for the entire exterior—opened—New York City
- 1939 **Television**—telecast (long distance) received in an airplane—at Washington, D.C.—from New York City
- 1941 **World War II**—American destroyer torpedoed—"Kearny"—attacked

OCTOBER 18

- 1648 **Labor Union**—labor organization—authorized
- 1842 **Cable**—cable—laid—S. F. B. Morse
- 1852 **Play**—Chinese theatrical performance—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1870 **Sand Blasting**—patent—B. C. Tilghman—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1873 **Football Rules**—formulated—New York City
- 1888 **Agricultural School**—vocational agricultural school—department of state university—St. Paul, Minn.
- 1891 **Bicycle Race**—international six-day bicycle race—New York City
- 1904 **Bibliography Society (national)**—Bibliographical Society of America—organized—St. Louis, Mo.
- 1904 **Newspaper**—Hungarian daily newspaper—published—New York City
- 1911 **Ship**—electrically propelled ship of the United States Navy—keel laid—Mare Island, Calif.
- 1916 **Road**—Federal grant-in-aid—project approved
- 1929 **Medical Instruction**—History of Medicine department—Johns Hopkins University—Baltimore, Md.

OCTOBER 19

- 1790 **War**—battle fought by United States troops—Ohio
- 1839 **Iron**—iron blast furnaces—using anthracite coal—Pottsville, Pa.
- 1874 **Wedding**—balloon wedding—Cincinnati, Ohio

- 1911 **Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)**—transcontinental airplane flight (east-bound)—R. G. Fowler—left Los Angeles, Calif.
- 1914 **Postal Service**—collection and delivery of mail in automobiles—owned by the U.S. Government
- 1918 **Army Insignia**—shoulder sleeve insignia—"shoulder patch"—authorized
- 1936 **Aviation—Races**—airplane passenger race around the world—completed—New York City
- 1936 **Fingerprinting**—high school to fingerprint its students—Watertown, S.D.
- 1937 **Soilless Culture of Plants**—commercial hydroponicum (large)—Montebello, Calif.—incorporated
- 1941 **Electric Power Plant**—wind turbine—for alternating current power plant—in service—Grandpa's Knob, Vt.

OCTOBER 20

- 1846 **College**—college to grant women absolutely equal rights with men—Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio—founded
- 1852 **Factory**—steam-heated factory—sold at auction—Burlington, Vt.
- 1860 **Visiting Celebrities**—Prince of Wales—left—Portland, Me.
- 1862 **Presidential Executive Order**—to be numbered—issued—A. Lincoln
- 1870 **Labor Union**—organization of workmen to admit others than craft workmen—Noble Order of Knights of Labor
- 1883 **Manual Training**—manual training school entirely financed from public taxes—authorized—Baltimore, Md.
- 1888 **Baseball Team**—baseball team to go on a world tour
- 1906 **Radio Tube**—three-element vacuum tube—announced—Dr. Lee de Forest
- 1916 **Bird Legislation**—Migratory Bird Treaty—ratified—Great Britain
- 1920 **Aviation—Flights**—New York-Alaska flight—returned—Mitchel Field, N.Y.
- 1925 **Comptype**—patented—Clifton Chisholm—Cleveland, Ohio
- 1929 **Hospital**—community hospital—organized—Elk City, Okla.

OCTOBER 21

- 1639 **Medical Legislation**—medical law enacted—Virginia
- 1849 **Tattoo**—tattooed man—J. F. O'Connell—appearance
- 1871 **Sports**—amateur outdoor athletic games—New York City
- 1879 **Electric Lighting**—electric incandescent lamp—practical value—invented—T. A. Edison—Menlo Park, N.J.
- 1893 **Monument**—monument to a woman financed by women—Mary Ball Washington—Fredericksburg, Va.—cornerstone laid

- 1915 **Radio Telephone**—transatlantic radio telephone message—transmitted—Arlington, Va.—to Paris, France
- 1916 **Army**—Reserve Officers Training Corps Units—established
- 1917 **World War I**—American division in the trenches in World War I—Luneville, France
- 1921 **Radio Broadcast**—program, theme song—"The Happiness Boys"
- 1925 **Photoelectric Cell**—publicly demonstrated—New York City
- 1929 **Aviation**—ambulance air service—organized—New York City
- 1931 **Autogiro**—autogiro manufactured with a closed cabin—flown—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1947 **Aviation—Airplane**—bomber all-wing jet—tested—Hawthorne, Calif.

OCTOBER 22

- 1746 **College**—college charter granted by a governor or acting governor with only the assent of his council—Princeton, N.J.
- 1812 **War (1812)**—prisoners in the war of 1812—captured—St. Regis, N.Y.
- 1836 **President of the Republic of Texas**—Sam Houston—takes oath—Columbia, Texas
- 1861 **Ship**—iron-clad turreted vessel in the U.S. Navy—"Monitor"—keel laid—Greenpoint, L.I., N.Y.
- 1883 **Horse Show**—horse show—of national scope—opened—New York City
- 1885 **College**—state college for women—opened—Columbus, Miss.
- 1897 **Zionist Society**—Zionist national organization—United American Zionists—formed—New York City
- 1934 **Railroad**—streamlined Pullman train (six cars)—left Los Angeles, Calif.
- 1939 **Snow Cruiser (automobile)**—moved by its own power—Chicago, Ill.

OCTOBER 23

- 1810 **Horse Breeding Society**—Massachusetts Society for Encouraging the Breed of Fine Horses—annual trial—Boston, Mass.
- 1824 **Locomotive**—locomotive—to pull a train on a track—built—John Stevens—Hoboken, N.J.
- 1850 **Woman Suffrage**—convention (national) of women advocating woman suffrage—Worcester, Mass.
- 1885 **College**—graduate school for women—Bryn Mawr College—Bryn Mawr, Pa.—college opened
- 1910 **Aviation—Aviator**—woman aviator to make a public flight—Blanche S. Scott—Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 1915 **Horseshoe Pitchers Association (national)**—championship tournament—Kellerton, Iowa
- 1917 **World War I**—American shot fired in World War I—sixth field artillery

- 1919 **Insurance**—fire and tornado insurance fund (state)—loss paid—Conway, S.D.
- 1919 **Ship**—concrete ship built for the United States Shipping Board—"Polias"—delivered—Brunswick, Ga.
- 1936 **Old Age Colony**—dedicated—Millville, N.J.
- 1947 **Nobel Prize**—husband and wife combination—to receive Nobel prize—Cori—St. Louis, Mo.—award announced

OCTOBER 24

- 1812 **Historical Society**—historical society (national)—American Antiquarian Society—formed
- 1828 **Fair**—manufacturers' fair—New York City
- 1836 **Match**—match patent—A. D. Phillips—Springfield, Mass.
- 1849 **Disciples of Christ**—general convention—Cincinnati, Ohio
- 1861 **Telegram**—transcontinental telegram—San Francisco, Calif., to New York City
- 1876 **Clock**—Clock (one-day back-wind alarm clock)—patented—Seth E. Thomas—New York City
- 1878 **Electric Company**—Edison Electric Light Company—organized—New York City
- 1893 **Niagara Falls**—utilization of Niagara Falls waterpower (large scale)—contract for equipment executed
- 1901 **Niagara Falls**—person to go over Niagara Falls in a barrel—A. E. Taylor
- 1943 **Medal**—distinguished service cross awarded an animal—"Chips"
- 1945 **Television**—television demonstration—Gimbel Bros.—Philadelphia, Pa.

OCTOBER 25

- 1761 **Knighthood**—knighthood conferred in America—presented to Jeffery Amherst—Staten Island, N.Y.
- 1848 **Railroad**—railroad to run west, out of Chicago
- 1870 **Trademark**—registered—Averill Chemical Paint Co.—New York City
- 1881 **Air Brush Patent**—L. L. Curtis—Cape Elizabeth, Me.
- 1888 **Ferryboat**—double deck ferryboat—launched—Newburgh, N.Y.
- 1905 **Ferryboat**—municipally owned ferryboats—operated—New York City
- 1919 **Periodical**—photo-engraved magazine—*Literary Digest*—New York City
- 1924 **Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)**—transcontinental airship voyage—return voyage—"Shenandoah"
- 1929 **Cabinet of the U.S.**—cabinet member convicted of a crime—A. B. Fall found guilty
- 1930 **Aviation**—transcontinental regularly scheduled through air service—New York City to Los Angeles, Calif.

- 1940 **Army Officer**—brigadier general (Negro)—B. O. Davis—appointed
 1945 **Flag**—president's flag—48 stars—authorized—Pres. H. S. Truman

OCTOBER 26

- 1785 **Animals** — mule — imported — Boston, Mass.
 1825 **Canal**—canal of importance — Erie Canal opened
 1858 **Washing Machine**—rotary motion washing machine — patent — H. E. Smith—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1869 **Steeplechase** — Jerome Park, New York City
 1933 **Industrial Recovery Act**—compliance board under the National Industrial Recovery Act

OCTOBER 27

- 1780 **Astronomical Expedition** — observed eclipse—Boston, Mass.
 1812 **Ship**—naval vessel of the United States to display the American flag around Cape Horn—left Delaware capes
 1866 **Yacht Race**—yacht race across the Atlantic ocean—agreement made
 1869 **Agricultural Society**—agricultural society for dairymen—Vermont Dairymen's Association—organized—Montpelier, Vt.
 1889 **Lithuanian Church**—organized—Plymouth, Pa.
 1904 **Car**—aluminum street car—aluminum used
 1904 **Subway**—subway (rapid transit)—Interborough Rapid Transit—New York City
 1909 **Aviation—Passenger**—woman airplane passenger—College Park, Md
 1922 **Holiday**—Navy Day—celebrated

OCTOBER 28

- 1788 **Naval Officer**—naval chaplain (Continental Navy)—Rev. B. Parks—appointed
 1799 **Aviation**—aeronautical patent—Moses McFarland
 1863 **Water Conduit**—water supply tunnel for a city—Chicago, Ill.—contract
 1886 **Monument**—statue presented by a foreign country—Liberty—Bedloe Island
 1904 **Fingerprinting**—police department to adopt the fingerprinting system—St. Louis, Mo.
 1919 **Prohibition**—prohibition national law—Volstead Act enacted
 1927 **Aviation**—air passenger international station—opened—Key West, Fla.
 1929 **Births**—child born in an airplane—Miami, Fla.
 1933 **Emergency Housing Corporation (U.S.)**—authorized
 1935 **Indians**—Indian tribal constitution—signed—Washington, D.C.

OCTOBER 29

- 1766 **Fox Hunting Club**—preliminary meeting—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1796 **Ship**—ship from the Atlantic coast to anchor in a Californian port—"Otter"—arrived—Monterey, Calif.
 1814 **Ship**—steam propelled frigate—"Demologos"—launched—New York City
 1833 **Fraternity (Greek Letter)**—fraternity house—Kappa Alpha Society—Williamstown, Mass.—chapter founded
 1834 **College**—coeducational college—Oberlin Collegiate Institute—Oberlin, Ohio—graduation
 1836 **Animals**—cattle (shorthorn) public auction sale—Chillicothe, Ohio
 1904 **Automobile Trucking Service**—automobile inter-city trucking service—Colorado City, Colo.—Snyder, Texas
 1928 **Aviation — Passenger** — Zeppelin paying woman passenger—Clara Adams—sailed—Lakehurst, N.J.
 1940 **Conscription**—peacetime conscription bill—drawing of numbers—Washington, D.C.
 1947 **Forest Fire**—forest fire drenched by man-made rain—Concord, N.H.

OCTOBER 30

- 1768 **Methodist Chapel** — dedicated — New York City
 1794 **Ball Bearing**—commercial installation—Lancaster, Pa.
 1799 **Naval Officer**—naval chaplain—William Balch—commissioned
 1894 **Time Recorder**—card time-recorder—patented—D. M. Cooper—Rochester, N.Y.
 1903 **Traffic Regulation Pamphlet**—printed traffic regulations — enacted — New York City
 1912 **Vice Presidential Candidate** — vice presidential candidate to die before the meeting of the electoral college—J. S. Sherman—died
 1917 **Naval Officer**—naval chaplain who was Jewish—Rev. David Goldberg
 1941 **World War II**—American destroyer torpedoed and sunk while on convoy duty—"Reuben James"

OCTOBER 31

- 1777 **Holiday**—Thanksgiving Day celebration (nationwide, colonial)—committee appointed to draft recommendation
 1835 **Insurance**—mutual fire insurance company—Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Rhode Island—incorporated
 1838 **School**—model school—opened—Lafayette College—Easton, Pa.

NOVEMBER 1

- 1776 **Lottery**—lottery held by the Continental Congress—lottery approved
- 1777 **Flag**—American flag saluted by a foreign nation—"Ranger"—sailed for France
- 1778 **Holiday**—Thanksgiving Day celebration (nation-wide, colonial)—resolution accepted
- 1781 **Bank**—bank chartered by congress—Bank of North America—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1781 **Citizenship**—citizenship (colonial) conferred by special grant—awarded—Marquis de la Fayette—session—Annapolis, Md.
- 1781 **Medical Society**—medical society (state)—Massachusetts Medical Society—incorporated—Boston, Mass.
- 1785 **Citizenship**—citizenship (colonial) conferred by special grant—Maryland session held
- 1797 **Dollar Marks**—cast—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1848 **Medical School**—woman's medical school—Boston Female Medical School—organized
- 1853 **Water Cures**—introduced—R. T. Trall—New York City
- 1864 **Postal Service**—money order system—established
- 1870 **Weather Bureau**—weather bureau (U.S.)—weather observations made—signal corps—War Department
- 1873 **Wire**—barbed wire—manufacturing commenced—De Kalb, Ill.
- 1879 **Bridge**—railway all-steel bridge—Glasgow, Mo.
- 1879 **Indian School**—Indian school of prominence—opened—Carlisle, Pa.
- 1895 **Automobile Club**—American Motor League—meeting—Chicago, Ill.
- 1901 **Ship**—schooner (seven masted steel)—keel laid—Quincy, Mass.
- 1904 **Army War College**—first class—Washington, D.C.
- 1904 **Police**—police bureau of identification—Henry fingerprinting system added—Chicago, Ill.
- 1920 **Aviation**—airboat commercial line service (international)—Key West, Fla.
- 1932 **Pump**—computer pump—marketed—Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 1937 **Insurance**—group hospital-medical cooperative—Washington, D.C.
- 1939 **Impregnation**—impregnation (artificial)—impregnated rabbit exhibited—New York City
- 1940 **Air Raid Shelter**—completed—Fleetwood, Pa.
- 1942 **Church of England**—American bishop to become bishop of a British Church of England—S. Burton
- 1944 **Births**—quadruplets delivered by Caesarean operation—Philadelphia, Pa.

NOVEMBER 2

- 1776 **Traitor**—William Dement—deserted
- 1824 **Presidential Popular Vote**—vote recorded
- 1833 **Animals**—cattle importation of pure-bred shorthorns—Ohio Company for Importing English Cattle—organized—Chillicothe, Ohio
- 1886 **Automobile Tractor**—endless chain tractor—patent—Charles Dinsmoor—Warren, Pa.
- 1904 **Fingerprinting**—federal penitentiary fingerprinting—Leavenworth, Kan.
- 1909 **Election Law**—preferential ballot system—election—Grand Junction, Colo.
- 1915 **Election Law**—proportional representation—Ashtabula, Ohio
- 1917 **World War I**—American Army soldiers killed in combat—France
- 1918 **World War I**—German spy to receive a death sentence from the American forces during World War I—death sentence confirmed
- 1929 **Theater**—newsreel theater—opened—New York City
- 1933 **Surgical Operation**—epileptic case treated by elevation of the skull cap—demonstrated—New York City
- 1936 **Theater**—state-owned theater—performance "The Comedy of Errors"—Seattle, Wash.

NOVEMBER 3

- 1803 **Evangelical Association Council**—meeting—Bucks County, Pa.
- 1863 **Yeast**—yeast preparation patent—J. T. Alden—Cincinnati, Ohio
- 1881 **Coast Guard**—inland U.S. Coast Guard station—opened—Louisville, Ky.
- 1883 **Temperance Society**—women's temperance society (national)—World's Women's Christian Temperance Union—organized—Detroit, Mich.
- 1889 **State**—states admitted to the Union simultaneously—North and South Dakota
- 1892 **Telephone**—automatic telephone system (successful)—opened—La Porte, Ind.
- 1899 **Moving Picture**—moving pictures of a real pugilistic encounter taken at night—Coney Island, N.Y.
- 1900 **Automobile Show**—New York City
- 1911 **Continuation School**—continuation school established by state law—opened—Racine, Wis.
- 1930 **Tunnel**—vehicular tunnel to a foreign country—Detroit, Mich.
- 1931 **Rubber**—synthetic rubber—commercial production—Wilmington, Del.
- 1945 **Judge**—Negro Judge of a Customs Court (U.S.)—I. C. Mollison—inducted—U.S. Customs Court—New York City

NOVEMBER 4

- 1780 **Diplomatic Service**—consul to die in service — William Palfrey — elected consul
- 1845 **Election**—election day—uniform election day
- 1846 **Leg (artificial) patent**—B. F. Palmer —Meredith, N.H.
- 1862 **Ordnance**—machine gun (rapid fire)—patent—R. J. Gatling—Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1873 **Dentistry**—patent for a gold crown—Dr. John B. Beers—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1873 **Slicing Machine**—patent — Anthony Iske—Lancaster, Pa.
- 1879 **Cash Register**—patent—J. J. Ritty—Dayton, Ohio
- 1880 **Engineering Society**—mechanical engineering national society—American Society of Mechanical Engineers—annual meeting—New York City
- 1914 **World War I**—American ship lost in World War I—"William P. Frye" cleared from Seattle, Wash.
- 1924 **Governor**—woman governor of a state —N. T. Ross—elected governor of Wyoming
- 1933 **Railroad** — gasoline-driven stainless steel, air-conditioned, pneumatic-tired, two-car train — delivered — Dallas, Texas
- 1943 **Medal**—combat infantry badge — authorized

NOVEMBER 5

- 1639 **Post Office**—post office (colonial)—established—Massachusetts
- 1716 **Theater**—theater — land acquired — Williamsburg, Va.
- 1733 **Newspaper** — political newspaper — *New York Weekly Journal*—published —John P. Zenger
- 1852 **Engineering Society**—civil engineering national society—American Society of Civil Engineers—founded—New York City
- 1889 **Sanitary District**—Sanitary District of Chicago, Ill.—authorized
- 1895 **Automobile Patent**—G. B. Selden — Rochester, N.Y.
- 1911 **Aviation — Flights (transcontinental)** —transcontinental flight—C. P. Rogers—arrived—Pasadena, Calif.
- 1924 **Crossword Puzzle Book**—published—New York City
- 1940 **President**—president elected for a fourth term—elected for a third term on Nov. 5, 1940
- 1945 **Industrial and Labor Relations School** —opened—Cornell University—Ithaca, N.Y.

NOVEMBER 6

- 1789 **Catholic Bishop**—Rev. John Carroll—election confirmed
- 1804 **Presidential Election** — presidential election in which candidates had been nominated for the vice presidency
- 1848 **Medical School**—homeopathic college —Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania — regular course commenced—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1869 **Football Game** — intercollegiate football contest—New Brunswick, N.J.
- 1883 **Sports**—cross country championships —New York City
- 1896 **Single Tax**—single tax political ticket —candidate voted upon—Delaware
- 1928 **Electric Sign**—electric sign flasher—installed—New York City
- 1934 **Legislature** — unicameral legislature (state) — after formation of the United States—adopted—Nebraska
- 1934 **Locomotive Headlight**—talking headlight—installed—Schenectady, N.Y.
- 1945 **Aviation—Airplane** — jet propelled landing on an aircraft carrier—San Diego, Calif.

NOVEMBER 7

- 1777 **Holiday**—Thanksgiving Day celebration (nationwide, colonial) — recommended holiday suggested to states
- 1861 **President**—president to serve as an official of the Confederate States — John Tyler—elected to House of Representatives—Richmond, Va.
- 1874 **Cartoon**—Republican cartoon — elephant emblem used—*Harper's Weekly*—New York City
- 1876 **Cigarette Manufacturing Machine** — patented—A. H. Hook—New York City
- 1877 **Prison**—reformatory (state) conducted for women—Reformatory Prison for Women—Sherborn, Mass.—opened
- 1882 **Country Club**—country club to attain an age of sixty years—Country Club—Brookline, Mass.—incorporated
- 1910 **Aviation**—airplane merchandise shipment—Dayton to Columbus, Ohio
- 1922 **Woman**—woman clerk of a state supreme court—Grace Kaercher—elected—Minnesota
- 1929 **Aviation—License** — glider pilot's license—C. M. Young
- 1942 **President**—president to broadcast in a foreign language—President F. D. Roosevelt
- 1944 **President**—president elected for a fourth term—F. D. Roosevelt

NOVEMBER 8

- 1731 **Library**—circulating library — Library Company of Philadelphia—first meeting—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1775 **Postal Service**—mail franking privilege—authorized

- 1791 **Academy**—meeting held — Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1805 **Expedition** — expedition across the continent to the Pacific coast—Lewis and Clark—arrived Columbia river
- 1825 **Art Organization**—artists's society of importance—New York Drawing Association—organized—New York City
- 1837 **College**—college for women—Mount Holyoke Seminary, South Hadley, Mass.—opened
- 1864 **Army Vote**—election
- 1898 **Initiative and Referendum** — amendment submitted to state—South Dakota
- 1904 **Electric Attachment Plug (separable)** —patented—Harvey Hubbell—Bridgeport, Conn.
- 1910 **Insect Electrocuter Patent**—W. M. Frost—Spokane, Wash.
- 1926 **Ferryboat**—ferryboat built exclusively for motor vehicle transportation—in service — Weehawken, N.J. and New York City
- 1938 **Congressman (State)**—Negro woman state legislator—C. B. Fauset—elected —Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1941 **Aviation—Airplane** — naval patrol bomber—"Mars"—christened — Baltimore, Md.

NOVEMBER 9

- 1748 **College**—college charter granted by a governor or acting governor with only the assent of his council—opened —College of New Jersey—Princeton, N.J.
- 1767 **Medical School**—medical college in New York — lectures given — New York City
- 1790 **President**—president who had been a senator—James Monroe—served—Virginia
- 1820 **Library**—mercantile library
- 1821 **Pharmacy College**—pharmacy college —Philadelphia College of Pharmacy —opened—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1835 **Police**—state police — G. W. Davis authorized to raise twenty more Texas Rangers
- 1842 **Patent** — design patent — issued — George Bruce—New York City
- 1877 **Chemical Society** — chemical society (national)—American Chemical Society—incorporated
- 1911 **Electric Sign**—neon tube advertising sign—George Claude—patent application
- 1930 **Aviation—Flights** — New York-Panama non-stop flight—Roy W. Ammel
- 1933 **Civil Works Administration (U.S.)**—established

NOVEMBER 10

- 1775 **Marines** — American marines — organized
- 1798 **Nullification**—nullification proceedings —enacted—lower house—Kentucky

- 1801 **Duelling Legislation (state)**—enacted —Knoxville, Tenn.
- 1814 **Conscription** — wartime conscription bill—enacted
- 1817 **Trust**—trust—organized — Kanawha, W.Va.
- 1868 **Knights of Pythias**—constitution adopted for Supreme Lodge—Wilmington, Del.
- 1891 **Temperance Society** — women's temperance society (national)—World Woman's Christian Temperance Union—convention—Boston, Mass.
- 1895 **Monument** — statue officially sanctioned by Rome—blessed—New Orleans, La.
- 1899 **Anaesthesia** — spinal anaesthesia report—Dr. R. Matas treated case—New Orleans, La.
- 1914 **Bank**—bank established in a foreign country—Buenos Aires, Argentina
- 1919 **War Veterans' Society** — American Legion—national convention — Minneapolis, Minn.

NOVEMBER 11

- 1647 **School Law (compulsory)**—enacted—Massachusetts
- 1839 **Military School**—state military school —cadets mustered into service—Lexington, Va.
- 1851 **Telescope**—telescope patent — Alvan Clark—Cambridge, Mass.
- 1868 **Sports** — amateur indoor athletic games—New York City
- 1919 **Holiday**—Armistice Day—celebrated
- 1919 **Ship**—concrete ship built for the United States Shipping Board—"Atlantus"—delivered
- 1920 **Aviation** — Aviator — naval ace in World War I—David Sinton Ingalls awarded Distinguished Service Medal
- 1921 **Monument**—monument to the "unknown soldier" (national)—burial of "unknown soldier"—Arlington, Va.
- 1925 **Cosmic Ray**—discovery announced at Madison, Wis.
- 1926 **Dance Course**—with collegiate credit —University of Wisconsin—Madison, Wis.
- 1933 **Electrical Contract**—by city with federal government — signed — Tupelo, Miss.
- 1934 **Railroad**—streamlined all-steel diesel motor train—Lincoln, Neb. to Kansas City, Mo.
- 1935 **Photograph**—photograph showing the lateral curvature of the horizon — Rapid City, S.D.

NOVEMBER 12

- 1799 **Astronomy**—meteoric display Florida
- 1861 **Petroleum Exported to Europe**—shipped—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1881 **Quarantine**—plant quarantine legislation (state)—rules and regulations issued—California

- 1885 **Library Society**—library society (local)—New York Library Club—general meeting—New York City
- 1903 **Humane Society**—humane association national organization—American Humane Association—incorporated
- 1912 **Aviation—Flights**—airplane catapulted—Washington, D.C.
- 1920 **Baseball Dictator**—Judge K. M. Landis—elected
- 1921 **Conference**—conference of great powers—Conference on the Limitation of Armaments—Washington, D.C.
- 1926 **Aviation—Airplane Bombing**—airplane bombing in the United States—Williamson County, Ill.
- 1932 **President**—president to invite the president-elect—H. C. Hoover
- 1940 **Health Museum**—not connected with other museum—Cleveland Health Museum—opened—Cleveland, Ohio
- 1941 **Aviation—Aviator**—woman test pilot Alma Heffin—Lock Haven, Pa.
- 1941 **Medical Clinic**—heredity clinic—opened—Ann Arbor, Mich.
- 1946 **Bank**—"autobank" complete service—Chicago, Ill.
- 1948 **Betatron**—mobile betatron—placed in service—White Oak, Md.

NOVEMBER 13

- 1749 **Academy**—Benjamin Franklin elected president—Academy and College of Philadelphia
- 1798 **Nullification**—nullification proceedings—approved—Senate—Kentucky
- 1839 **Anti-Slavery Party**—Liberty Party convention—Warsaw, N.Y.
- 1865 **Money**—gold certificates—issued
- 1868 **Philological Society**—philological national society—American Philological Association—organized—New York City
- 1875 **Bowling Rule Standardization**—undertaken—New York City
- 1913 **Medical Society**—American College of Surgeons—annual convocation—Chicago, Ill.
- 1927 **Tunnel**—twin-tunnel subaqueous vehicular tunnel—Holland tunnel—opened—Jersey City, N.J. to New York City
- 1930 **Milk Platform (rotating)**—housed—Plainsboro, N.J.
- 1931 **Senator (U.S.)**—woman elected to the Senate—Mrs H. O. W. Caraway—appointed—Arkansas
- 1933 **Strike**—modern sit-down strike—Austin, Minn.
- 1938 **Catholic Beatification**—Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini
- 1938 **Saint (Catholic)**—Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini beatified
- 1945 **Radio Telephone**—two-way equipped bus—license granted to operate—Washington, D.C.
- 1946 **Snow**—artificial snow—produced—Mt. Greylock, Mass.

NOVEMBER 14

- 1732 **Librarian**—Louis Timothee—hired—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1775 **Postmaster**—woman postmaster (colonial)—Mary K. Goddard—appointed—Baltimore, Md.
- 1784 **Protestant Episcopal Bishop**—Samuel Seabury—consecrated
- 1832 **Street Car**—horse-drawn street cars—used—New York City
- 1868 **Farmers' Institute**—farmers' institute sponsored by a college—Manhattan, Kan.
- 1878 **Humane Association**—humane association national organization—American Humane Association—constitution adopted
- 1889 **Tour of the World**—made by an unattended woman—Nellie Bly—left New York City
- 1906 **President**—president to visit a foreign country—Theodore Roosevelt—at Panama
- 1910 **Aviation—Flights**—airplane flight from a ship—Eugene Ely
- 1931 **Animals**—cattle (Africander cattle)—shipment from Capetown, So. Africa
- 1934 **Symphony**—symphony on a Negro folk theme—presented—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1937 **Church**—children's church—dedicated—Milton, Mass.
- 1941 **Business**—department store to hold a public art auction—Gimbel Brothers—New York City

NOVEMBER 15

- 1681 **Shorthand Report**—St. Johns, Md.
- 1777 **Articles of Confederation**—adopted—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1791 **College**—Catholic college—Georgetown College—opened—Washington, D.C.
- 1806 **Periodical**—college magazine—*Yale Cabinet*—published—New Haven, Conn.
- 1807 **Evangelical Conference**—assembled—Kleinfeltersville, Pa.
- 1849 **Poultry Show**—Boston, Mass.
- 1860 **Lighthouse**—iron pile lighthouse—light operated new lighthouse—Minot's Ledge, Mass.
- 1864 **Mines School**—opened—Columbia University—New York City
- 1882 **Naval Officer**—naval attache—F. E. Chadwick—sent to London
- 1884 **Newspaper Syndicate**—newspaper syndicate—S. S. McClure—New York City
- 1896 **Niagara Falls**—utilization of Niagara Falls waterpower (large scale)—power transmitted to Buffalo, N.Y.
- 1898 **Foreign Service School**—School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy—opened—George Washington University—Washington, D.C.
- 1899 **Newspaper**—newspaper published at sea (radio news service)—*Trans-Atlantic Times* issued

- 1914 **World War I**—American combatant casualty in World War I—France
- 1919 **Congress (U.S.)**—Senate—senate closure resolution — invoked—Washington, D.C.
- 1931 **Aviation**—Parachute—parachute jump from an autogiro—Frankie Hammond—Caldwell, N.J.
- 1935 **Social Security Act (U.S.)**—unemployment compensation law—approved—Washington, D.C.
- 1938 **Television**—unscheduled event telecast—Ward's Island, N.Y.
- 1940 **Conscription** — peacetime conscription bill—call for men
- 1948 **Locomotive**—gas turbine-electric locomotive—track-tested—Erie, Pa.

NOVEMBER 16

- 1676 **Prison**—prison — William Bunker—hired
- 1776 **Flag**—American flag saluted by a foreigner—Governor Johannes de Graeff—St. Eustatius, Dutch West Indies
- 1786 **Spinning, Carding and Roping Machines**—compensation — Bridgewater, Mass.
- 1798 **Nullification**—nullification proceedings enacted—Kentucky
- 1810 **Actor**—English actor of note—G. F. Cooke—arrived—New York City
- 1898 **Library Society**—state librarians society—Washington, D.C.
- 1901 **Automobile**—automobile to exceed the speed of a mile a minute—A. C. Bostwick—Brooklyn, N.Y.
- 1914 **Bank**—Federal reserve system—in operation
- 1920 **Postal Service**—postage meter—officially set—Stamford, Conn.
- 1925 **Atheism Society**—atheism society of importance — American Association for the Advancement of Atheism—incorporated—New York
- 1945 **Jewish College**—Jewish college of liberal arts and science under Jewish auspices—became Yeshiva University—New York City
- 1946 **Evangelical United Brethren Church**—formed—Johnstown, Pa.

NOVEMBER 17

- 1637 **Club Woman**—Anne Hutchinson — brought to trial—Cambridge, Mass.
- 1774 **Military Organization** — military organization (anti-British)—Light Horse of the City of Philadelphia—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1797 **Clock**—clock patent—Eli Terry—East Windsor, Conn.
- 1800 **Congress (U.S.)**—Congress of the United States—first session at Washington, D.C.
- 1851 **Postage Stamp**—postage stamps depicting the American eagle—issued
- 1875 **Theosophical Society**—American Theosophical Society — founded — New York City

- 1880 **Immigration**—Chinese labor immigration act—treaty with China
- 1889 **Railroad**—daily railroad service to the Pacific coast—through service—Chicago, Ill. to Portland, Ore.
- 1909 **Fraternity**—inter-fraternity council — meeting—New York City
- 1913 **Dental School** — dental hygienists course—Fones Clinic — Bridgeport, Conn.
- 1917 **Ship**—naval vessels to sink an enemy submarine—"Fanning" and "Nicholson"
- 1933 **National Emergency Council (U.S.)**—authorized
- 1943 **Medal**—soldier's medal awarded a Women's Army Corps member—presented—Margaret H. Maloney

NOVEMBER 18

- 1787 **Unitarian Minister**—James Freeman—ordained—Boston, Mass.
- 1805 **Woman's Club**—woman's club — Female Charitable Society — Wiscasset, Me.
- 1820 **Discovery**—discovery of Antarctica—Capt. N. B. Palmer
- 1874 **Temperance Society**—women's temperance society (national)—National Woman's Christian Temperance Union—organized—Cleveland, Ohio
- 1883 **Time (Standard)**—adopted
- 1890 **Ship** — battleship of importance — "Maine"—launched—New York City
- 1894 **Newspaper**—newspaper Sunday comic section — published — *World* — New York City
- 1899 **Hospital** — tuberculosis hospital operated by the government—patients received—Fort Stanton, N.M.
- 1913 **Aviation**—Flights—airplane loop the loop—Lincoln Beachy — San Diego, Calif.
- 1933 **Emergency Housing Corporation (U.S.)**—authorized
- 1943 **Cabinet of the United States**—cabinet officer to address a joint session of Congress—Cordell Hull

NOVEMBER 19

- 1777 **Army**—brevet conferred upon an American—Major Walter Stewart — Continental Congress
- 1794 **Extradition**—extradition treaty with a foreign country—signed—Great Britain—London, England
- 1812 **Historical Society**—historical society (national)—American Antiquarian Society—first meeting—Boston, Mass.
- 1850 **Magic Lantern Slides (glass plate)**—patent—Frederick Langenheim—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1872 **Adding Machine**—adding machine to print totals and sub-totals—patent—E. D. Barbour—Boston, Mass.

- 1893 **Newspaper**—newspaper colored supplement—issued—New York City — *World*
- 1895 **Pencil**—paper pencil — patent—F. E. Blaisdell—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1941 **Brokerage**—woman to sell securities on the floor of the New York Curb Exchange—Linda Darnell
- 1942 **Cemetery**—foreign service women interred in the Arlington National Cemetery—Arlington, Va.

NOVEMBER 20

- 1789 **Constitutional Amendment**—constitutional amendments—first state to ratify—New Jersey
- 1866 **Bicycle**—bicycle with a rotary crank —patented—Pierre Lallemont
- 1866 **College**—Negro university to establish undergraduate, graduate and professional schools—Howard University —Washington, D.C.
- 1866 **War Veterans' Society**—Grand Army of the Republic—national convention —Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1888 **Time Recorder**—employes' time recorder—patented—Willard L. Bundy —Auburn, N.Y.
- 1909 **Medal**—National Institute of Arts and Letters gold medal—awarded—posthumously—Augustus Saint-Gaudens
- 1914 **Passport**—passport photographs — required
- 1919 **Aviation**—**Airport** — airport municipally owned—Tucson, Ariz.
- 1925 **Photograph**—photograph from an airplane at night—Rochester, N.Y.

NOVEMBER 21

- 1766 **Theater**—theater building permanent —Southwark Theater — Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1810 **Actor**—English actor of note—debut —G. F. Cooke—New York City
- 1824 **Jewish Congregation**—Jewish congregation (reform)—Charleston, S.C.
- 1871 **Cigar Lighter Patent**—M. F. Gale—New York City
- 1918 **Prohibition**—prohibition national law —enacted
- 1922 **Senator (U.S.)**—woman to occupy a seat in the Senate—Mrs. R. L. Felton —served
- 1922 **Ship**—cruise ship to circumnavigate the world—"Laconia"—left New York City
- 1933 **Commercial Policy Executive Committee**—organized
- 1933 **Diplomatic Service**—ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—W. C. Bullitt—served

- 1936 **Degrees**—American to be awarded degrees from three of England's leading universities—R. W. Bingham—Oxford University
- 1936 **Degrees**—husband and wife awarded honorary degrees—Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Garner—Waco, Texas
- 1938 **Radio Station** — municipal school-owned ultra-high frequency radio station—WBOE—Cleveland, Ohio
- 1942 **Submarine**—submarine built on the Great Lakes—"Peto"—accepted
- 1946 **President**—president to travel underwater in a submerged submarine—President Truman embarked Key West, Fla.

NOVEMBER 22

- 1809 **Pen**—steel pen patent—Peregrine Williamson—Baltimore, Md.
- 1842 **Volcano**—eruption—recorded—Lassen Peak, Calif.
- 1906 **Radio Distress Signal**—SOS signal adopted
- 1910 **Golf Clubs**—steel shaft for a golf club —patented—A.F. Knight — Schenectady, N.Y.
- 1923 **World War I**—German spy to receive a death sentence from the American forces during World War I—pardon granted by President Coolidge
- 1929 **Congress (U.S.) — Senate** — senate hearing in which women, other than members of Congress, were permitted on the floor—Washington, D.C.
- 1930 **Football Game**—football game played in the United States to be broadcast in England—New Haven, Conn.
- 1932 **Pump**—computer pump—patent
- 1935 **Air Mail Service**—Pacific air mail flight—"China Clipper" — left—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1943 **Marines**—woman marine major—R. C. Streeter advanced to lieutenant-colonel

NOVEMBER 23

- 1765 **Stamp Act Repudiation** — Frederick, Md.
- 1835 **Horseshoe Manufacturing Machine**—patented—Henry Burden—Troy, N.Y.
- 1848 **Medical Society**—woman's medical society—organized—Boston, Mass.
- 1876 **Football Club**—intercollegiate football association — formed — Springfield, Mass.
- 1925 **Theater**—state-owned theater dedicated to its own drama—opened—Chapel Hill, N.C.
- 1935 **Musician** — woman conductor-composer—to write and conduct an opera —Ethel Leginska — "Gale" — sung — Chicago, Ill.
- 1942 **Coast Guard (U.S.)** — Coast Guard Woman's Auxiliary — "Spars"—authorized

NOVEMBER 24

- 1703 **Lutheran Church** — Lutheran pastor ordained in America
- 1827 **Horticultural Society** — horticultural society (permanent) — Pennsylvania Horticultural Society—organized
- 1871 **Rifle Association** — rifle association (national) — National Rifle Association—incorporated
- 1874 **Wire—barbed wire** — patent—J. F. Glidden—De Kalb, Ill.
- 1885 **Nurses Society**—nurses society—Philomena Society — organized — New York City
- 1896 **Election Law**—absentee voting law (state)—enacted—Vermont
- 1903 **Automobile Electric Self Starter** — automobile electric self-starter patent —C. J. Coleman—New York City
- 1930 **Aviation—Flights (Transcontinental)** —transcontinental airplane flight by a woman
- 1942 **Coast Guard (U.S.)** — Coast Guard Woman's Auxiliary — Dorothy C. Stratton—assumed office as Lt.-Com.
- 1947 **Postmaster**—postmaster general appointed from the ranks—J. M. Donaldson

NOVEMBER 25

- 1715 **Patent**—English patent granted to a resident of America—Thomas Masters
- 1817 **Sword Swallower**—exhibition—Senna Samma—New York City
- 1834 **Opera**—opera singer (American) to sing in an Italian opera in Italian—Julia Wheatley—New York City
- 1837 **Silk**—silk power loom—patented—William Crompton—Taunton, Mass.
- 1850 **Museum** — college museum — F. S. Holmes elected curator
- 1874 **Greenback Party**—Independent Party —organized—Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1903 **Prize Fight**—pugilist to win three world championships—R. P. (Bob) Fitzsimmons—light heavyweight championship won—San Francisco, Calif.
- 1912 **Medical Society**—American College of Surgeons — incorporated — Springfield, Ill.
- 1920 **Radio Broadcast**—football (collegiate) game broadcast — presented — College Station, Texas

NOVEMBER 26

- 1716 **Animals** — lion — exhibited — Boston, Mass.
- 1722 **Art Commission (public)**—G. Hesse-lius—"The Last Supper"—painting hung
- 1758 **Holiday**—Thanksgiving Day sermon (west of the Allegheny mountains)—delivered—Rev. Charles Beatty—Duquesne, Pa.
- 1789 **Holiday**—Thanksgiving Day—holiday —designated by presidential proclamation

- 1825 **Fraternity** — social fraternity — Kappa Alpha — established — Schenectady, N.Y.
- 1832 **Car—streetcar—service** begun — New York City
- 1867 **Car—refrigerating car patent**—J. B. Sutherland—Detroit, Mich.
- 1896 **Football game**—indoor football game (large)—Chicago, Ill.

NOVEMBER 27

- 1676 **Fire**—fire of serious consequence—Boston, Mass.
- 1817 **Seminole War**—attack — Florida — Georgia
- 1820 **Library**—mercantile library—Mercantile Library Association of the City of New York—constitution adopted
- 1839 **Statistical Society**—of importance—American Statistical Association—organized—Boston, Mass.
- 1901 **Army War College** — authorized — Washington, D.C.
- 1940 **Ship**—merchant ship formally blessed at a launching ceremony—"Rio Hudson"—Chester, Pa.

NOVEMBER 28

- 1895 **Automobile Race**—automobile race—Chicago to Waukegan, Ill.
- 1929 **Aviation—Flights**—South Pole flight—take off—R. E. Byrd

NOVEMBER 29

- 1775 **Diplomatic Service**—foreign service committee—formed
- 1775 **Ink**—invisible ink—Committee of Secret Correspondence—formed
- 1816 **Bank**—savings bank—Bank for Savings in the City of New York—conceived—New York City
- 1825 **Opera**—opera (Italian)—performed—New York City
- 1890 **Football Game**—Army-Navy football game—West Point, N.Y.
- 1895 **Catholic Apostolic Delegate**—Francesco Satolli appointed cardinal
- 1929 **Aviation—Flights**—South Pole flight—R. E. Byrd—flew over pole
- 1932 **Electric Bridge Table**—patented—Laurens Hammond—Chicago, Ill.
- 1933 **Liquor Stores (state)**—authorized—Pennsylvania
- 1948 **Television**—opera (complete) telecast from the Metropolitan Opera House—New York City

NOVEMBER 30

- 1782 **Treaty**—treaty of the United States Government with a nation with which it had been at war—with the United Kingdom
- 1803 **Territorial Expansion**—annexation of territory — Spain ceded Louisiana claims to France

- 1804 **Impeachment**—impeachment proceedings against a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States—trial of Samuel Chase
- 1866 **Tunnel**—subaqueous highway tunnel—authorized—Chicago, Ill.
- 1875 **Oat Crushing Machine**—patented—A. J. Ehrlichson—Akron, Ohio
- 1886 **Electric Power Plant**—alternating current power plant commercially successful—operated—Buffalo, N.Y.
- 1899 **Aluminum**—aluminum used commercially in a transmission conductor—Hartford, Conn.
- 1924 **Radio Facsimile Transmission**—photograph sent by radio across the Atlantic as a public demonstration—received New York City

DECEMBER 1

- 1751 **Manual Training**—school to offer courses in manual training—opened—Talbot County, Md.
- 1841 **Normal School**—normal school instruction course by a university—Wesleyan University—Middletown, Conn.
- 1841 **Ship**—steamboat engine built in America for a screw-propelled vessel—"Vandalia"—launched
- 1842 **Naval Officer**—naval officer condemned for mutiny—hanged
- 1843 **Insurance**—mutual life insurance company to be chartered—New England Life Insurance Company—Boston, Mass.—organized for business
- 1896 **Accountant**—C.P.A.'s conferred—New York
- 1904 **Pressing Machine (mechanical steam)**—patented—A. J. Hoffman
- 1909 **Bank**—Christmas savings club—payment made—Carlisle, Pa.
- 1914 **Aviation—School**—naval air training school—opened—Pensacola, Fla.
- 1919 **Woman**—American born woman to become a member of Parliament—Lady Astor—sworn in
- 1921 **Balloon**—balloon filled with helium gas—flight from Hampton Roads, Va., to Washington, D.C.
- 1921 **Postal Service**—philatelic agency—opened—Washington, D.C.
- 1922 **Skywriting**—demonstrated—Cyril Turner—New York City
- 1924 **Corn Husking Championship Contest (National)**—Alleman, Iowa
- 1930 **Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)**—transcontinental airplane flight by a woman—Ruth Nichols—Mineola, L.I. to Burbank, Calif.
- 1932 **Medal**—platinum medal—made by U.S. mint—presented to President Hoover
- 1936 **Soilless Culture of Plants**—commercial hydroponicum (large)—patent
- 1938 **Congressman (state)**—Negro woman state legislator—assumed office—Cystal B. Fauset

- 1941 **Civil Air Patrol (U.S.)**—organized
- 1942 **Glider**—glider (all plywood-plastic)—tested—San Fernando, Calif.

DECEMBER 2

- 1816 **Bank**—savings bank actually to receive money on deposit—Philadelphia Savings Fund Society—Philadelphia, Pa.—opened
- 1908 **Federal Council of the Church of Christ in America**—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1926 **Car**—aluminum street car—in service—Cleveland, Ohio
- 1933 **Industrial Recovery Act**—conviction under a National Industrial Recovery Code—Brooklyn, N.Y.
- 1933 **Wedding**—trans-Atlantic telephone wedding—Detroit, Mich.
- 1934 **Telescope**—telescope lens two hundred inches in diameter—molten glass poured—Corning, N.Y.
- 1941 **Aviation—Flights (world)**—world flight by a commercial airplane—"Pacific Clipper"—left San Francisco, Calif.
- 1942 **Atomic Energy**—self sustaining nuclear chain reaction demonstration—Chicago, Ill.

DECEMBER 3

- 1750 **Opera**—opera performed by a professional visiting troupe—"Beggar's Opera"—New York City
- 1825 **Fraternity**—social fraternity—Kappa Alpha—Schenectady, N.Y.—initiation
- 1833 **College**—coeducational college—Oberlin Collegiate Institute—Oberlin, Ohio—opened
- 1834 **Dental Society**—dental society (local)—Society of Surgeon-Dentists formed—New York City
- 1835 **Insurance**—mutual fire insurance company—policy issued—Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company
- 1868 **Jury**—mixed jury (white and Negro)—trial of Jefferson Davis—Richmond, Va.
- 1875 **Coaching Club**—formed—New York City
- 1922 **Moving Picture**—Technicolor motion picture film—successful—"Toll of the Sea"—released
- 1948 **Army Officer**—woman army officer—Col. M. A. Hallaren—sworn in

DECEMBER 4

- 1776 **Ship**—warship (American built) to enter European waters—"Reprisal"—sailed
- 1779 **Law School**—law school in a college—George Wythe appointed professor of law
- 1812 **Mower (horsepower)**—patented—Peter Gaillard—Lancaster, Pa.

- 1836 **Whig Party**—convention—Harrisburg, Pa.
- 1839 **Political Convention** — unit rule — adopted—Harrisburg, Pa.
- 1843 **Paper**—manila paper—patented—J. M. & L. Hollingsworth—South Braintree, Mass.
- 1867 **Agricultural Society**—National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry—organized—Washington, D.C.
- 1875 **Intercollegiate Athletic Association**—organization meeting—Saratoga, N.Y.
- 1918 **President**—president to visit a European country—Woodrow Wilson left Washington, D.C.
- 1918 **Ship**—concrete ship built for the United States Shipping Board—"Atlantus"—launched—Brunswick, Ga.
- 1922 **Diplomatic Service**—woman legation secretary—Lucille Atcherson—Columbus, Ohio—appointed
- 1933 **Federal Alcohol Control Administration**—authorized
- 1935 **College**—college classes to combat the influence of communism—instituted—St. Joseph's College—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1942 **Citizenship**—citizenship granted to an alien on foreign soil—conferred—Panama Canal Zone

DECEMBER 5

- 1776 **Fraternity**—scholastic fraternity—Phi Beta Kappa—founded—Williamsburg, Va.
- 1782 **President**—president born a citizen of the United States—Martin Van Buren—Kinderhook, N.Y.
- 1786 **War**—rebellion against the Federal Government—Daniel Shays—Worcester, Mass.
- 1843 **Ship**—iron vessel built for the United States Navy—"Michigan" launched—Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1846 **Cellulose Nitrate Patent** — C. F. Schoenbein
- 1854 **Chair**—folding theatre chair—patented—A. H. Allen—Boston, Mass.
- 1868 **Bicycle School**—velocipede riding—opened—New York City
- 1876 **Wrench**—pipe or screw wrench (practical)—patented—D. C. Stillson—Somerville, Mass.
- 1879 **Telephone**—automatic telephone system patent—Daniel Connolly—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1905 **Medal**—interstate commerce commission medal—awarded—G. H. Poell—Grand Island, Neb.
- 1906 **Young Women's Christian Association**—national convention—New York City
- 1908 **Football Uniform Numerals**—used—University of Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1929 **Nudist Organization**—American League for Physical Culture—organized—New York City

- 1933 **Constitutional Amendment**—(U.S.)—submitted to the states for repeal
- 1935 **Soilless Culture of Plants**—commercial hydroponicum (large)—established—Montebello, Calif.

DECEMBER 6

- 1732 **Play**—play acted by professional players—"The Recruiting Officers"—New York City
- 1787 **Methodist College**—opened—Cokesbury College—Abingdon, Md.
- 1787 **State**—state to ratify the federal constitution—Delaware
- 1825 **Conference**—conference of American Republics—appointment of delegates confirmed
- 1830 **Observatory**—observatory (national)—established—Washington, D.C.
- 1866 **Water Conduit**—water supply tunnel for a city—completed—Chicago, Ill.
- 1873 **Football Game**—international football game—New Haven, Conn.
- 1876 **Crematory**—incineration—Baron de Palm—Washington, Pa.
- 1884 **Monument**—monument to George Washington (national)—aluminum tip set—Washington, D.C.
- 1922 **Electric Transmission**—electric power line commercial carrier—operated—Utica, N.Y.
- 1923 **Radio Broadcast**—presidential message broadcast—Calvin Coolidge—Washington, D.C.
- 1935 **Aviation—Flights**—Pacific air mail flight—return San Francisco, Calif.
- 1946 **Medal**—soldier to receive seven decorations at once—L. M. Chilson

DECEMBER 7

- 1787 **State**—state to ratify the Federal Constitution—signed—Delaware
- 1841 **Newspaper Syndicate**—syndication of newspaper material—M. Y. Beach—New York City
- 1848 **Senator (U.S.)**—father and son senators at the same session—Henry Dodge and A. C. Dodge
- 1881 **Insurance**—bonding company (exclusive)—American Surety Company—New York City—incorporated
- 1887 **Hospital**—cancer hospital—opened for patients—New York City
- 1891 **Congress (U.S.)**—congress to appropriate a billion dollars — session opened—Washington, D.C.
- 1891 **Tunnel**—subaqueous railroad tunnel to a foreign country—opened for passenger traffic—Port Huron, Mich.
- 1909 **Plastic**—thermosetting man-made plastic—patented—L. H. Baekeland—Yonkers, N.Y.
- 1916 **Bird Legislation**—international treaty for the protection of wild birds—ratifications exchanged—U.S. and Great Britain

- 1917 **World War I**—United States declaration of war against Germany in World War I—against Austria-Hungary
- 1926 **Refrigerator**—gas refrigerator (household)—patented
- 1932 **Ship**—gyro-stabilized vessel to cross the Atlantic Ocean—"Conte di Savoia"—arrived—New York City
- 1938 **Radio Facsimile Transmission**—radio facsimile newspaper daily—St. Louis, Mo.—"Post-Dispatch"
- 1939 **Aviation—Passenger**—woman flown in a U.S. Army plane from one country to another—left Mitchel Field, L.I., N.Y.
- 1941 **Naval Officer**—admiral killed in action in World War II—I. C. Kidd—Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
- 1941 **Radar**—used to detect enemy airplanes—Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
- 1941 **World War II**—Japanese attack in World War II
- 1941 **World War II**—Japanese submarine sunk by an American ship—"Ward"
- 1942 **Coast Guard (U.S.)**—coast guard woman's auxiliary—"Spars"—first recruit—D. E. L. Tuttle

DECEMBER 8

- 1792 **Cremation**—Henry Laurens
- 1863 **Amnesty** — proclamation — Abraham Lincoln
- 1863 **Farmers' Institute**—farmers' institute sponsored by a state—Springfield, Mass.
- 1869 **Naval Academy (U.S.)**—Japanese midshipman in the United States Naval Academy—Z. Z. Matzmulla—admitted
- 1886 **Labor Union**—labor union of importance
- 1890 **Woman**—woman labor delegate to a national convention—Mary Burke—American Federation of Labor—Detroit, Mich.
- 1909 **Bird Banding Society**—bird banding society—American Bird Banding Association—formed—New York City
- 1916 **Bird Legislation**—Migratory Bird Treaty—treaty proclaimed
- 1929 **Radio Telephone**—radio telephone ship-to-shore commercial service—New York City
- 1939 **Television**—telecast program for a tricity gathering—Schenectady, N.Y.
- 1941 **Congressman (U.S.)**—congresswoman to vote twice against the entry of the United States into war—Jeannette Rankin
- 1941 **Ordnance**—tank (heavy 60-ton)—delivered—Eddystone, Pa.
- 1946 **Aviation—Airplane** — rocket plane — tested—Muroc, Calif.

DECEMBER 9

- 1621 **Sermon Printed (American)**—Robert Cushman—Plymouth, Mass.
- 1814 **Conscription** — wartime conscription bill approved by House of Representatives—but not enacted into law
- 1845 **Suture**—silver wire suture—Dr. J. M. Sims — experimented — Montgomery, Ala.
- 1869 **Labor Union**—organization of workmen to admit others than craft workmen — Noble Order of the Knights of Labor—founded—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1901 **Bicycle Race**—paired six-day bicycle race—New York City
- 1907 **Seal**—Christmas seals of the modern variety on sale—Wilmington, Del.
- 1930 **Labor Department (U.S.)**—labor secretary (native-born)—W. N. Doak—sworn in
- 1934 **Autogiro**—autogiro (wingless direct control)—flown—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1939 **Aviation—Passenger**—woman flown in a U.S. Army plane from one country to another—arrived—Santiago, Chile
- 1940 **Radio Advertising**—contract for frequency modulation broadcasts—signed—New York City
- 1941 **World War II**—American bombing mission in the Orient—Vigan, P.I.
- 1945 **Television**—stratovision flight test—Middle River, Md.

DECEMBER 10

- 1672 **Postal Service** — postal route — announced
- 1690 **Loan**—state loan—authorized—Massachusetts
- 1792 **Insurance**—life insurance—Insurance Company of North America—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1815 **Naval Officers' Training School**—naval officers' training school—established—Boston, Mass.
- 1843 **Ship**—warship with propelling machinery below the waterline—"Princeton"—launched—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1869 **Woman Suffrage**—state to grant suffrage to women—vote passed—Wyoming
- 1877 **Cattle Club**—cattle club (Guernsey cattle) — American Guernsey Cattle Club—annual meeting
- 1879 **Library Society**—library national association—American Library Association—incorporated
- 1888 **Baseball Team**—baseball team to go on a world tour—first game abroad—Auckland, N.Z.
- 1899 **Hospital**—tuberculosis hospital—National Jewish Hospital—Denver, Colo.—opened
- 1941 **Civil Air Patrol (U.S.)**—national commander J. F. Curry appointed

DECEMBER 11

- 1719 **Aurora Borealis**—recorded
- 1839 **Statistical Society**—American Statistical Association—constitution adopted—Boston, Mass.
- 1844 **Anaesthesia**—anaesthetic in dentistry—Dr. Horace Wells—extraction
- 1866 **Yacht Race**—yacht race across the Atlantic ocean
- 1872 **Governor**—Negro governor (acting)—P. B. S. Pinchback—Louisiana
- 1882 **Theater**—theater lighted by electricity—Bijou Theater—Boston, Mass.
- 1901 **Radio Broadcast**—transatlantic radio signal—G. Marconi—England to Newfoundland
- 1909 **Moving Picture**—colored moving pictures—exhibited—New York City
- 1919 **Monument**—monument to an insect—dedicated—Enterprise, Ala.
- 1931 **Animals**—cattle (Africander cattle)—arrived—New York City

DECEMBER 12

- 1796 **Nail Cutting and Heading Machine**—patented—G. Chandler—Maryland
- 1808 **Bible Society**—Bible society—Bible Society of Philadelphia—organized
- 1862 **Torpedo**—torpedo mine attack—Civil War—against war vessel—Yazoo River—"Cairo"
- 1870 **Congressman (U.S.)**—Negro congressman—J. H. Rainey—sworn in
- 1889 **Sanitary District**—Chicago, Ill.—special election
- 1899 **Golf Tee**—patented—G. F. Grant—Boston, Mass.
- 1902 **Multigraph**—commercial manufacture—Cleveland, Ohio
- 1906 **Cabinet of the United States**—cabinet member who was Jewish—O. S. Straus—appointed
- 1931 **Animals**—cattle (Africander cattle)—arrived—New York City
- 1937 **Television**—mobile television unit—New York City
- 1941 **World War II**—general killed in World War II—H. A. Dargue

DECEMBER 13

- 1621 **Furs**—exported—Boston, Mass.
- 1774 **Revolutionary War**—incident in the Revolutionary War—New Castle, N.H.
- 1809 **Surgical Operation**—abdominal operation—performed—Danville, Ky.
- 1816 **Bank**—savings bank to become a corporation—Provident Institution for Savings—Boston, Mass.—chartered
- 1816 **Drydock Patent**—issued—John Adamson—Boston, Mass.
- 1853 **Hospital**—woman's infirmary staffed by women physicians—New York Infirmary—incorporated
- 1855 **Ship**—turreted frigate in the U.S. Navy—"Roanoke"—launched

- 1864 **Naval Officer**—naval officer to become an admiral—D. G. Farragut advanced to Vice Admiral
- 1879 **Ship**—fish hatching steamer (federal)—"Fishhawk"—launched
- 1893 **Tuberculosis Laboratory**—tuberculosis diagnostic community laboratory—authorized—New York City
- 1918 **President**—president to visit a European country—President Woodrow Wilson—arrived—Brest, France
- 1918 **World War I**—American Army division to cross the Rhine river—First Division
- 1920 **Astronomer**—astronomer to measure the size of a fixed star—A. A. Michelson—Mount Wilson, Calif.
- 1933 **Medal**—Air Medal flyer's medal of honor—presented—M. B. Freeburg
- 1938 **Casein Fiber**—patented

DECEMBER 14

- 1793 **Road**—state road authorization—Kentucky
- 1798 **Nut and Bolt Machine**—nut and bolt machine—patented—David Wilkinson
- 1798 **Screw**—screw patent—David Wilkinson
- 1849 **Music**—chamber music organization—concert—Boston, Mass.
- 1889 **Political Science Society**—political and social science national society—American Academy of Political and Social Science—organized—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1902 **Cable**—cable across the Pacific ocean—paid out
- 1934 **Locomotive**—streamlined steam locomotive—introduced—Albany, N.Y.
- 1944 **Army Officer**—generals to wear the five-star insignia—grade approved
- 1944 **Naval Officer**—naval officers to wear the five star insignia—grade approved
- 1945 **Naval Officer**—naval nurses corps (woman member)—S. S. Dauser receives distinguished service cross

DECEMBER 15

- 1778 **Arbitration**—state arbitration law—enacted—Maryland
- 1791 **Constitutional Amendment**—constitutional amendments—declared in force
- 1792 **Insurance**—life insurance—first policy—Insurance Company of North America—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1810 **Irish Magazine**—*The Shamrock*—published—New York City
- 1820 **Pharmacopoeia**—pharmacopoeia (general)—published—Boston, Mass.
- 1854 **Street Cleaning Machine**—used—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1872 **Fraternity Magazine**—fraternity journal—*Beta Theta Pi*—published—Alexandria, Va.
- 1874 **Visiting Celebrities**—king (reigning) to visit the United States—President Grant received David Kalakaua

- 1925 **Road**—road with a depressed trough—opened to traffic—Texas
- 1931 **Congress—House of Representatives**—congressional committee (woman chairman)—M. T. Norton—Jersey City, N.J.—elected
- 1939 **Nylon**—nylon yarn commercial manufacture—commenced—Seaford, Del.
- 1942 **Automobile License Plates**—plastic license plate tabs—issued—Massachusetts
- 1943 **Marines**—marine officer of Chinese descent—commissioned
- 1944 **Naval Officer**—naval officer to wear the five star insignia—appointments ratified

DECEMBER 16

- 1731 **Music** — concert — announced — Boston, Mass.
- 1835 **Fire**—fire of great destructive force—New York City
- 1851 **Brass Spinning**—patent—H. W. Hayden—Waterbury, Conn.
- 1891 **Immigration** — immigration bureau superintendent—W. D. Owen—appointment confirmed
- 1897 **Submarine**—submarine fitted with an internal combustion engine—demonstration—Patapsco River
- 1903 **Theater**—theater to employ women ushers—Majestic Theater—New York City
- 1908 **Credit Union Association**—founded—Manchester, N.H.
- 1912 **Postage Stamp**—postage stamps to picture an airplane—issued
- 1922 **Judge**—woman associate justice of a state supreme court—F. F. Allen—elected—Cleveland, Ohio

DECEMBER 17

- 1679 **Trust**—manufacturers price regulation agreement—coopers—New York City
- 1791 **Traffic Regulation**—one-way traffic regulation—New York City
- 1798 **Impeachment**—impeachment proceedings against a United States Senator—William Blount—trial held
- 1821 **Debtors Prison**—abolished—legislation enacted—Kentucky
- 1880 **Electric Company**—Edison Electric Illuminating Company—incorporated
- 1895 **Paper Twine Machinery**—patented—G. L. Brownell—Worcester, Mass.
- 1895 **Temperance Society** — anti-saloon league (national organization)—Anti-Saloon League of America—formed—Washington, D.C.
- 1903 **Aviation—Airplane**—airplane to receive national acclaim—Wright brothers—flight—Kitty Hawk, N.C.
- 1906 **Cabinet of the United States**—cabinet member who was Jewish—O. S. Straus—appointed
- 1924 **Locomotive**—diesel-electric locomotive—in service—Central Railroad of New Jersey

- 1937 **Radio Facsimile Transmission**—radio facsimile newspaper — KSTP — St. Paul, Minn.
- 1946 **Rocket**—rocket to exceed a hundred mile height—White Sands Proving Ground—New Mexico

DECEMBER 18

- 1777 **Holiday**—Thanksgiving Day celebration (nationwide, colonial)
- 1796 **Newspaper**—newspaper to appear on Sunday—*Monitor*—Baltimore, Md.
- 1839 **Photograph** — celestial photograph — J. W. Draper—New York City
- 1862 **Hospital**—orthopaedic hospital—New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled—organized—New York City
- 1865 **Animals** — cattle importation law (U.S.)—enacted
- 1917 **Prohibition**—prohibition amendment to the Constitution—submitted to the states
- 1935 **Money**—bill to depict both the face and the reverse side of the Great Seal of the United States—issued
- 1936 **Animals**—giant panda—arrived—San Francisco, Calif.

DECEMBER 19

- 1683 **Architect**—landscape architect—John Reid—arrived
- 1795 **Road**—state road appropriation of a specific sum—enacted—Kentucky
- 1799 **Forestry Legislation**—federal forestry legislation—land purchased—Grover's Island, Ga.
- 1823 **Birth Registration Law (state)**—enacted—Georgia
- 1854 **Sewing Machine**—sewing machine to sew curving seams—patented—A. B. Wilson—Watertown, Conn.
- 1871 **Paper**—corrugated paper—patented—A. L. Jones—New York City
- 1877 **Cattle Club**—American Guernsey Cattle Club—annual meeting
- 1891 **Catholic Priest**—Negro Catholic priest ordained in the United States—C. R. Uncles—Baltimore, Md.
- 1903 **Bridge**—suspension bridge of importance having steel towers—opened—New York City
- 1910 **Rayon** — rayon — commercially produced—American Viscose Company—Marcus Hook, Pa.
- 1910 **Supreme Court of the United States** — associate justice of the Supreme Court to become chief justice—E. D. White—takes office
- 1920 **Curling Rink**—indoors curling rink—Country Club—Brookline, Mass.
- 1927 **Aviation**—air control municipal board—formed—San Diego, Calif.
- 1928 **Autogiro**—autogiro flown — Philadelphia, Pa.

- 1933 **Electric Home and Farm Authority, Inc.**—authorized
 1933 **Radio Facsimile Transmission**—facsimile broadcast in ultra high frequencies—Milwaukee, Wis.

DECEMBER 20

- 1669 **Rebellion (colonial)**—rebellion of colonists against the English—Marcus Jacobson—condemned for insurrection
 1780 **Conscientious Objectors**—released from prison—Albany, N.Y.
 1790 **Cotton Mill**—cotton mill to spin cotton yarn successfully—commenced—Samuel Slater—Pawtucket, R.I.
 1803 **Territorial Expansion**—France ceded Louisiana territory
 1820 **Tax**—bachelor tax—levied—Missouri
 1837 **College**—city college—College of Charleston—became municipal university—Charleston, S.C.
 1860 **Secession**—secession act—enacted—South Carolina
 1864 **Postal Service**—railroad post office for the general distribution of mail—G. B. Armstrong—appointed general superintendent
 1870 **Farmers' Institute**—farmers' institute held by a land grant agricultural college off its campus—Cedar Falls, Iowa
 1870 **Impeachment**—impeachment and removal from office of a state governor—proceedings against W. W. Holden—North Carolina
 1879 **Electric Lighting**—electric incandescent lamp—demonstration—Menlo Park, N.J.
 1880 **Electric Company**—president chosen—Edison Electric Illuminating Company
 1887 **Time Recorder**—autograph time recorder—patented—B. F. Merritt—Newton, Mass.
 1892 **Automobile Tire**—pneumatic tire patent—Syracuse, N.Y.
 1893 **Lynch Law (state)**—enacted—Georgia
 1928 **Postal Service**—international dog sled mail—left Lewiston, Me.
 1938 **Television**—electronic television system—patented—V. K. Zworykin—Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 1944 **Medal**—navy unit commendation decoration—established

DECEMBER 21

- 1620 **Colonist**—English settlement in New England—established by Pilgrims
 1620 **Physician**—doctor in New England—Dr. Samuel Fuller—arrived
 1784 **State Department (U.S.)**—state department (U.S.) secretary—John Jay—served
 1829 **Bridge**—stone arch railroad bridge—Carrollton viaduct—Baltimore, Md.—opened
 1909 **High School**—junior high schools—authorized—Berkeley, Calif.

- 1913 **Crossword Puzzle**—published—New York City *World*
 1914 **Moving Picture**—six reel "feature" length comedy—"Tillie's Punctured Romance" released
 1929 **Insurance**—group hospital insurance plan—Dallas, Texas
 1933 **Blood Bank**—blood serum (human) (dried)—prepared
 1937 **Moving Picture**—animated cartoon color (Technicolor)—exhibited

DECEMBER 22

- 1772 **Schoolhouse**—west of Allegheny mountains—commenced—Schoenbrunn, Ohio
 1775 **Naval Officer**—commander in chief of the Continental Navy—Esek Hopkins—served
 1775 **Navy**—naval fleet—Continental Navy organized
 1807 **Embargo Act**—enacted
 1877 **Bicycle Magazine**—*American Bicycling Journal*—published—Boston, Mass.
 1885 **Railroad**—switchback railway—patent—L. A. Thompson—Coney Island, N.Y.
 1886 **Accountants' Society**—accountants' society to become a national organization—American Association of Public Accountants—formed—New York City
 1894 **Golf Club**—golf association (national)—United States Golf Association—formed—New York City
 1910 **Postal Savings Stamps**—issued
 1914 **Prohibition**—prohibition vote—showing dry majority in House of Representatives
 1936 **Automobile License (Federal)**—common carrier license—granted—Rodger's Motor Lines—Scranton, Pa.
 1943 **Arts and Letters Society**—Negro member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters—W. E. B. Du Bois—elected
 1944 **Medal**—combat decoration—for Army personnel—authorized

DECEMBER 23

- 1776 **Loan**—loan for war purposes—authorized
 1780 **Diplomatic Service**—consul to die—left Wilmington, Del.
 1852 **Theater**—Chinese theater—"Celestial John" opened—San Francisco, Calif.
 1907 **Car**—steel passenger railroad coach—all-steel car completed—Altoona, Pa.
 1913 **Bank**—bank established in a foreign country—Federal Reserve Act approved
 1913 **Bank**—federal reserve system—Federal Reserve Act—approved
 1919 **Ship**—ambulance ship, designed and built as a hospital—"Relief" launched

- 1930 **Police**—police bureau of criminal alien investigation—organized—New York City
 1943 **Television**—opera (complete) telecast—"Hansel and Gretel"

DECEMBER 24

- 1733 **Map**—war map—published—*New York Weekly Journal*
 1784 **Methodist Bishop**—Francis Asbury—elected—Baltimore, Md.
 1832 **Hospital**—Negro hospital and asylum—Georgia Infirmary—Savannah, Ga.—incorporated
 1889 **Bicycle**—bicycle with a back pedal brake—patented
 1906 **Radio Broadcast**—radio program broadcast—R. A. Fessenden—Bryant Rock, Mass.
 1948 **Building**—house completely sun-heated—Dover, Mass.

DECEMBER 25

- 1723 **Baptist Church**—German Baptists—first immersion—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1780 **Universalist Church of America**—church dedicated—Gloucester, Mass.
 1818 **Oratorio**—oratorio performance (complete)—*The Messiah*—Boston, Mass.
 1894 **Football Team**—mid-western football team to play on the Pacific coast—San Francisco, Calif.
 1930 **Bobsled Run**—Lake Placid, N.Y.—open to public
 1931 **Opera**—opera broadcast in its entirety—"Hansel and Gretel"—New York City

DECEMBER 26

- 1799 **Presidential Eulogy**—Henry Lee
 1805 **Art Organization**—Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts—established—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1833 **Annunciator**—patented—Seth Fuller—Boston, Mass.
 1854 **Paper**—wood pulp paper—exhibited—John Beardsley—Buffalo, N.Y.
 1862 **Ship**—hospital ship of the U.S. Navy—"Red Rover" converted into a hospital ship
 1865 **Coffee Percolator Patent**—J. H. Nason—Franklin, Mass.
 1877 **Socialist Labor Party of North America**—national convention—Newark, N.J.
 1878 **Electric Lighting**—electric light in a store—installed—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1917 **Railroads**—government operation of railroads—proclamation made—President Woodrow Wilson

DECEMBER 27

- 1845 **Anaesthesia**—ether administered in childbirth—Dr. C. W. Long—Jefferson, Ga.

- 1892 **Psychological Society**—psychological society national organization—American Psychological Association—scientific meeting—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1894 **War Veterans' Society**—Military Order of Foreign Wars—founded—New York City
 1906 **Sociological Society**—sociological national society—annual meeting—American Sociological Society—Providence, R.I.
 1934 **Youth Hostel**—opened—Northfield, Mass.
 1941 **Railroad**—railroad to be completely equipped with diesel-electric engines—diesel unit placed in service
 1945 **Bank**—world bank—International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—organized

DECEMBER 28

- 1784 **Ship**—trading ship sent to China—"Empress of China"—left China bound for U.S.
 1832 **Vice President of the U.S.**—Vice President to resign—J. C. Calhoun
 1869 **Chewing Gum**—chewing gum patent—W. F. Semple—Mount Vernon, Ohio
 1869 **Holiday**—Labor Day holiday—inaugurated—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1877 **Flour Mill**—flour rolling mill—John Stevens—patent application
 1912 **Street Car**—municipally owned street car—operated—San Francisco, Calif.
 1920 **Ship**—ambulance ship, designed and built as a hospital—"Relief" delivered to U.S. Navy
 1935 **Works Progress Administration**—Works Progress Administration Federal Art Project Gallery—opened—New York City
 1942 **Aviation**—Aviator—aviator to fly one hundred times across the Atlantic ocean—R. O. D. Sullivan

DECEMBER 29

- 1782 **Almanac**—nautical almanac—published—Boston, Mass.
 1837 **Thresher**—threshing machine to employ steam—patented—J. A. Pitts used
 1848 **Gas**—gas light in the White House, Washington, D.C.
 1851 **Young Men's Christian Association**—organized—Boston, Mass.
 1867 **Telegraph**—telegraph ticker used by a brokerage concern—installed—New York City
 1891 **Radio Patent**—Thomas Alva Edison—Menlo Park, N.J.
 1908 **Automobile Brake**—four-wheel brake patented
 1913 **Moving Picture**—serial moving picture—"Adventures of Kathlyn" released
 1931 **Water**—heavy water—discovery announced

- 1936 **Automobile License (Federal)**—contract carrier license—issued
 1938 **Bridge**—pontoon bridge of reenforced concrete—Lake Washington Floating Bridge—commenced—Seattle, Wash.

- 1913 **Crepe**—"Crepe Georgette" trademark registered
 1941 **Ship**—Liberty ship—"Patrick Henry"—delivered—Baltimore, Md.

DECEMBER 30

- 1799 **Musician**—Negro-song popularizer—J. C. G. Graupner—Boston, Mass.
 1854 **Oil**—oil company—Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company incorporated
 1869 **Labor Union**—organization of workmen to admit others than craft workmen—first candidate elected—Philadelphia, Pa.
 1887 **Physiological Society**—physiological society national organization—American Physiological Society—formed—New York City
 1903 **Political Science Society**—political science association—American Political Science Association—founded—New Orleans, La.

DECEMBER 31

- 1830 **Parade**—street parade held by a mystic society—Mobile, Ala.
 1841 **Dental Legislation**—legislation (state) regarding dental surgery—enacted—Alabama
 1877 **President**—President to celebrate his silver wedding anniversary at the White House—R. B. Hayes
 1879 **Electric Lighting**—electric incandescent lamp—public demonstration—Menlo Park, N.J.
 1923 **Radio Broadcast**—transatlantic broadcast of a voice—KDKA—Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1934 **Aviation**—Aviator—woman aviator to pilot an air-mail transport—Helen Richey

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 Abadie, A. C.—**Moving Picture**—moving picture with a plot
 Abbe, Robert—**Physician**—surgeon to substitute radium treatment
 Abbett, Leon—**Road**—law regarding state aid for roads
 Abbott, Grace—**League of Nations**—representative (unofficial)
 Abbott, Martha A.—**College**—college for women
 Abbott, William Hawkins—**Oil**—oil refinery (commercial)
 Abell, Theodore Curtis—**Humanist Society**
 Abernethy, George—**Colonial Government**—government on the Pacific coast
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 Acker, Charles Ernest—**Carbon Tetrachloride**
 Acosta, Bert—**Aviation**—**Airplane**—airplane equipped with radio to cross the Atlantic
 Adams, Annette Abbott—**Cabinet of the United States**—woman sub-cabinet member
 Adams, Annette Abbott—**Woman**—woman district attorney of the U.S.
 Adams, Benjamin—**Pencil Factory**
 Adams, Charles Francis—**Free Soil Party**
 Adams, Charles Francis, jr.—**Railroad Commission**—railroad commission (state)
 Adams, Charles Kendall—**History Seminar**—history seminar
 Adams, Clara—**Aviation**—**Passenger**—zeppelin—woman paying passenger
 Adams, E. E.—**Railroad**—streamlined light weight high-speed three car passenger train
 Adams, Hannah—**Author**—woman author to make writing a profession
 Adams, Isaac—**Printing Press**—power printing press capable of fine book work
 Adams, John—**Congress of the United States**—joint meeting of the Senate and the House of Representatives
 Adams, John—**Congress of the United States**—special session
 Adams, John—**Diplomatic Service**—ambassador to England
 Adams, John—**President**—president to reside in Washington, D.C.
 Adams, John—**President**—president whose son became president
 Adams, John—**Presidential Election**—presidential election in which more than one candidate declared for the presidency
 Adams, John—**Treaty**—treaty entered into by the U.S. after the treaties of peace
 Adams, John—**Treaty**—treaty of the U.S. government with a nation with which it had been at war
 Adams, John Quincy—**Congressman (United States)**—congressman who had been a president of the United States
 Adamis, John Quincy—**President**—president whose son became president
 Adams, Joseph A.—**Electrotype**
 Adams, Julius—**Sewage**—sewage "dual system"
 Adams, Nathan—**Federal Home Loan Bank Board**
 Adams, Samuel—**Medical Society**—medical society (state)
 Adams, Thomas F.—**Printing Press**—printing press for polychromatic printing
 Adamson, John—**Drydock Patent**
 Adler, Cyrus—**Jewish College**—Jewish non-sectarian college
 Adler, Felix—**Ethical Culture Society**
 Adler, Max—**Planetarium**—planetarium in the United States
 Adt, John—**Wire**—wire cutting machine and automatic straightener
 Agassiz, Louis—**Science School**—natural science summer school
 Aitken, Robert—**Bible**—Bible printed in English
 Aitken, Robert—**Money**—fifty-dollar gold pieces minted by the United States
 Akeley, Carl Ethan—**Taxidermy Sculptural Method**
 Albanese, Licia—**Television**—opera (complete) telecast from the Metropolitan Opera House
 Albee, Fred Houdlett—**Medical Clinic**—flying medical clinic
 Albright, Jacob—**Evangelical Association Council**
 Albright, Jacob—**Evangelical Church**
 Albright, Jacob—**Evangelical Conference**
 Albrizio, Conrad—**Art Course**
 Alcock, John—**Aviation**—**Flights (transatlantic)**—transatlantic non-stop flight from America
 Alcott, William Andrus—**Physiological Society**—physiological society
 Alden, J. T.—**Yeast**—yeast preparation patent
 Alden, John—**Colonist**—English settlement in New England
 Alden, Timothy—**Typesetting Machine**—typesetting machine
 Alden, William Livingston—**Canoe Association**

- Ale, Fern—**Woman**—woman secretary of a state senate
- Alexander, Harry Louis—**Medical Periodical**—allergy magazine
- Alexander, Moses—**Governor**—Jewish governor
- Alexander, William — **Aviation** — **Flights** — New York-Bermuda flight
- Alexanderson, Ernst Fredrik Werner—**Television**—speaker to address an organization by television
- Alexanderson, Ernst Fredrik Werner—**Theater**—television theater demonstration
- Alger, Cyrus—**Ordinance**—gun (rifled)
- Alison, Francis—**Insurance**—life insurance company
- Allen, Aaron H.—**Chair**—folding theatre chair
- Allen, Andrew—**Cricket Club**—cricket club
- Allen, Arthur Augustus—**Birds**—ptarmigan (Eskimo chicken)
- Allen, Florence Ellinwood—**Judge**—woman associate justice of a state supreme court
- Allen, Florence Ellinwood—**Judge**—woman associate justice of the circuit court of appeals
- Allen, Florence Ellinwood—**Judge**—woman judge to sentence a man to death
- Allen, George—**Book**—book on vellum
- Allen, Herman—**Diplomatic Service**—ministers plenipotentiary to South and Central America
- Allen, Horatio—**Locomotive**—locomotive for railroad use
- Allen, Horatio—**Locomotive Headlight**—locomotive headlight
- Allen, James—**Aviation**—aeronautical division of the United States War Department
- Allen, John—**Dental Code of Ethics**
- Allen, John—**Farrier's Guide**
- Allen, Lewis Falley—**Herd Book**
- Allen, Macon B.—**Lawyer**—Negro lawyer regularly admitted to the bar
- Allen, Nathan—**Phrenology Magazine**
- Allen, Richard—**African Church**
- Allen, Richard—**Methodist Episcopal Church**—African Methodist Episcopal church
- Allen, Richard — **Negro** — national colored convention
- Allen, Stephen—**Treadmill**
- Allen, Tom—**Prize Ring**—international fight, with bare knuckles
- Allen, William—**Insurance**—life insurance company
- Allen, Zachariah—**Insurance**—mutual fire insurance company
- Allgood, Howard Ray—**Fingerprinting**—community to fingerprint its citizens
- Allison, Richard—**Army**—medical corps
- Alston, Anna—**Nurses Society**—society for superintendents of nursing schools
- Altamirano, Frai Juan Cabezas de—**Catholic Bishop**—Catholic bishop to exercise episcopal functions
- Altmeier, Arthur Joseph—**Social Security Act (U.S.)**
- Alvord, Henry Elijah—**Animal Industry Bureau**—dairy division
- Ambler, Richard—**Customhouse**
- American, Sadie—**Woman's Club**—Jewish woman's organization (national)
- Ames, David—**Arsenal**
- Ames, David—**Rifle**—muskets
- Ames, John—**Shovel (steel)**
- Amherst, Jeffery—**Knighthood**—knighthood conferred in America
- Ammel, Roy W.—**Aviation**—**Flights**—New York-Panama non-stop flight
- Ammen, Daniel—**Fishes**—goldfish industry
- Anagnos, Michael—**Kindergarten**—kindergarten for the blind
- Anderson, Alexander—**Engraving**—wood engraving made with an engraving tool
- Anderson, "Broncho Billy"—**Moving Picture**—with a plot
- Anderson, Carl David—**Physics**—positron
- Anderson, Charles Alfred—**Aviation**—**Flights (transcontinental)**—transcontinental flight made by Negroes in their own plane
- Anderson, George K.—**Typewriter Ribbon**—typewriter ribbon patent
- Anderson, George M.—**Moving Picture Actor**—moving picture "star"
- Anderson, Humphrey S.—**Baseball Game**—intercollegiate baseball game
- Anderson, James—**Newspaper**—newspaper published at sea
- Anderson, Dr. Louis Francis—**College**—dean of men
- Anderson, Mary—**Labor Department (U.S.)**—women's bureau
- Anderson, Max—**Moving Picture Actor**—moving picture "star"
- Anderson, Richard Clough—**Conference**—conference of American republics
- Anderson, Richard Clough—**Diplomatic Service**—ministers plenipotentiary to South and Central America
- Anderson, Richard Clough—**Treaty**—treaty with a South American country
- Anderson, Violette Neatly—**Lawyer**—Negro woman lawyer to practice before the United States Supreme Court
- Anderson, Willie—**Golf Tournament**—professional open championship
- Andrew, John Albion—**Unitarian Church Convention (national)**
- Andrews, Jedidiah—**Presbyterian Presbytery**
- Angle, Edward Hartley—**Dental Society**—orthodontists society
- Antheil, George—**Symphony**—symphony to call for an airplane propeller
- Anthony, Susan Brownell—**Temperance Society**—women's temperance society (national)
- Anthony, Susan Brownell—**Woman Suffrage**—woman suffrage association (national)
- Anthony, William Arnold—**Dynamo**—dynamo for a direct-current outdoor lighting system
- Appert, François—**Canning Book**
- Appleton, Edward—**Railroad Commission**—railroad commission (state)

Appleton, Nathan—Cotton Mill—cotton mill in the world where the whole process of cotton manufacturing from spinning to weaving was carried on by power
Appleton, William Henry—Book Trade Magazine—successful book trade magazine
Apponyi, Geraldine—Woman—woman of American descent to become a European queen
Arcaro, Eddie—Jockey—jockey to win the Kentucky Derby four times
Arcaro, Eddie—Jockey—jockey to win the triple crown twice
Arch, Alexander—World War I—American shot fired in World War I
Archer, John—Physician—doctor to receive a Bachelor of Medicine degree
Argal, Samuel (Argall)—Navy—naval expedition (colonial)
Argall, Samuel—War (Colonial)—colonial warfare between England and France for the possession of North America
Armstrong, George Buchanan—Postal Service—railroad post office for the general distribution of mail
Armstrong, Henry Jackson—Prize Fight—pugilist to hold three titles simultaneously
Armstrong, Samuel T.—Cable—submarine telegraph cable to be insulated with gutta percha
Arnett, Benjamin William—Congressman (State)—Negro congressman
Arnheim, William—Aviation—School—high school aviation course
Arnold, Charles — Journalism Course—journalism school
Arnold, Frank Atkinson—Radio College Course—radio-advertising course
Arnold, Henry Harley—Army Officer—generals to wear five-star insignia
Arnold, Lewis Golding—Prison—military prison of the United States
Arnold, Ross Harper—Pump—computer pump
Arnold, William Richard—Army Officer—general to be consecrated a bishop
Aronson, Max—Moving Picture Actor—moving picture "star"
Arpin, Paul—Newspaper—French daily newspaper (successful)
Arthur, Robert—Dental School—dental college
Arthur, Robert—Dentistry—gold used for the filling of dental cavities
Asbury, Francis — Methodist—Methodist bishop
Asbury, Francis — Periodical—sectarian magazine
Ashburner, Charles E.—City Manager
Asher, Benjamin—Architectural Book—distinctly American
Ashmun, Jehudi—College—Negro university
Aspinwall, Nan Jane — Woman—woman horseback rider to make a solo transcontinental trip
Assing, Norman—Play—Chinese theatrical performance
Astor, John Jacob—Colonist—colonists to reach the Pacific coast

Astor, Mary—Moving Picture—sound talking picture
Astor, Nancy Witcher Langhorne—Woman—American born woman to become a member of Parliament
Atcherson, Lucille — Diplomatic Service—woman legation secretary
Athenagaros, Archbishop—Greek College and Orphanage
Atkins, Captain—Animals—bear (white)
Atkins, Charles Grandison—Fish Hatchery (federal)
Atkinson, Eudora Clark—Prison—reformatory (state) conducted for women
Atkisson, Earl James—Army—gas regiment
Attwater, Henry Smith—College—college course without Greek or Latin
Atwater, Robert—Glider—seaplane glider
Atwater, Wilbur Olin—Agricultural Experiment Station—state agricultural experiment station
Atwood, Luther—Coal Oil Factory
Atwood, N. E.—Fish Commission (state)
Atwood, Wallace Walter — Geography School
Aubin, Paul Myers—Glider—glider commercial freight service
Audubon, John James—Bird Banding
Austin, Ann—Quakers—Quakers to arrive in America
Austin, C.—Melodeon Patent
Austin, William A.—Motorcycle—motorcycle (steam-driven)
Averill, D. R.—Paint—paint (ready-mixed)
Axson, A. Forster—Health Board—health board (state) to regulate quarantine
Axtater, Karl S.—Aviation—Airship—dirigible transfer of mail to a train
Axton, John Thomas—Army Officer—chaplain (chief) of the United States Army
Aymier, Gilbert Henry—Moving Picture—colored moving pictures
Ayres, Thomas N.—Insurance—mutual life insurance company to operate

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Babbitt, Benjamin Talbert—Baking Powder Manufacturer
Babbitt, Benjamin Talbert—Band Wagon
Babbitt, Benjamin Talbert—Premium—premiums given with merchandise
Babbitt, Benjamin Talbert—Soap—soap powder in packages
Babbitt, Isaac—Britannia Ware
Babcock, Clifford D.—Radio Tube—three-element vacuum tube
Babcock, Stephen Moulton—Milk Tester
Bache, Alexander Dallas—Science Association—National Academy of Sciences
Bache, Benjamin Franklin—Cryptography Chart
Bache, Franklin—Medical Book—dispensatory (American)

- Bache, Richard—**Birds**—partridge propagation
- Bacon, Richard—**Fuse**—safety fuse
- Bacon, Theodore C.—**Billiard Match**—inter-collegiate billiard match
- Bacon, Thomas—**Manual Training**—school to offer courses in manual training
- Badin, Stephen Theodore—**Catholic Priest**—Catholic priest ordained in the United States
- Baekeland, Leo Hendrik—**Plastic**—thermo-setting man-made plastic
- Baer, Max—**Television**—pugilistic telecast
- Bagley, Sarah G.—**Woman**—woman telegrapher
- Bagley, Worth—**Spanish-American War**—naval officer killed in the Spanish-American war
- Bailey, Charles Franklin—**Museum**—maritime museum
- Bailey, Ezekiel—**Oilcloth factory**
- Bailey, Francis—**Directory** (city)
- Bailey, Joshua—**Knitting machine** (power)
- Bailey, Theodorus—**Treason**—citizen of the U.S. to be tried, found guilty and suffer death for treason
- Bailey, Timothy—**Knitting machine** (power)
- Bainard, Lawrence—**Republican Party**—Republican Party meeting (national)
- Bainbridge, Charles T.—**Paper**—crepe paper
- Bainbridge, William—**Naval Officers' Training School**—naval officers' training school
- Baird, John Logie—**Television**—television image (transoceanic)
- Baird, Robert Atkinson—**Air Mail Service**—jet propelled airplane to transport mail
- Baird, Spencer Fullerton—**Fish and Fisheries Commissioner**
- Baird, Spencer Fullerton—**Fish Protection**—fish protection office (federal)
- Baker, Bernard Nadel—**Shipping**—United States Shipping Board
- Baker, Darius—**Automobile Arrest**—automobilist jailed for speeding
- Baker, Elisha—**Dental Magazine**—dental journal
- Baker, Eugene Voy—**Football Game**—inter-collegiate football championship
- Baker, Newton Diehl—**Nursing School**—Army school of nursing
- Baker, Sara Josephine—**Child Hygiene Bureau**
- Balbo, Italo—**Aviation**—**Flights** (transatlantic)—transatlantic foreign squadron flight to the United States
- Balch, Emily Greene—**Fellowship**—fellowship (graduate) awarded by a woman's college
- Balch, William—**Naval Officer**—naval chaplain
- Balchen, Bernt—**Aviation**—**Airplane**—airplane equipped with radio to cross the Atlantic
- Balchen, Bernt—**Aviation**—**Flights**—South Pole flight
- Baldwin, Cyrus W.—**Elevator**—elevator patent, for a vertical-gear hydraulic electric elevator
- Baldwin, Helen—**Bicycle Race**—women's six-day bicycle race
- Baldwin, James Fowle—**Engineering Society**—engineering society of importance
- Baldwin, John—**Abolition Society**
- Baldwin, Loammi—**Drydock**—federal drydocks
- Baldwin, Simeon Eben—**Aviation**—**Legislation**—aviation legislation (state)
- Baldwin, Simeon Eben—**Lawyers' Association**—lawyers' association (national)
- Baldwin, Thomas Scott—**Aviation**—**Airship**—dirigible balloon contracted for by the United States Government
- Baldwin, Thomas Scott—**Balloon**—balloon circular flight
- Balfour, George—**Naval Officer**—naval surgeon of the U.S. Navy
- Ballenger, Edgar Garrison—**Photograph**—cystoscopic photographs in color
- Ballentine, John Jennings—**Ship**—ship from which a long-range rocket was launched
- Ballantyne, William—**Aviation**—aeronautical stowaway
- Balsley, H. Clyde—**Aviation**—**Aviator**—American aviator shot down in World War I
- Bancroft, Aaron—**Historical Society**—historical society (national)
- Bancroft, Aaron—**Unitarian Society**—national organization of the Unitarian Churches of the United States and Canada
- Bancroft, George—**Gymnasium**—gymnasium to offer instruction
- Bancroft, Jane M.—**Fellowship**—resident fellowship for women awarded by a woman's college
- Bandman, Julius—**Dynamite**
- Banks, Arthur J.—**Aviation**—**License**—airplane instructor's license
- Banneker, Benjamin—**Clock**—clock to strike the hours
- Bannister, Marion Glass—**Treasury Department of the U.S.**—woman assistant treasurer of the U.S.
- Banvard, John—**Chromo**
- Baptist, John—**Boat Club**
- Barbour, Edmund D.—**Adding Machine**—adding machine to print totals and sub-totals
- Barbour, William—**Linen Thread Factory** (successful)
- Barclay, Edwin—**Visiting Celebrities**—president of a Negro country
- Barclay, Thomas—**Diplomatic Service**—consular officer detailed for duty in the Department of Foreign Affairs
- Bard, John—**Medical Book**—dissection essay
- Bard, Samuel—**Medical Book**—obstetrics book
- Bard, Samuel—**Medical School**—medical college in New York
- Bard, William—**Bank**—trust company
- Barker, James Nelson—**Play**—play about an Indian
- Barnaby, Hattie Meyer—**Aviation**—**License**—glider license class "C"

- Barnaby, Ralph Stanton—**Aviation**—**License**—glider license class "C"
- Barnaby, Ralph Stanton—**Glider**—glider released from a dirigible
- Barnard, Henry—**Teachers' Institute**
- Barnes, Alfred Smith—**Book Trade Magazine**—successful book trade magazine
- Barnes, George—**Moving Picture**—moving picture with a plot
- Barnes, Gladeon Marcus—**Ordnance**—tank (heavy 60-ton)
- Barnes, Howard Turner—**Thermit**
- Barnes, Martin—**Nut and Bolt Factory**
- Barnes, W. M.—**Laundry**—rough dry laundry service
- Barnes, William—**Insurance**—insurance department (state)
- Barney, Everett Hosmer—**Skate** (all-metal)
- Barnhart, Harry—**Music**—community chorus
- Barnsdall, William—**Oil**—oil refinery (commercial)
- Baron, Alexander—**Museum**—public museum
- Baron, Francis Le—**Army**—medical corps
- Barr, Alexander—**Spinning, Carding and Roping Machines**
- Barr, Asa—**Music**—music convention
- Barr, Robert—**Spinning, Carding and Roping Machines**
- Barras, Charles M.—**Play**—burlesque show
- Barrere, Francis Maria—**Passport**
- Barrett, George W.—**Capital Punishment**—authorized by federal law
- Barrett, Nathaniel—**Diplomatic Service**—consuls of the United States appointed after the adoption of the constitution
- Barron, George D.—**Television**—television tea
- Barron, James—**Melons**
- Barron, John H.—**Farm Bureau**
- Barry, John—**Book**—book entered for copyright
- Barry, John—**Naval Officer**—naval officer to become a commodore
- Barry, John—**Ship**—frigate
- Barry, John—**Ship**—revenue cutter and navy cooperation
- Barry, John—**Ship**—warship captured by a commissioned officer of the U.S. Navy
- Barrymore, John—**Moving Picture**—sound talking picture
- Barsimson, Jacob—**Jews**—Jew
- Barsotti, Charles—**Newspaper**—Italian newspaper
- Bartelme, Mary Margaret—**Court**—juvenile court
- Bartholdi, Frédéric Auguste—**Monument**—statue presented by a foreign country
- Bartlett, Josiah Caleb—**Insurance**—mutual liability insurance company
- Bartlett, William—**Gutta Percha**
- Bartlett, William Holmes Chambers—**Mechanics Textbook**
- Barton, Andrew—**Libretto**—libretto
- Barton, Andrew—**Opera**—opera (comic)
- Barton, Benjamin Smith—**Botany Book**—elementary work
- Barton, Clara—**American Red Cross**
- Barton, George Edward—**Opera**—opera by an American composer performed at the Metropolitan Opera House
- Barton, William—**Seal**—Great Seal of the United States government
- Barton, William Paul Crillon—**Navy**—bureau of medicine and surgery
- Bartram, John—**Botanic Garden**
- Baruch, Simon—**Medical Book**—hydrotherapy book
- Bary, Charles—**Sanitary District**
- Bassett, Ebenezer Don Carlos—**Diplomatic Service**—Negro consul
- Batchelor, Charles—**Photograph**—photograph taken by incandescent electric light
- Bates, Vietta M.—**Army Auxiliary Corps**—woman member of Women's Army Corps
- Battell, Joseph—**Animals**—horse farm operated by the United States Government
- Batterson, James Goodwin—**Insurance**—accident insurance company
- Batterson, James Goodwin—**Insurance**—accident insurance policy (printed)
- Bauer, Louis Hopewell—**Medical Book**—aviation medicine book
- Baumann, Louis A.—**Carnegie Hero Fund Commission**
- Baxley, Henry Willis—**Dental School**—dental college
- Baxter, Warner—**Moving Picture**—talking picture taken outdoors (full length)
- Bayard, Andrew—**Bank**—savings bank actually to receive money on deposit
- Bayard, Louis Pintard—**Golf Club**—intercollegiate golf association
- Bayard, Thomas Francis—**Diplomatic Service**—ambassador
- Bayley, Richard—**Medical Book**—croup report
- Bayliss, Blanche—**Magic Lantern Show**—magic lantern feature show
- Beach, Alfred Ely—**Subway**—pneumatic subway
- Beach, Moses Yale—**Newspaper Syndicate**—syndication of newspaper material
- Beachey, Lincoln—**Aviation**—**Flights**—airplane loop the loop
- Beachey, Lincoln—**Aviation**—**Races**—intercity airplane race
- Beachey, Lincoln—**Balloon Race**—dirigible balloon race
- Beal, George—**Freemasons**—Grotto
- Bean, Holly Marshal—**Ship**—schooner (six masted)
- Beard, George Miller—**Medical Book**—neurasthenia book
- Beard, Richard Olding—**Nursing School**—university school of nursing
- Beard, Thomas—**Shoe**
- Beardsley, John—**Paper**—wood-pulp paper
- Beatty, Charles—**Fire**—fire in a mine
- Beatty, Charles—**Holiday**—Thanksgiving Day sermon
- Beaty, J. H. M.—**Textile School**—textile school in a college
- Beaumont, William—**Physiologist**
- Beaver, Walter S.—**Trapshooting Tournament**—trapshooting (Grand American) at clay targets

- Beck, Charles—**Gymnasium**—gymnasium to offer instruction
- Beck, Claude Schaeffer—**Surgical Operation**—heart operation for the relief of angina pectoris
- Beck, Paul Eugene—**Musical Instruction**—state supervisor of music
- Beck, Paul N.—**Aviation**—**School**—airplane flying school
- Beck, Theodorice Romeyn—**Medical Book**—medical jurisprudence treatise (authoritative)
- Becker, Peter — **Baptist Church** — German Baptists
- Becker, Samuel—**Evangelical Conference**
- Beckley, John—**Congress**—**House of Representatives**—House of Representatives
- Beckley, John—**Librarian**—Librarian of Congress
- Beckwith, G.—**Ferryboat**—double deck ferryboat
- Beebe, Richard—**Rifle**—muskets
- Beecher, Henry Ward—**Premium**—premiums given by publishers
- Beekman, James—**Greenhouse**
- Beers, Alanson — **Colonial Government** — government on the Pacific coast
- Beers, John B.—**Dentistry**—patent for gold crown
- Beissel, Johann Conrad—**Communitistic Society**
- Beissel, Johann Conrad—**German Book**—German book printed in America
- Belcher, Jonathan—**Freemasons**—mason (native born)
- Belknap, Jeremy—**Historical Society**—historical society (state)
- Belknap, Morris B.—**File Manufacturing Machine**
- Bell, Alexander Graham—**Deaf**—**School**—oral instruction for the deaf
- Bell, Alexander Graham—**Phonograph**—phonograph that was practical
- Bell, Alexander Graham—**Telephone**—telephone conversation over out-of-door wires
- Bell, Alexander Graham—**Telephone**—telephone message
- Bell, Alexander Graham—**Telephone**—telephone patent
- Bell, Alexander Graham—**Telephone**—telephone used by a railroad company
- Bell, Alexander Graham—**Telephone**—transcontinental telephone demonstration
- Bell, Bernard L.—**World War II**—American bombardier over German occupied territory
- Bell, Chichester—**Phonograph**—phonograph that was practical
- Bell, John—**Constitutional Union Party**
- Bell, Robert—**Architectural Book**—architectural book printed in America
- Bell, Robert Mowry—**Esperanto Course**—Esperanto course carrying college credit
- Bellew, Frank Henry Temple—**Cartoon**—"Uncle Sam" cartoon
- Bellinger, Patrick Nelson Lynch—**Aviation**—gyroscope automatic stabilization
- Bellini, Carlo—**Language Instruction**—Italian instruction at a college
- Bellonte, Maurice—**Aviation**—**Flights (transatlantic)**—transatlantic non-stop flight from Europe to the United States
- Bellows, Henry Adams—**Radio Commission (U.S.)**
- Belmont, Raymond — **Polo** — international polo series
- Ben, Apache—**Indian Church**—Indian church organized by Indians
- Benedict, Zadoc—**Hat Factory**
- Bennett — **Oratorio** — oratorio performance (complete)
- Bennett, Elbert Gladstone—**Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation**
- Bennett, James Gordon—**Coaching Club**
- Bennett, James Gordon—**News Correspondent**—Washington correspondent of importance
- Bennett, James Gordon—**Polo**
- Bennett, James Gordon — **Ship** — steamer equipped with electric lights
- Bennett, James Gordon—**Yacht Race**—yacht race across the Atlantic ocean
- Bennett, Jesse—**Surgical Operation**—Cesarean operation (successful)
- Bennie, James Richardson — **Chiropody School**—chiropody school as a regular division of a university
- Benson, William Shepherd—**Radio Telephone**—radio telephone ship-to-shore conversation
- Bent, Florence—**Monument**—monument to the American flag
- Bent, Josiah—**Cracker**—hard water crackers
- Benton, James Gilchrist — **Ordnance** — sea coast gun carriage
- Benz, Karl—**Automobile**—foreign automobile exhibited
- Bergen, Edgar—**Degrees**—degree awarded a dummy
- Berger, Victor Louis—**Congressman (United States)**—Socialist congressman
- Berger, Victor Louis—**Social Democrat Party of America**
- Berger, Victor Louis—**Socialist Party**
- Bergh, Henry—**Humane Society**
- Berkeley, John—**Iron**—iron works
- Berkeley, John—**Lead**
- Berkeley, William—**Bounty**
- Berkeley, William—**Rice**
- Berko, Geza David—**Newspaper**—Hungarian daily newspaper
- Berkowitz, Henry—**Jewish College**—Jewish college to train men for the rabbinate
- Berliner, Henry Adler—**Helicopter**—helicopter flight
- Bernard, Francis—**Indians**—Indian reservation (state)
- Bernhardt, Sarah—**Moving Picture**—foreign feature film exhibited
- Berrien, Frank Dunn—**Ship**—naval vessels to sink an enemy submarine
- Berry, Albert—**Aviation**—**Parachute** — parachute jump from an airplane
- Berry, John—**Horse Race**—horse race of a thousand miles
- Berry, Marcus Fleming—**Check**—travelers' checks

- Berry, Sidney—**Temperance Society**—temperance society (union)
- Besserlich, William—**Automobile Brake**
- Best, Daniel—**Automobile Tractor**—steam tractor
- Best, William Edward—**Federal Home Loan Bank Board**
- Bethune, Joanna—**Kindergarten**
- Bethune, Louise Blanchard—**Architect**—woman architect
- Bethune, Mary McLeod—**Degrees**—honorary degree awarded a Negress
- Bevan, Thomas—**Medical Instruction**—public hygiene professor
- Beverley, Roger—**Habeas Corpus**—habeas corpus writ
- Bainard, Lawrence—**Republican Party**—republican party meeting (national)
- Biard, Pierre—**War (colonial)**—colonial warfare between England and France for the possession of the United States
- Bibb, William Wyatt—**Money**—coin bearing the portrait of a living person
- Bickford, William—**Fuse**—safety fuse
- Biddle, Nicholas—**Flag**—American flag saluted by a foreigner
- Biddle, Nicholas—**Navy**—naval fleet
- Bidwell, George R.—**Bicycle Tire**—bicycle tire (pneumatic)
- Biedenbach, Charles Louis—**High School**—junior high schools
- Bigelow, Charles D.—**Shoe Pegging Machine**
- Bigelow, Erastus Brigham—**Carpet Loom**
- Bigelow, Erastus Brigham—**Carpet Loom**—carpet power loom to weave ingrain carpet
- Bigelow, Erastus Brigham—**Gingham Factory**
- Bigelow, Timothy—**Historical Society**—historical society (national)
- Biggs, Herman Michael—**Bacteriology Laboratory**—bacteriology diagnostic laboratory
- Biggs, Herman Michael—**Tuberculosis Circular**
- Biggs, Herman Michael—**Tuberculosis Laboratory**—tuberculosis diagnostic community laboratory
- Biggs, John F.—**Federal Crop Insurance Corporation**
- Billings, William—**Music Book**—music composition book
- Billington, George—**Bank**—savings bank actually to receive money on deposit
- Billington, John—**Execution**
- Bingham, Caleb—**Library**—youth's library
- Bingham, Robert Worth—**Degrees**—American to be awarded degrees from three of England's leading universities
- Bingham, William—**Road**—macadam road
- Binney, Horace—**Horticultural Society**—horticultural society (permanent)
- Binney, Horace—**Library**—mechanics library
- Binns, John—**Newspaper**—democratic newspaper
- Binny, Archibald—**Dollar Marks**
- Binny, Archibald—**Type Specimen Book**
- Birney, Alice McLellan—**Parent-Teacher Association** (national)
- Birney, Charles O.—**Car**—light-weight one-man street car
- Birney, James Gillespie—**Anti-Slavery Party**
- Bishop, Bainbridge—**Organ**—color organ
- Bishop, David Wolfe—**Automobile Race**—automobile race (long distance)
- Bishop, Katherine Cott—**Vitamin**—vitamin E
- Bishop, Nathaniel Holmes—**Canoe Association**
- Bissell, Daniel—**Medal**—Order of the Purple Heart
- Bissell, Emily P.—**Seal**—Christmas seals of the modern variety
- Bissell, George H.—**Oil**—oil company
- Bissell, Melville Reuben—**Carpet Sweeper**
- Black, Alexander—**Magic Lantern Show**—magic lantern feature show
- Black, Frank Sweth—**Forestry School**—forestry school of collegiate character
- Black, J. W.—**Photograph**—aerial photograph
- Black, James—**Prohibition Party** (national)
- Black, William Henry—**Animals**—cattle (Africander cattle)
- Blackfan, Joseph H.—**Civil Service Commission**
- Blackford, Isaac—**Court**—court of claims
- Blackton, James Stuart—**Moving Picture**—animated cartoon
- Blackwell, Antoinette Brown—**Woman**—woman ordained a minister
- Blackwell, Edward—**Fencing Book**
- Blackwell, Elizabeth—**Hospital**—woman's infirmary staffed by women physicians
- Blackwell, Elizabeth—**Physician**—woman physician
- Blackwell, Emily—**Hospital**—woman's infirmary staffed by women physicians
- Blaine, James Gillespie—**Conference**—Pan American Conference
- Blaine, James Gillespie—**Pan American Union**
- Blair, Henry—**Patent**—Negro to obtain a patent
- Blair, James—**College**—college charter granted by the Crown
- Blair, James—**College**—college proposed
- Blair, John—**Freemasons**—Masonic Grand Lodge
- Blair, John—**Supreme Court of the United States**
- Blair, Joseph Cullen—**Civic Design Chair**
- Blair, Montgomery—**Postal Service**—railroad post office
- Blair, William Reid—**Animals**—okapi
- Blaisdell, Frederick E.—**Pencil**—paper pencil
- Blake, Eli Whitney—**Caster**
- Blake, Eli Whitney—**Lock**—mortised lock
- Blake, Eli Whitney—**Stone Crusher**
- Blake, John A.—**Caster**
- Blake, John Harrison—**Engineering Society**—engineering society of importance
- Blake, Lyman Reed—**Shoe Manufacturing Machine**
- Blake, Philos—**Caster**
- Blake, Philos—**Lock**—mortised lock
- Blanchard, Jean Pierre—**Balloon**—balloon fight in which a presidential order was carried

- Blanchard, Thomas—**Lathe**
 Bland, Edward—**Expedition**—expedition of Englishmen
 Bland, Theodore—**Diplomatic Service**—Pan American delegates (American)
 Blatch, Nora Stanton—**Engineering Society**—woman elected to the American Society of Civil Engineers
 Blauw, John De—**Air Mail Service**—helicopter regularly authorized mail route
 Blavatsky, Helena Petrovna—**Theosophical Society**
 Blickensderfer, George C.—**Typewriter**—portable typewriter
 Blodget, Samuel—**Engraving**—historical print engraved in America
 Blodget, Samuel—**Marble Building**
 Blodgett, Joseph R.—**Indians**—Indian tribal constitution
 Blok, Adrian—**Ship**—decked ship
 Blondel, John F.—**Doughnut Cutter**
 Bloomer, Amelia Jenks—**Bloomers**
 Bloomer, Melville H.—**Plow**—submarine cable plow
 Bloomer, Reuben—**Marble Quarry**
 Blount, William—**Impeachment**—impeachment proceedings against a United States Senator
 Blow, Susan Elizabeth—**Kindergarten**—public school kindergarten
 Blumenthal, Mark—**Hospital**—Jewish hospital
 Bly, Nellie—**Tour of the World**—made by a woman unattended
 Boccock, Thomas Salem—**Congress of the Confederate States**
 Bodfish, Morton—**Federal Home Loan Bank Board**
 Boehm, John Philip—**Evangelical and Reformed Church**
 Boehm, Martin—**Church of the United Brethren in Christ**
 Bochnisch, George—**Moravian**
 Boepple, John F.—**Button**—buttons of fresh water pearl
 Boettner, John—**Caterpillar Club**—caterpillar club member
 Bogardus, James—**Building**—building constructed wholly of cast iron
 Bogardus, James—**Gas**—gas meter (dry)
 Boger, Frederick—**Medical Periodical**—optometry magazine
 Bohune, Lawrence—**Physician**—doctor in the colony of Virginia
 Bolin, Jane Matilda—**Judge**—woman judge (Negro)
 Bolles, Frank—**Cooperative**—college cooperative store
 Bolles, Jennette Hubbard—**Medical Periodical**—osteopathy magazine
 Bolster, Calvin—**Aviation**—Passenger—dirigible passenger transfer to an airplane
 Bolter, James—**Insurance**—accident insurance policy
 Bolton, Elmer K.—**Rubber**—synthetic rubber
 Bolton, John—**Glass**—stained figure glass
 Bolton, William Jav—**Glass**—stained figure glass
 Bond, Thomas—**Hospital**—hospital in America
 Bond, William Cranch—**Photograph**—photograph of a star
 Bonelli, Richard—**Television**—opera telecast
 Bonstelle, Jessie—**Theater**—municipal theater
 Bonzano, John—**International Eucharistic Congress in America**
 Booth, James Curtis—**Chemical Laboratory**
 Booth, James Curtis—**Nickel and Cobalt Refinery**
 Booth, Oliver—**Ice Yacht**
 Booth, William—**Salvation Army**
 Borchardt, Victor—**Zoological Garden**—barless zoological garden of naturalistic rock construction
 Borden, Gail—**Medal**—medal awarded to an American food producer
 Borden, Gail—**Milk**—condensed milk (commercial)
 Borden, Simeon—**Geodetic Survey**
 Borgfeldt, Nicholas H.—**Snow Melting Apparatus**
 Bosenberg, Henry F.—**Patent**—plant patent
 Bostwick, A. C.—**Automobile**—automobile to exceed the speed of a mile a minute
 Botetourt, Lord—**College**—college to confer medals as prizes
 Bouchet, Edward Alexander—**Degrees**—doctor of philosophy degree awarded to a Negro
 Bouck, Zeh—**Aviation**—**Flights**—New York-Bermuda flight
 Boudinot, Elias—**Bible Society**—Bible society national organization
 Boudinot, Elias—**Lawyer**—lawyers admitted before the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States
 Boudinot, Elias—**Newspaper**—Indian newspaper
 Bouligny—**World War I**—American combatant casualty in World War I
 Bourne, Sylvanus—**Diplomatic Service**—consuls of the United States appointed after the adoption of the Constitution
 Boutwell, George Sewall—**Education**—compulsory school attendance law (state)
 Boutwell, George Sewall—**Internal Revenue Commissioner**
 Bouvier, John—**Law Dictionary** (American)
 Bovay, Alvan Earle—**Republican Party**—Republican Party meeting (local)
 Bowditch, E. B.—**Oil**—oil well commercially productive
 Bowditch, Henry Ingersoll—**Health Board**—health board (state)
 Bowditch, Nathaniel—**Astronomer**—astronomer to acquire fame after the Revolution
 Bowditch, Nathaniel—**Bronze Statue**
 Bowdoin, James—**Arts and Science Society**—arts and science national society
 Bowen, Anthony—**Young Men's Christian Association**—Young Men's Christian Association (for Negro members)
 Bowen, James Klein—**Moving Picture**—colored moving pictures
 Bowie, James—**Bowie Knife**
 Bowker, Richard Rogers—**Library Society**—library society (local)

- Bowlus, William Hawley—**Glider**—powered soaring commercially licensed glider
- Bowser, Sylvanus F.—**Pump**—gasoline pump
- Boxrud, Christ—**Ski Club**—ski club (local) that was active
- Boyce, Westray Battle—**Medal**—Legion of Merit medal awarded a Women's Army Corps member
- Boyce, William—**Music**—patriotic American song
- Boyd, Ernest—**Television**—book review telecast
- Boyd, James—**Fire Hose** of rubber-lined cotton web
- Boyd, John—**Presbyterian Presbytery**
- Boyden, Seth—**Iron**—iron castings (malleable)
- Boyden, Seth—**Leather**—patent leather
- Boyden, Uriah Atherton—**Turbine**—turbine successfully operated by water power
- Boyle, Francis Edward—**Army Officer**—chaplain (Catholic) appointed by the President
- Boyle, George L.—**Air Mail Service**—air mail experimental route
- Boyle, James—**Bed**—box spring
- Boyle, Robert—**Indian School**—Indian school (permanent)
- Boylston, Zabdiel—**Vaccination**—inoculations against smallpox
- Boynton, Charles Brandon—**College**—Negro university to establish undergraduate, graduate and professional schools
- Boyton, Paul—**Shoot-the-Chutes**
- Brackett, Anna Callender—**Normal School**—woman principal of a normal school
- Bradford, Andrew—**Periodical**—magazine published in America
- Bradford, Vincent L.—**Hospital**—homeopathic hospital
- Bradford, William—**Congregational Church**
- Bradford, William—**Earthquake**—earthquake description
- Bradford, William—**Paper Mill**
- Bradford, William—**Play**—printed American play
- Bradford, William—**Tax**—property tax general law
- Bradley, George Washington—**Baseball Game**—no-hit baseball game
- Bradley, Henry W.—**Oleomargarine**—oleomargarine patent
- Bradstreet, Anne Dudley—**Author**—woman author
- Brady, Mathew—**Photograph**—news photographs of distinction
- Bragg, Walter Lawrence—**Interstate Commerce Act**
- Brainard, John—**Indians**—Indian reservation (state)
- Brallier, John K.—**Football Game**—professional football game
- Brand, Charles John—**Agriculture Department (U.S.)**—office of markets
- Brandeis, Louis Dembitz—**Insurance**—savings bank life insurance
- Brandeis, Louis Dembitz—**Supreme Court of the United States**—associate justice of the Supreme Court who was Jewish
- Brantley, William Theophilus—**College**—city college
- Brattle, William—**Logic Book**
- Bray, John Randolph—**Moving Picture**—animated cartoon (present technique)
- Bray, Thomas—**Library**—library
- Brayton, George B.—**Car**—gasoline powered street car
- Brazzil, Ruth—**Court**—state supreme court composed entirely of women
- Breese, James Lawrence—**Aviation**—**Flights** (transatlantic)—transatlantic hydroplane flight
- Brehant de Galinée, René de—**Oil**—oil spring
- Brehm, George O.—**Soilless Culture of Plants**—commercial hydroponicum built on the roof
- Breill, Frank "Pop"—**Bowling Tournament**—bowling tournament held under the American Bowling Congress
- Brent, Margaret—**Woman Suffrage**—woman suffrage advocate
- Brent, Theodore—**Shipping**—United States Shipping Board
- Brewer, Catherine E.—**College**—woman's college chartered
- Brewer, Charles A.—**Punchboards**
- Brewer, Joseph—**College**—college to dispense with the system of credits, hours, points, grades, etc.
- Brewster, Sackford—**Expedition**—expedition of Englishmen
- Brewster, William—**Congregational Church**
- Brickman, Arthur Otto—**Swedenborgian**—German Swedenborgian society
- Bridgeman, Thomas—**Gardener's Manual**
- Briggs, Isaac—**Ship**—steamboat patent
- Briggs, Nathaniel—**Washing Machine**—washing machine patent
- Briggs, Samuel, Jr.—**Patent**—patent granted jointly to a father and son
- Briggs, Samuel, Sr.—**Patent**—patent granted jointly to a father and son
- Brigham, Sarah—**College**—college for women
- Brimm, Daniel Johnson—**Aviation**—**Airplane**—hydroplane of stainless steel
- Bristol, Arthur Leroy—**Ship**—aircraft carrier
- Bristow, Benjamin Helm—**Solicitor General of the United States**
- Britt, Maurice Lee—**Medal**—soldier to win the three highest ranking decorations
- Broadhead, James Overton—**Lawyers' Association**—lawyers' association (national)
- Broadmeadow, S.—**Iron**—iron patent
- Broaker, Frank—**Accountant**
- Brockwell, Gladys—**Moving Picture**—talking picture of more than 6,000 feet
- Brodie, Maurice—**Vaccine**—poliomyelitis vaccine
- Brookins, Walter Richard—**Aviation**—**Aviator**—aviator to fly to a height of one mile
- Broonie, Joseph—**Advertisement**—magician's advertisement
- Broughton, Nicholson—**Ship**—warship regularly commissioned
- Broun, Heywood—**Book Club**—Book-of-the-Month club
- Brower, Frank—**Minstrel Show Troupe**

- Brown, Adolph—**Nail Machine (Wire)**
 Brown, Alexander T.—**Automobile Tire**—pneumatic tire patent
 Brown, Alva—**Industrial Recovery Act**—compliance board under the N.R.A.
 Brown, Arthur Whitten—**Aviation—Flights (transatlantic)** — transatlantic non-stop flight from America
 Brown, Benjamin Gratz—**Liberal Republican Party**
 Brown, Benjamin Harrison—**College**—dean of men
 Brown, Charles—**Ship**—steamboat to make regular trips
 Brown, Charles Brockden—**Author**
 Brown, Mrs. Charles R.—**Golf Tournament**—woman's tournament golf championship
 Brown, Charlotte Emerson—**Woman's Club**—woman's club federation
 Brown, Daniel—**Medal**—Order of the Purple Heart
 Brown, David—**Cash Carrier System**
 Brown, Ebenezer—**Collar Manufacturer**
 Brown, Ebenezer—**Methodist**—Methodist missionary
 Brown, Edward Fisher—**Medical "Rogues' Gallery"**
 Brown, Edwin Lee—**Humane Society**—humane association national organization
 Brown, Elisha—**Cheese Factory**—cheese factory co-operative
 Brown, Felix—**Nail Machine (Wire)**
 Brown, Gerald—**Glass**—invisible glass installation
 Brown, Joe E.—**Moving Picture**—talking picture entirely in color
 Brown, Joseph Mansfield—**Boat Race**—intercollegiate boat race
 Brown, M. O.—**Aviation**—transcontinental commercial overnight transport service inaugurated
 Brown, Moses—**Bridge**—pontoon bridge
 Brown, Moses—**Money**—deposit of gold bullion
 Brown, O. B.—**Moving Picture Projector**—moving picture projector patent
 Brown, Samuel Robbins—**Chinese Students**
 Brown, Samuel Robbins—**College**—educational institution exclusively for women
 Brown, Saul—**Jewish Congregation**
 Brown, Solyman—**Dental Book**—orthodontia treatise
 Brown, Solyman—**Dental Magazine**—dental journal
 Brown, Solyman—**Dental Society**—dental society
 Brown, Thomas—**Postal Service**—mail box
 Brown, Thornsberry Baily—**Civil War**—Union soldier killed by enemy action in the Civil War
 Brown, W. R.—**Horse Race**—three hundred mile endurance run
 Brown, Wesley Anthony—**Naval Academy**—Negro midshipman in the U.S. Naval Academy to graduate
 Brown, William—**Pharmacopoeia**
 Brown, William Henry—**Yacht Race**—yacht race (international)
 Brown, William Hill—**Novel**—novel (American)
 Brown, William Montgomery—**Heresy Trial** of a bishop
 Browne, Joseph—**Medical Book**—medical book for army medical use
 Browne, Montfort—**War (colonial)**—marine engagement in battle
 Browne, William W.—**Bank**—bank for Negroes operated by Negroes
 Brownell, George Loomis—**Paper Twine machinery**
 Brownie, Leon—**Shooting Gallery (mechanized)**
 Bruce, Archibald—**Mineralogy Magazine**
 Bruce, David—**Stereotype**—stereotypers
 Bruce, George—**Patent**—design patent
 Bruce, George—**Stereotype**—stereotypers
 Bruce, Philip Alexander—**Play**—play given by non-professional actors
 Brundin, Ernest Walfrid—**Soilless Culture of Plants**—commercial hydroponicum (large)
 Brunel, Isambard Kingdom—**Ship**—steamboat service (regular) across the Atlantic
 Brunner, Edward—**College**—Negro university (Catholic)
 Brush, Charles Francis—**Electric Lighting**—electric arc lights
 Bryan, Otis Frank—**Aviation**—transcontinental commercial overnight transport service inaugurated
 Bryan, William—**Cooperative**—consumers co-operative society
 Bryan, William Jennings—**Silverites**
 Bryant, Charles—**Petroleum Exported to Europe**
 Bryant, Gridley—**Railroad**—railroad for freight transportation to celebrate its centenary
 Bryant, William Cullen—**Poem**—by an American
 Buchanan, Franklin—**Naval Academy**—Naval Academy (U.S.)
 Buchanan, James—**President**—president who was a bachelor
 Buck, John Kill—**Treaty**—treaty entered into by the U.S. with the Indian tribes
 Buck, Solon Justus—**Archival Course**
 Bucke—**Legislative Assembly**
 Budge, John Donald—**Tennis Player**—lawn tennis champion to win four major titles
 Buell, Abel—**Gem Cutting Machine**
 Buell, Abel—**Type Foundry**
 Bugie, Elizabeth—**Streptomycin**
 Bulkeley, Morgan Gardner—**Baseball League**—national league
 Bull, C. M.—**Squash Club**—squash tennis organization (national)
 Bull, Dixie—**Pirate**
 Bull, Lucius—**Library**—mercantile library
 Bull, Walter L.—**Medal**—expert infantryman's badge
 Bull, William—**Physician**—American born doctor
 Bull, William—**Slavery**—insurrection of Negro slaves
 Bull, William Tillinghast—**Hospital**—cancer hospital

Bullard, William Hannum—Radio Commission (U.S.)
Bullitt, William Christian—Diplomatic Service—ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Bullock, William—Printing Press—printing press to use a continuous web or roll of paper
Bunche, Ralph Johnson—State Department (U.S.)—State Department Negro official
Bundy, Willard L.—Time Recorder—employees' time recorder
Bunker, Chang and Eng—Siamese Twins
Bunker, Frank Forest—High School—junior high schools
Bunker, William—Prison—prison
Buranelli, Albert—Crossword Puzzle Book
Burba, Alexander—Lithuanian Church
Burbank, Asa—College Alumni Association
Burbee, David—Flowers—tetraploid flower
Burden, Henry—Horseshoe Manufacturing Machine
Burgess, Charles Frederick—Brick—light-weight brick
Burgess, Dorothy—Moving Picture—talking picture taken outdoors (full length)
Burgess, George—Wedding—airplane wedding
Burke, Hilda—Television—opera telecast
Burke, John—Insurance—hail insurance law (state)
Burke, Mary—Woman—woman labor delegate to a national convention
Burke, Thomas—Decalcomanias
Burleigh, Celia C.—Unitarian Minister—woman ordained to the Unitarian ministry
Burleigh, John H.—Blanket—blanket factory
Burnet, William—Golf Clubs (Or Golf Sticks)—golf clubs (or golf sticks)
Burnett, Edward—Cream Separator—centrifugal cream separator
Burnett, Peter Hardeman—State—state admitted to the Union on the Pacific coast
Burns, Francis—Methodist—Methodist missionary bishop
Burnside, Ambrose Everett—Rifle Association—rifle association (national)
Burr, Aaron—Secret Service—secret service (colonial)
Burras, Anne—Wedding—wedding in Virginia
Burroughs, Edward—Road—law regarding state-aid for roads
Burroughs, William Seward—Adding Machine—adding machine successfully marketed
Burt, John—Boat Club
Burt, William Austin—Typewriter—typewriter
Burton, Charles—Baby Carriage
Burton, Charles Emerson—Church—General Council of Congregational and Christian Churches
Burton, Spence—Church of England—American bishop to become bishop of a British Church of England
Busch, Adolphus—Engine—diesel engine built for commercial service

Busch, Fritz—Television—opera (complete) telecast from the Metropolitan Opera House
Bushnell, Cornelius Scranton—Ship—iron-clad warship for service at sea
Bushnell, David—Mine Barrage
Bushnell, David—Submarine—submarine for war purposes
Bushnell, H. L.—Ship—iron-clad warship for service at sea
Bute, George H.—Medical Society—homonopathic medical society
Butler, Benjamin Franklin—Anti-Monopoly Party
Butler, Benjamin Franklin—Bunting
Butler, Benjamin Franklin—Crime—inter-state crime pact
Butler, Benjamin Franklin—Treason—citizen of the U.S. to be tried, found guilty and suffer death for treason
Butler, Henry Varnum—Naval Officer—naval officer designated commander aircraft battle force
Butler, John—Stage Coach Inter-City Service
Butler, John Washington—Evolution—anti-instruction state law
Butler, William Orlando—Political Convention—national committee of a political organization
Butterfield, Daniel—Taps
Butterick, Ebenezer—Paper Patterns
Butteridge, William—Colonist—English settlement in New England
Button, Richard—Olympic Games—figure skating Olympic champion
Buzennokami, Niimi—Japanese Ambassador
Byrd, Richard Evelyn—Aviation—Airplane—airplane equipped with radio to cross the Atlantic ocean
Byrd, Richard Evelyn—Aviation—Flights—North Pole flight
Byrd, Richard Evelyn—Aviation—Flights—South Pole flight
Byrd, Richard Evelyn—Radio Broadcast—radio broadcast heard in both the Arctic and the Anarctic regions
Byrn, M. L.—Corkscrew Patent
Byrne, Ethel—Medical Clinic—birth control clinic

C

Cabot, Godfrey Lowell—Traffic Regulation Course—air traffic regulation course
Cabot, James Jackson—Traffic Regulation Course—air traffic regulation course
Cabrillo, Juan Rodriguez—Discovery—discovery of land on the United States Pacific Coast
Cabrini, Frances Xavier—Catholic Beatification
Cabrini, Frances Xavier—Saint (Catholic)
Cady, Hamilton Perkins—Helium
Caille, Adolphi—Pinball Game Machine—pinball game table machine (toy)

- Caines, George—**Law Book**—law book (text)
- Calahan, Edward A.—**Telegraph**—telegraph call boxes
- Calder, William Musgrave—**Daylight Saving**
- Calderon, Gabriel Diaz Vara—**Catholic Holy Orders**
- Caldwell, Charles—**Medical Book**—pediatric monograph
- Caldwell, Harry Howard—**Fingerprint Society**—fingerprint society (international)
- Caldwell, Joseph—**Observatory**—observatory (astronomical) connected with an institution of learning
- Caldwell, Orestes Hampton—**Radio Commission (U.S.)**
- Calhoun, John Caldwell—**Vice President**—vice president to resign
- Callahan, Americus F.—**Envelope**—envelope with an outlook or window
- Callsen, Peter—**Ship**—rotor ship
- Calthorp, Samuel R.—**Railroad**—streamlined railroad train
- Calverly, Edmund—**Court Martial Trial**
- Camadine, Frank—**Theater**—television theater demonstration
- Cameron, Simon—**Spoils System**
- Camp, Walter—**Football Book**
- Campanius, Johannes—**Lutheran Church**—Lutheran church building
- Campbell, Alexander—**Disciples of Christ**
- Campbell, Alexander—**Milk**—milk delivery in glass bottles
- Campbell, David—**Physiological Society**—physiological society
- Campbell, Douglas—**Aviation**—Aviator—American ace
- Campbell, Douglas—**World War I**—air combat of an American organization in World War I
- Campbell, George Washington—**Duel**—duel between congressmen
- Campbell, John—**Newspaper**—newspaper (successful)
- Campbell, Malcolm—**Automobile**—automobile to exceed 300 miles an hour
- Campbell, Thomas—**Disciples of Christ**
- Canby, Edward—**Scale**—computing scales
- Canby, Henry Seidel—**Book Club**—Book-of-the-Month club
- Candee, Leverett—**Rubber**—rubber shoe manufacturer
- Candlish, Alexander H.—**Research Institute**—anatomy research institute
- Canfield, Dorothy—**Book Club**—Book-of-the-Month club
- Cannon, Martha Hughes—**Senate (state)**—woman state senator
- Canter, William—**Chenille Manufacturing Machine**
- Cantrell, J. F.—**Washing Machine**—washing machine for public use
- Capron, Allen Kissam—**Spanish-American War**—army officer killed in battle in the Spanish-American war
- Capron, Henri—**Music**—music publisher (exclusive)
- Caraway, Hattie Ophelia Wyatt—**Senator (U.S.)**—woman elected to the Senate
- Caraway, Hattie Ophelia Wyatt—**Senator (U.S.)**—woman senator to preside over the Senate
- Carey, A. L.—**Insurance**—bonding law (state)
- Carey, Alice—**Woman's Club**—woman's professional club
- Carey, Mathew—**Book Fair**
- Carey, Mathew—**Booksellers' Association**
- Carkhuff, Stacy G.—**Automobile Tire**—non-skid tire
- Carl, Marion E.—**Aviation**—**Flights**—airplane to exceed the speed of 650 miles an hour
- Carleton, Guy—**Salute** (complimentary)
- Carlson, Sigrid Sophia Margarete—**Wedding**—transatlantic telephone wedding
- Carmody, John Michael—**Federal Works Agency**
- Carmody, John Michael—**Labor**—labor relations act (national)
- Carnegie, Andrew—**Carnegie Hero Fund Commission**
- Carnes, Burrell—**Diplomatic Service**—consuls of the United States appointed after the adoption of the Constitution
- Carney, Joseph P.—**Factory**—factories operated by the United States Government
- Carpenter, Arthur Schuyler—**Ship**—naval vessels to sink an enemy submarine
- Carpenter, Samuel—**Paper Mill**
- Carpentier, Georges—**Prize Fight**—prize fight to gross a million dollars
- Carr, Benjamin—**Opera**—opera by an American composer
- Carr, Mary—**Moving Picture**—talking picture of more than 6,000 feet
- Carrel, Alexis—**Artificial Heart**
- Carrel, Alexis—**Nobel Prize**—Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology
- Carrick, Samuel—**College**—non-denominational college
- Carrington, James—**Coffee Mill Patent**
- Carroll, Charles—**Bridge**—stone arch railroad bridge
- Carroll, David—**Senator (U.S.)**—Catholic senator
- Carroll, Howard—**Bridge**—wrought iron lattice girder railroad bridge
- Carroll, John—**Catholic Bishop**
- Carroll, John—**Catholic Work**
- Carter, Garnet—**Golf Course**—midget golf course
- Carter, John—**Civil Government in America**
- Carter, John Pym—**College**—Negro university
- Carter, Samuel Powhatan—**Army Officer**—general to become a rear admiral
- Cartwright, Alexander Jay—**Baseball Team**
- Caruso, Enrico—**Opera**—opera broadcast in part
- Carver, Robin—**Baseball Book**
- Carvill, William—**Cricket Tournament**—cricket game played by a college team
- Cary, Samuel Fenton—**Greenback Party**

- Case, Theodore W.—**Moving Picture**—talking pictures of presidential candidates
 Cash, Ida—**Toys**
 Cashin, Thomas A.—**Street Car**—municipally owned street cars
 Cass, Lewis—**Political Convention**—national committee of a political organization
 Castor, Jesse—**Building and Loan Association**
 Catchpole, Hubert Ralph—**Pituitary Hormone** (isolated)
 Caton, John Dean—**Game Preserve**
 Cattell, Alexander Gilmore—**Civil Service Commission**
 Caut, John—**Ship**—iron vessel
 Cavert, Samuel McCrea—**Television**—religious services telecast
 Cawston, Edwin—**Birds**—ostrich farm
 Cayven, Georgia—**Glass Dress**
 Cehanovsky, George—**Television**—opera telecast
 Cella, Caesar — **Fingerprinting** — fingerprint conviction
 Center, Robert—**Ship**—iron sloop yacht
 Cervantes, Anthony de—**Catholic Holy Mass**
 Chabanel, Noel—**Catholic Canonization** of North Americans
 Chadwick, French Ensor—**Naval Officer**—naval attache
 Chamberlin, Benjamin D.—**Electric Lighting**—glass light bulb machine
 Chambers, Benjamin — **Ordnance** — cannon (breech loading)
 Chambers, Cyrus—**Folding Machine**
 Chambers, John—**Boat Club**
 Chambers, Washington Irving—**Aviation**—Flights—airplane catapulted
 Chambers, William—**Boat Club**
 Chandler, Charles deForest—**Aviation**—aeronautical division of the United States War Department
 Chandler, Charles deForest—**Aviation**—**Airplane**—airplane outfitted with a machine gun
 Chandler, George—**Nail Cutting and Heading Machine**
 Chandler, Lloyd Horwitz—**Radio Telephone**—radio telephone ship-to-shore conversation
 Chaney, James Eugene—**Air Defense Command (U.S.)**
 Chang—**Siamese Twins**
 Channing, William Francis—**Fire Alarm System** (electric)
 Chanute, Octave—**Glider**—glider with cambered wings
 Chapin, Charles Value—**Health Laboratory**—health laboratory (municipal)
 Chapin, Charles Willard—**Disease** (distinctly American)
 Chapin, Daniel M.—**Match**—friction matches
 Chapin, William—**Blind**—state school for the blind
 Chaplin, Charles—**Moving Picture**—six reel "feature" length comedy
 Chapman, Mathias Farrell—**Animals**—chinchilla farm
 Chapman, Nathaniel—**Medical Book**—therapeutics and materia medica
 Chapman, R. A.—**Fish Commission** (state)
 Chapman, Victor Emmanuel—**Aviation**—**Aviator**—American aviator killed while a pilot in the Lafayette Escadrille
 Charlie, Kiowa—**Indian Church**—Indian church organized by Indians
 Charlo, Martin—**Indians**—Indian tribal constitution
 Chase, Charles — **Impeachment** — impeachment proceedings against a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States
 Chase, Charles M.—**Forest Service**—forest commission (state)
 Chase, John Paul—**Capital Punishment**—authorized by federal law
 Cheever, Ezekiel—**Grammar**—Latin grammar textbook
 Cheney, Edwin Fox—**Medal**—Distinguished Service Medal (Merchant Marine)
 Chenoweth, William B.—**Automobile Trucking Service**—automobile inter-city trucking service
 Cheplin, Harry—**Milk**—acidophilus milk
 Chesebrough, Robert Augustus—**Petroleum Jelly**
 Chew, Ng Poon—**Newspaper**—Chinese daily newspaper
 Chick, Tong—**Play**—Chinese theatrical performance
 Chickering, Jonas—**Piano**—piano frame of iron
 Chickie, Michael B.—**World War I**—shot fired by the American Navy in World War I
 Child, David Lee—**Sugar**—sugar beets
 Child, Lydia Maria Frances—**Periodical**—children's magazine with literary merit
 Child, Lydia Maria Frances—**Slavery Book**
 Chilson, Llewellyn M.—**Medal**—soldier to receive seven decorations at one time
 Childstrom, Kenneth Oscar—**Air Mail Service**—jet propelled airplane to transport mail
 Chipman, Norton Parker—**Holiday**—Decoration day
 "Chips"—**Medal**—Distinguished Service Cross awarded an animal
 Chisholm, Clifton—**Comptotype**
 Chisholm, John Julian—**Medical School**—medical summer school
 Chittenden, Russell Henry—**Physiological Laboratory**
 Chittenden, Thomas—**State**—state admitted to the Union
 Choate, Joseph Hodges—**Federal Alcohol Control Administration**
 Chomette, Germaine—**Moving Picture**—talking picture in Esperanto
 Christensen, Parley Parker—**Farmer Labor Party**
 Christiansen, Hans Christopher — **Water** — water pumping plant
 Church, Austin—**Baking Soda**
 Church Benjamin—**Army Officer**—surgeon general
 Church, Ellen—**Aviation**—air stewardess

- Church, Sheldon P.—**Credit Protective Group**
 Church, Sheldon P.—**Credit Report Book**
 Church, William Conant—**Rifle Association**—rifle association (national)
 Churchill, Elijah—**Medal**—Order of the Purple Heart
 Cibber, Colley—**Opera**—opera performed in America
 Ciceri, Charles—**Opera**—opera of a serious nature
 Cirminello, Eileen—**Births**—quadruplets delivered by caesarian operation
 Cirminello, Kathleen—**Births**—quadruplets delivered by caesarian operation
 Cirminello, Maureen—**Births**—quadruplets delivered by caesarian operation
 Cirminello, Michael—**Births**—quadruplets delivered by caesarian operation
 Claffin, James Fitzgerald—**Baseball Game**—intercollegiate baseball game
 Claffin, Tennessee Celeste—**Brokerage**—woman brokerage office owner
 Claffin, William—**Labor**—labor bureau (state)
 Claggett, Thomas John—**Protestant Episcopal Bishop**—Protestant Episcopal bishop consecrated in the United States
 Clairac, Louis André de la Mamie de—**Engineering Book**
 Clapp—**Planetarium**
 Clark, Alvan—**Lens**—achromatic lenses
 Clark, Alvan—**Telescope**—telescope patent
 Clark, Billy James—**Temperance Society**—temperance society (union)
 Clark, Clarence M.—**Tennis Match**—lawn tennis national championship matches
 Clark, Edson P.—**Pencil**—indelible pencil
 Clark, Georgia Neese—**Treasury Department of the United States**—woman treasurer of the U.S.
 Clark, William—**Expedition**—expedition across the continent to the Pacific Coast
 Clark, William—**Glass**—window glass
 Clark, William—**Jury School**
 Clarke, John—**Baptist Church**
 Clarke, Louis S.—**Automobile Truck**
 Clarke, Thomas Benedict—**Bank**—bank open day and night
 Clarke, Walter—**Court Martial Trial**
 Clarkson, William K.—**Bicycle Patent**
 Clason, Bertil Hjalmar—**Wedding**—transatlantic telephone wedding
 Claude, George—**Electric Sign**—neon tube advertising sign
 Clay, Henry—**Political Convention**—unit rule
 Clay, Henry—**Political Platform** (national)
 Claypoole, David C.—**Newspaper**—daily newspaper
 Clemens, Samuel Langhorne—**Arts and Letters Society**—arts and letters national society
 Clemens, Samuel Langhorne—**Typewritten Book Manuscript**
 Clement, L. M.—**Radio Telephone**—radio telephone communication between the ground and an airplane
 Clemons, Lucian M.—**Medal**—life saving medal
 Clemson, Thomas Green—**Agriculture Bureau**
 Clerc, Laurent—**Deaf—School**—school for the deaf
 Cleveland, Clement—**Hospital**—cancer hospital
 Cleveland, Esther—**Births**—child born in the White House, Washington, D.C., the offspring of a president
 Cleveland, Grover—**Interstate Commerce Act**
 Cleveland, Grover—**President**—president elected for two non-consecutive terms
 Cleveland, Grover—**Wedding**—White House wedding of a president
 Clifford, Hadley—**Street Car**—interurban street car line
 Cline, Genevieve Rose—**Judge**—woman associate justice on the federal bench
 Clinton, De Witt—**Freemasons—Knights Templar Grand Encampment**
 Clinton, De Witt—**Political Convention**—nominating convention (state)
 Clinton, De Witt—**Political Convention**—political nominating caucus
 Clinton, George—**Political Convention**—political nominating caucus attended by party leaders
 Clinton, George—**Presidential Candidate**—presidential candidate nominated at a caucus
 Clinton, George—**Presidential Election**—presidential election in which candidates had been nominated for the Vice Presidency
 Clinton, George—**Salute** (complimentary)
 Clinton, George—**Vice President**—vice president to be nominated for the vice presidency
 Clinton, George—**Vice President**—vice president to die in office
 Clinton, George—**Vice President**—vice president to serve under two presidents
 Clippinger, Arthur Raymond—**Evangelical United Brethren Church**
 Clossy, Samuel—**Medical School**—medical college in New York
 Clymer, George—**Art Organization**
 Clymer, George—**Treasury Department of the U.S.**—Treasurer of the U.S.
 Clymer, George E.—**Printing Press**—printing press invented in America
 Coates, George Henry—**Clipper for Cutting Hair**
 Coats, Moses—**Apple Parer**
 Cobb, Ty—**Hall of Fame**—hall of fame (baseball)
 Cochran, Elizabeth—**Tour of the World**—made by a woman unattended
 Code, William Edward—**Codeball**
 Codos, Paul—**Aviation—Flights** (transatlantic)—transatlantic non-stop round trip flight to the United States
 Cody, William Frederick—**Wild West Show**

- Coe, Israel—**Brass Kettles**
 Coe, Walter Hamilton—**Gold Leaf**
 Coffin, James Henry—**Manual Training**—manual training institute
 Coffin, William—**Nautical School**
 Cogswell, John Green—**Gymnasium**—gymnasium to offer systematic instruction
 Cogswell, Mason Fitch—**Deaf—School**—school for the deaf
 Cohen, Charles Joseph—**Normal School**—teachers training school (Jewish)
 Cohen, Mendes I.—**Egyptian Antiquities Collection**
 Coit, Stanton—**Settlement House**
 Coke, Thomas—**Methodist**—Methodist bishop
 Coke, Thomas—**Periodical**—sectarian magazine
 Colburn, David G. — **Ordnance** — gun (revolving)
 Colburn, Irving Whiteman—**Glass** — sheet glass-drawing machine
 Colden, Cadwallader David—**Prison**—reformatory for juvenile delinquents under legislative control
 Colden, Jane—**Botanist**—woman botanist
 Coleman, Clyde Jay—**Automobile Electric Self-Starter**—automobile electric self-starter patent
 Coleman, Edward—**Book**—book for the blind
 Coleman, James V.—**Forest Service**—forest commission (state)
 Coleman, Nancy—**Television**—play telecast with its original Broadway cast
 Coleman, Reese Clinton—**Photograph**—cystoscopic photographs in color
 Colfax, Schuyler—**Congress (U.S.)**—officer to preside over both of the branches of Congress
 Colgate, William—**Soap Manufacturer**—to render fats in his plant
 Colles, Christopher—**Map**—road map
 Collier, Robert Joseph—**Aviation—Expositions and Meets**—aeronautic international exposition
 Collins, Isaac—**Treadmill**
 Collins, Morgan A.—**Police**—policewoman
 Collins, Paul Liske—**Caterpillar Club**—father and son Caterpillar Club members
 Collins, Thomas—**State**—state to ratify the Federal Constitution
 Collins, William—**Travelers Aid**
 Colman, Benjamin—**Play**—play of note written by an American acted in America
 Colman, Norman Jay—**Agriculture Department (U.S.)**—secretary of the Department of Agriculture
 Colt, Samuel—**Cable**—cable
 Colt, Samuel—**Pistol**—pistol
 Colt, Samuel—**Torpedo**—underwater torpedo operated by electric current
 Colton, Charles M.—**Wedding**—balloon wedding
 Colton, Walter—**Newspaper**—newspaper published on the Pacific coast
 Columbus, Christopher—**Letter**—letter descriptive of America
 Columbus, Christopher—**War**—bloodshed in the New World
 Colver, William Byron—**Federal Trade Commission**—federal trade commission trade practice conference
 Colwell, Stephen—**Iron**—hammered iron
 Colwell, William—**Animals**—cattle exportation to Great Britain
 Colyer, William—**Ship**—dredge (sea-going hopper)
 Comfort, George Fisk—**Fine Arts Department**—fine arts department in a college to grant degrees
 Compson, Betty—**Moving Picture**—talking picture entirely in color
 Compton, Karl Taylor—**Science Advisory Board**
 Comyn, W. Leslie—**Ship**—concrete seagoing ship
 Conboy, Sara Agnes McLaughlin—**Woman**—woman labor delegate to the British Trades Union
 Coney, William Devoe—**Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)**—transcontinental flight in 24 hours
 Conn, Billy—**Television**—pugilistic telecast of a championship heavyweight fight
 Conn, Charles Gerard—**Clarinet**
 Conn, Charles Gerard—**Sarrusophone**
 Conn, Charles Gerard—**Saxophone**
 Connally, Charles M.—**Boy Scouts of America**—boy scout uniformed troop
 Conner, Robert Digges Wimberly—**Archivist of the United States**
 Connolly, Daniel—**Telephone**—automatic telephone system patent
 Connolly, Thomas A.—**Telephone**—automatic telephone system patent
 Conradt, George M.—**Carpet Factory**—carpet mill to make ingrain carpets
 Conreid, Heinrich—**Chair**—steamer chair
 Converse, Frederick Shepherd — **Opera** — opera by an American composer performed at the Metropolitan Opera House of New York
 Converse, Harriet Maxwell—**Woman**—white woman to become an Indian chief
 Converse, James C.—**Railroad Commission**—railroad commission (state)
 Conwell, Christopher Columbus—**Newspaper**—penny daily newspaper
 Conyers, James Henry—**Naval Academy**—Negro midshipman in the United States Naval Academy
 Cook, Cordelia E.—**Medal**—Bronze Star award to a woman
 Cook, Frederick—**Cotton-Bale Metallic Tie**
 Cooke, George Frederick—**Actor**—English actor of note
 Cooke, Josiah Parsons—**Chemical Laboratory**—chemical laboratory in a collegiate institution
 Cooke, William D.—**Deaf—Students Magazine**—magazine for deaf students
 Cooley, James P.—**Toothpick Manufacturing Machine Patent**
 Cooley, Lyman Edgar—**Sanitary District**
 Cooley, Thomas McIntyre—**Interstate Commerce Act**
 Coolidge, Calvin—**Money**—coin bearing the portrait of a living President

- Coolidge, Calvin—**Moving Picture**—talking pictures of presidential candidates
Coolidge, Calvin—**President**—president born on Independence Day
Coolidge, Calvin—**Radio Broadcast**—political convention broadcast
Coolidge, Calvin—**Radio Broadcast**—presidential message broadcast
Coolidge, Mrs. Calvin—**Fair**—woman's world's fair
Cooney, Frank Buckley—**Ink**—ink paste
Cooper, Daniel M.—**Time Recorder**—card time-recorder
Cooper, Elias Samuel—**Medical School**—medical college on the Pacific Coast
Cooper, George Marion—**Medical Clinic**—contraceptive clinic (state)
Cooper, Peter—**Building**—building in which wrought iron beams were used
Cooper, Peter—**Greenback Party**
Cooper, Peter—**Locomotive**—locomotive to pull passengers
Copeland, Charles W.—**Ship**—fish hatching steamer (federal)
Copley, John Singleton—**Artist**—American artist of importance
Copson, John—**Insurance**—fire insurance agent
Corbett, James John—**Moving Picture Actor**—actor to have an exclusive contract
Corbett, James John—**Prize Fight**—prize fight of importance under the Marquis of Queensberry rules
Corbin, Austin—**Bank**—national bank
Cori, Carl Ferdinand—**Nobel Prize**—Nobel Prize—husband-wife combination in the United States
Cori, Gerty Theresa—**Nobel Prize**—Nobel Prize—husband-wife combination in the United States
Cornelia, Miss—**Cripples**—private school for cripples
Cornelius, Robert—**Photograph**—daguerrotype
Cornell, Ezra—**Cable**—submarine telegraph cable that was practical
Cornish, John—**Wool**—worsted mill
Cornish, Samuel E.—**Newspaper**—Negro newspaper
Corrigan, Michael Augustine—**Catholic Student**
Corson, Juliet—**Cooking School**
Cortelyou, George Bruce—**Commerce and Labor Department (U.S.)**
Costa, Adele—**Deaf**—Transmission—visible and oral communication by the deaf over distance
Costabile, Alphonse—**Bicycle Traffic Court**
Coste, Dieudonné—**Aviation**—Flights (transatlantic)—transatlantic non-stop flight from Europe to the United States
Costello, Helene—**Moving Picture**—talking picture of more than 6,000 feet
Cotton, John—**Children's Book**
Cotton, John—**Latin Book**
Couch, Joseph James—**Drill** (percussion rock drill)
Coudray, Philip Du—**Catholic Funeral**—attended by the Continental Congress
Courtenay, William—**Magic Lantern Show**—magic lantern feature show
Courville, Roy E.—**Indians**—Indian tribal constitution
Cousins, Henry Thomas—**Protestant Church**—Protestant Church
Cousins, Phoebe W.—**Law School**—law school (university) to admit women
Cowdrey, Robert Hall—**United Labor Party**
Cowles, Augustus Woodruff—**College**—educational institution exclusively for women
Cox, David C.—**Civil Service Commission**
Cox, Gene—**Congress of the United States**—House of Representatives—girl page
Cox, George Willard—**Telephone**—telephone switchboard or exchange (commercial)
Cox, James R.—**Catholic Holy Mass**—Catholic Mass in an airship over the ocean by an American priest
Coxe, Daniel — **Freemasons** — Provincial Grand Master (masonry)
Coxe, Daniel—**Pottery**
Crabb, Benjamin—**Candle Factory**
Cracker, William—**Boat Club**
Cradock, Matthewe—**Animals**—horses
Craig, Daniel Frank—**Army Field Range**
Craig, John Alexander—**Animal Husbandry**—animal husbandry professor
Craig, Minnie Davenport—**Congressman (state)**—woman speaker of a state House of Representatives
Crack, James—**Army**—medical corps
Cramer, Stuart W.—**Factory**—air-conditioned factory
Crandall, F. A.—**Government Printing Office**—superintendent of documents
Crane, Alanson—**Fire Extinguisher Patent**
Crane, James—**Health Board**—health board (municipal) armed with sufficient powers
Crane, M. G.—**Pushball**
Crane, Sidney White—**Indian Church**—Indian church organized by Indians
Craske, Charles—**Stereotype**—curved stereotype plate
Crawford—**Monument**—monument to a woman financed by women
Crawford, Alexander—**Arsenal**
Crawford, Alexander—**Rifle**—muskets
Crawford, Jane Todd—**Surgical Operation**—abdominal operation
Crayton, John—**Court Martial Trial**
Creamer, William—**Language Instruction**—German instruction
Cresson, Ezra Townsend — **Entomology Magazine**
Crissy, Myron Sidney—**Aviation**—Airplane Bombing — airplane bombing — airplane bombing experiment with explosives
Crivelli, Manuel—**Opera**—opera (Italian)
Croasdale, William T.—**Single Tax**—single tax national conference
Crocker, Hans—**Forest Service**—forestry state inquiry commission
Croly, Jane Cunningham—**Woman's Club**—woman's club federation

Croly, Jane Cunningham—**Woman's Club**—woman's professional club
 Crompton, William—**Silk**—silk power loom
 Cromwell, Samuel—**Naval Officer**—naval officer condemned for mutiny
 Crosby, H. V.—**Crossword Puzzle Book**
 Crosland, Alan—**Moving Picture**—sound talking picture
 Crosland, Alan—**Moving Picture**—talking picture entirely in color
 Cross, Andrew—**Optometry Instruction**—optics and optometry courses
 Cross, Milton—**Television**—opera (complete) telecast from the Metropolitan Opera House
 Cross, Robert—**Insurance**—life insurance company
 Cross, Thaddeus M. B.—**Medical Book**—neurology textbook
 Crossman, William—**Britannia Ware**
 Crother, Rachel—**Television**—play telecast with its original Broadway cast
 Crowninshield, George—**Ship**—yacht
 Crowninshield, Jacob—**Animals**—elephant
 Cruger, John—**Chamber of Commerce**—chamber of commerce (state)
 Crumrine, Clarence E.—**Aviation**—**Flights**—New York-Alaska flight
 Cull, Dan B.—**Court**—conciliation tribunal for small claims
 Culley, Langley B.—**Ship**—iron vessel built of American iron
 Cullum, Elizabeth Hamilton—**Hospital**—cancer hospital
 Culver, Paul—**Air Mail Service**—air mail experimental route
 Cummings, Arthur—**Baseball Player**—baseball pitcher
 Cummings, Irving—**Moving Picture**—talking picture taken outdoors (full length)
 Cummings, Thomas Seir—**Art Organization**—artists' society of importance
 Cummings, Walter Joseph—**Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation**
 Cummins, Benjamin—**Saw** (circular)
 Cummins, Clessie Lyle—**Diesel Engine**—diesel engine automobile trip
 Cummins, Clessie Lyle—**Diesel Engine**—diesel engine speed record (official)
 Cunningham, Alfred Austell—**Marines**—marine aviator
 Cunningham, Harold A.—**Radio Telephone**—ship-to-shore commercial service
 Curry, Duncan F.—**Baseball Team**
 Curry, John Francis—**Civil Air Patrol (U.S.)**
 Curtice, Cooper—**Zoological Laboratory (U.S.)**—zoological laboratory for the study of the parasites of livestock
 Curtis, Augustus Darwin—**Electric Lighting**—electric lighting demonstration
 Curtis, Austen M.—**Radio Telephone**—transatlantic radio telephone message
 Curtis, Charles—**Senator (U.S.)**—Indian senator
 Curtis, Charles—**Vice President of the U.S.**—Indian vice president
 Curtis, George William—**Civil Service Commission**

Curtis, John—**Chewing Gum**
 Curtis, Leslie L.—**Air Brush Patent**
 Curtis, W. B.—**Skating Champion**—skating champion (ice)
 Curtis, William Eleroy—**Pan American Union**
 Curtiss, Glenn Hammond—**Aviation**—aeronautical trophy
 Curtiss, Glenn Hammond—**Aviation**—**Airplane**—airplane sold commercially
 Curtiss, Glenn Hammond—**Aviation**—**Airplane**—hydroplane
 Curtiss, Glenn Hammond—**Aviation**—**Airplane Bombing**—airplane bombing experiment
 Curtiss, Glenn Hammond—**Aviation**—**Expositions and Meets**—aviation meet
 Curtiss, Glenn Hammond—**Aviation**—**Flights**—hydroplane flight to and from a ship
 Curtiss, Glenn Hammond—**Aviation**—**License**—pilot's license issued by the Aero Club of America
 Curtiss, Glenn Hammond—**Aviation**—**Races**—airplane race won by an American in Europe
 Curtiss, Glenn Hammond—**Aviation**—**Races**—airplane to race a train
 Curtiss, Glenn Hammond—**Motorcycle Hill Climbing Contest**
 Cushing, Jack—**Moving Picture**—moving picture of a staged prizefight
 Cushing, William—**Supreme Court of the United States**
 Cushman, Robert—**Furs**
 Cushman, Robert—**Sermon Printed (American)**
 Cutbush, Edward—**Naval Officer**—naval medical officer to write a book
 Cutbush, Edward—**Science Association**—science society of importance
 Cutler, Abner—**Desk**—with roll top
 Cutler, James Gould—**Postal Service**—mail chute
 Cutler, Manasseh—**Botanic Scientific Expedition**

D

Dacres, James Richard—**War (1812)**—frigate action in the war of 1812
 Daggett, Ezra—**Canning**—canning
 Daily, Charles W.—**Indian Church**—Indian church organized by Indians
 Daimler, Gottlieb—**Automobile**—foreign automobile exhibited
 Dale, Richard—**Ship**—ship constructed by the federal government
 Daley, Phyllis Mae—**Naval Officer**—navy reserve nurse corps (Negro nurse)
 Dalton, Edward Barry—**Ambulance**—hospital ambulance service
 Dalton, John Call—**Vivisection**
 Damon, Monsieur—**Billiard Match**—billiard three-ball match on a six-by-twelve carom table

- Damrosch, Walter Johannes—**Orchestra**—orchestra (American) to make a European tour
- Danford, Samuel—**Corporation**—corporate body
- Danford, Thomas—**Corporation**—corporate body
- Daniel, Anthony—**Catholic Canonization** of North Americans
- Daniels, Josephus—**Radio Telephone**—radio telephone ship-to-shore conversation
- Danis, Anthony Leo—**World War II**—American destroyer torpedoed
- Darby, William—**Play**—play given by non-professional actors
- Darche, L.—**Nurses Society**—society for superintendents of nursing schools
- Dare, Virginia—**Births**—child born of English parents in America
- Dargue, Herbert Arthur—**World War II**—general killed in World War II
- Darley, Felix Octavius Carr—**Periodical**—comic weekly
- Darling, Jay Norwood—**Revenue Stamp**—printed by the Post Office department
- Darnell, Linda—**Brokerage**—woman to sell securities on the floor of the New York Curb Exchange
- Dauser, Sue Sophia—**Naval Officer**—captain in the U.S. Navy who was a woman
- Dauser, Sue Sophia—**Naval Officer**—nurses corps (woman member)
- Davenport, James—**Textbook**
- Davenport, James—**Textile Machinery Patent**
- Davenport, Thomas—**Periodical**—electrical journal
- Davenport, Thomas—**Printing Press**—printing press operated by electricity
- Daventry, Monica M.—**Cemetery**—foreign service women interred in the Arlington National Cemetery
- Davey, John—**Forestry School**—forestry school to give scientific training in the care and preservation of trees
- Davids, Thaddeus—**Ink**
- Davidson, Royal Page — **Automobile** — armored car
- Davidson, Royal Page—**Automobile**—field hospital automobile with an X-ray equipment
- Davidson, Royal Page—**Bicycle Military Corps**
- Davidson, Royal Page—**Radio Car** (military)
- Davies, Charles—**Teachers' Institute**
- Davies, Joseph Edward—**Federal Trade Commission**
- Davies, Ralph Kenneth—**Trust**—cartel
- Davila, Herminia—**Aviation**—**Passenger**—woman flown in a U.S. Army plane from one country to another
- Davis, Allan — **Business School** — business high school
- Davis, Benjamin Oliver—**Army Officer**—brigadier-general (Negro)
- Davis, David—**Labor Party (Political)**—labor party (national)
- Davis, Dwight Filley—**Tennis Match**—lawn tennis matches for the Davis Cup
- Davis, G. W.—**Police**—state police
- Davis, Grace Kaercher—**Woman**—woman clerk of a state supreme court
- Davis, Harry—**Moving Picture Theater**—theater in the world devoted exclusively to the exhibition of motion pictures
- Davis, Harry Philips—**Radio Broadcast**—transatlantic broadcast of a voice
- Davis, Jefferson—**Building**—"White House of the Confederacy"
- Davis, Jefferson—**President of the Confederate States**
- Davis, John William—**Moving Picture**—talking pictures of presidential candidates
- Davis, Miles Lewis—**Crematory**—crematory (state)
- Davis, Phineas—**Locomotive**—locomotive bid
- Davis, Phineas—**Locomotive**—locomotive to burn coal (practical, American made)
- Davis, Raymond Cazallis—**Bibliography Course**
- Davis, Samuel—**Presbyterian Presbytery**
- Davis, William Augustine—**Postal Service**—railroad post office
- Davis, William Hammatt—**Industrial Recovery Act**—compliance board under the National Industrial Recovery Act
- Davison, James J.—**Aviation**—**Airplane**—navy fighter airplane powered exclusively by jet engines to land on a ship
- Dawes, Charles Gates—**Budget Bureau (United States)**
- Dawes, Charles Gates—**Radio Broadcast**—political convention broadcast
- Dawes, Robert G.—**College**—college principally for war veterans
- Dawson, Benjamin Frederick—**Medical Periodical**—medical periodical
- Dawson, John—**Disciples of Christ**
- Dawson, William Levi—**Congress (U.S.)—House of Representatives**—congressional standing committee headed by a Negro
- Dawson, William Levi—**Symphony**—symphony on a Negro folk theme
- Day, Benjamin Henry—**Newspaper**—penny daily newspaper
- Day, Benjamin Henry—**Periodical**—illustrated weekly
- Day, Edmund Ezra—**Industrial and Labor Relations school**
- Day, Horace Harrel—**Adhesive and Medicated Plaster**—adhesive and medicated plaster patent
- Day, Stephen (Steeven Daye)—**Book**—book (full size)
- Day, Stephen—**Hebrew Type**
- Day, Stephen—**Music Book**—hymn book
- Day, Stephen—**Spelling Book**
- Day, Stephen—**Thesis Directory**
- Dayton, William Lewis—**Republican Party**—republican party national convention
- Deane, Charles—**Book**—book (pamphlet) on vellum
- Deane, Silas—**Ink**—invisible ink
- Deane, Silas—**Treaty**—treaty entered into by the U.S.

- Deane, Silas—United States—nation to recognize the independence of the United States
- Debel, Niels Henriksen—Strike—modern sit-down strike
- DeBlois, Thomas A.—Navy—naval militia (state)
- De Bow, James Dunwoody Brownson—Business Economics Course
- De Brebeuf, John—Catholic Canonization of North Americans
- Debs, Eugene Victor—Socialist Democrat Party of America
- Debs, Eugene Victor—Socialist Party
- Decatur, Stephen—Navy—prize money awarded by the United States Navy
- Decker, John Wright—Dairy Course
- De Crow, Sarah—Postmaster—woman postmaster appointed after the adoption of the Constitution
- Deere, John—Steel—cast steel for plows
- Defoe, Daniel—Newspaper—newspaper serial story
- De Forest, Lee—Moving Picture—sound on film moving picture
- De Forest, Lee—Moving Picture—talking pictures of presidential candidates
- De Forest, Lee—Radio Microphone (carbon)
- De Forest, Lee—Radio Society
- De Forest, Lee—Radio Tube—three-element vacuum tube
- Defrees, John Dougherty—Government Printing Office
- De Grasse, John Vancerlle—Physician—Negro doctor to become a member of a medical association
- Delafield, Edward—Physician—ophthalmologist of note
- Delamotte, Charles—Sunday School
- Delano, Frederic Adrian—National Planning Board (U.S.)
- Delany, Martin Robinson—Army Officer—major (Negro)
- Delcambre, Adrien—Typesetting Machine—typesetting machine patent
- De Long, George Washington—Nautical School—nautical municipal school
- De Long, George Washington—Ship—steamer equipped with electric lights
- De Luce, Nathaniel—Opera—opera (Italian)
- Demby, Edward Thomas—Protestant Episcopal Bishop—Negro suffragan
- Deming, William Champion—Incubator for Infants
- Demont, William—Traitor—to the American cause
- Dempsey, William Harrison—Prize Flight—prize fight to gross a million dollars
- Denman, James—Public School—public school for Chinese
- Denman, William—Shipping—United States Shipping Board
- Dennet, William—Navy Yard—navy yard
- Denney, Oswald Evans—Hospital—leper hospital
- Dennison, Aaron Lufkin—Clock—watch (eight day)
- Dennison, Cora—Wedding—television wedding
- Dennison, Warren Hathaway—Church—General Council of Congregational and Christian Churches
- Derbigny, Pierre—Law Codification (state)
- Derby, George—Balloon—balloon destroyed by enemy gun fire
- Derby, George—Health Board—health board (state)
- Derham, James—Physician—Negro doctor
- Desjardins, Alphonse—Credit Union Association
- De Smedt, Joseph—Road—sheet asphalt pavement
- Destinn, Emmy—Opera—opera broadcast in part
- Deutsch, Bernard Seymour—Aviation—floating seaplane ramp (municipally owned)
- Devan, William M.—Coast Guard—inland U. S. Coast Guard station
- Devaney, Frances Teresa—Naval Officer—women sworn into the regular U.S.N.
- De Vilbiss, Allen—Scale—automatic computing pendulum scale
- De Villiers, Coulon—War (Colonial)—French and Indian war battle
- Devine, Edward T.—College—university extension summer meeting
- Dewey, Charles Augustus—College Alumni Association
- Dewey, George—Naval Officer—naval officer to become "Admiral of the Navy"
- Dewey, Joseph—Steel—steel
- Dewey, Martin—Dental Magazine—orthodontia magazine
- Dewey, Melvil—Library Chair
- Dewey, Melvil—Library Society—library national association
- Dewey, Melvil—Library Society—library society (state)
- Dewey, Melvil—Library Training (Systematic)
- Dewey, Thomas Edmund—Labor—labor anti-discrimination commission (state)
- De Wolf, Oscar Coleman—Medical Instruction—state medicine and public hygiene professorship
- Dey, Alexander—Time Recorder—dial time recorder
- Dey, John—Time Recorder—dial time recorder
- Dey, Robert—Time Recorder—dial time recorder
- Diamond, Harry—Aviation—Flights—all blind cross-country test
- Dice, Lee Raymond—Medical Clinic—heredity clinic
- Dickins, John—Book Publisher of denominational books
- Dickinson, Charles—Duel—duel with a future president of the United States
- Dickinson, John—Diplomatic Service—foreign service committee
- Dickinson, John—Music—patriotic American song

- Dickinson, Jonathan—**College**—college charter granted by a governor or acting governor with only the assent of his council
- Dickinson, Samuel—**School Superintendent** (city)
- Dickinson, Thomas Herbert—**Theatrical School**—theatrical school sponsored by an institution of higher learning
- Dickson, Sarah E.—**Woman**—woman Presbyterian elder
- Dickson, William Kennedy Laurie—**Moving Picture**—moving picture "close-up"
- Dielman, Henry—**Degrees**—doctor of music degree
- Diesel, Rudolf—**Engine**—Diesel engine built for commercial service
- Dietz, Howard—**Radio Broadcast**—musical comedy broadcast
- Digges, Thomas Atwood—**Novel**—American novel (published in England)
- Dillon, John Forrest—**Radio Commission** (U.S.)
- Dilworth, Thomas—**Textbook**
- Dinsmoor, Charles—**Automobile Tractor**—endless chain tractor
- Disney, Walt—**Moving Picture**—animated cartoon in color (Technicolor) with sound
- Disney, Walt—**Moving Picture**—animated cartoon talking picture
- Dix, Dorothea Lynde—**Woman**—woman lobbyist
- Dix, John Adams—**Political Machine**
- Dixon, Brandt Van Blarcom—**College**—college for women to affiliate with a university
- Dixon, Emmet—**Congress of the Confederate States**
- Dixon, George—**Submarine**—submarine to sink a man-of-war
- Dixon, Thomas—**Boat Club**
- Doak, Samuel—**College**—college named after George Washington
- Doak, William Nuckles—**Labor Department** (U.S.)—labor secretary (native born)
- Dobson, Thomas—**Bible**—Hebrew Bible
- Dock, Christopher—**Teaching Methods Book**
- Dod, Daniel—**Ship**—steamboat built in America to cross the Atlantic ocean
- Dodd, Mrs John Bruce—**Holiday**—Father's Day
- Dodge, Augustus Caesar—**Senator** (U.S.)—father and son senators at the same session
- Dodge, David Low—**Peace Society**
- Dodge, Grace Hoadley—**Young Women's Christian Association**
- Dodge, Henry—**Army**—cavalry unit
- Dodge, Henry—**Senator** (U.S.)—father and son senators at the same session
- Dodge, Nehemiah—**Jewelers' Supply House**
- Dodge, Philip Tell—**Voting Machine Commission** (state)
- Doggett, John—**Railroad Guide**
- Dolan, Thomas P.—**Manufacturers Association**
- Dole, Sanford Ballard—**Governor**—governor of the Territory of Hawaii
- Dollenberg, Fred Paul—**Glider**—glider commercial freight service
- Dollier de Casson, François—**Oil**—oil spring
- Donahue, Peter M.—**Ship**—steamboat built on the Pacific coast for the government
- Donald, John A.—**Shipping**—United States Shipping Board
- Donald, Mrs. W. F.—**Holiday**—mother-in-law day
- Donaldson, James—**Sugar**—sugar beets
- Donaldson, Jesse M.—**Postmaster**—postmaster general appointed from the ranks
- Donaldson, Washington Harrison—**Balloon**—balloon Atlantic crossing attempt
- Donelson, Andrew Jackson—**American Party**
- Donlon, Mary Honor—**Woman**—woman editor-in-chief of a law review
- Donovan, Florence F.—**Arbitration**—state board of mediation and arbitration
- Doolittle, Amos—**Music Magazine**
- Doolittle, James Harold—**Aviation**—Flights --all blind flight
- Doolittle, James Harold—**Aviation**—Flights (transcontinental)—transcontinental one-day one-stop flight
- Doolittle, Sylvester—**Ship**—steamboat engine built in America for a screw-propelled vessel
- Doran, A. J.—**Old Age Home for Pioneers**
- Doremus, Sarah B.—**Missionary Society**—foreign missionary society organized by women
- Doremus, Sarah Platt—**Hospital**—children's hospital
- Dorr, Ebenezer—**Ship**—ship from the Atlantic coast to anchor in a Californian port
- Dorrance, John Thompson—**Soup Company**
- Dorsey, Herbert Grove—**Fathometer**
- Doss, Desmond T.—**Medal**—Medal of Honor presentation to a conscientious objector
- Doster, Alexis—**Aviation**—airplane human pick-up
- Dotey, Edward—**Duel**—duel
- Doubleday, Abner—**Baseball Game**—baseball
- Doughty, Thomas—**Periscope**
- Douglas, Findlay S.—**Golf Champion**—golf champion (American born)
- Douglas, Howard—**Aviation**—Flights—New York-Alaska flight
- Douglas, Robert—**Forestry Society**—national forestry association
- Douglas, William P.—**Coaching Club**
- Douglass, David—**Theater**—theater building (permanent)
- Douglass, Frederick—**Political Convention**—Negro delegate to a national political convention
- Douglass, Frederick—**Presidential Candidate**—presidential candidate of Negro blood nominated
- Douglass, Frederick—**Vice Presidential Candidate**—vice presidential candidate who was a Negro

- Dowd, Charles Ferdinand—**Time (Standard)**
 Dowd, Denis Patrick—**World War I**—American to sail to Europe to enlist in World War I
 Downing, Andrew Jackson—**Botanist**
 Dows, Gustavus D.—**Soda Fountain**—ornamented soda fountain
 Doyle, John Joseph—**Baseball Player**—baseball "pinch hitter"
 Drake, E. F.—**Forestry Society**—forestry association
 Drake, Edwin Laurentine—**Oil**—oil well commercially productive
 Drake, Samuel Gardner—**Book Store (Antiquarian)**
 Draper, Dorothy Catherine—**Photograph**—photograph taken in America
 Draper, Henry—**Photograph**—photograph of a stellar spectrum showing the dark lines
 Draper, John William—**Chemical Society**—chemical society (national)
 Draper, John William—**Photograph**—celestial photograph
 Draper, John William—**Photograph**—photograph taken in America
 Draper, Richard—**Engraving**—historical print engraved in America
 Drayton, William Henry—**Colonial Government**—independent government in any of the American colonies
 Dreisbach, John—**Evangelical Church Building**
 Dreisbach, Martin—**Evangelical Church General Conference**
 Dressler, Marie—**Moving Picture**—six reel "feature" length comedy
 Drew, Daniel—**Telegraph**—telegraph ticker used by a brokerage concern
 Drinker, Philip—**Respirator** (iron lung)
 Dripps, Isaac—**Locomotive Car Catcher**
 Dropsie, Moses Aaron—**Jewish College**
 Dropsie, Moses Aaron—**Normal School**—teachers training school (Jewish)
 Drown, L. L.—**Nurses Society**—society for superintendent of nursing schools
 Duane, William—**Dictionary**—military dictionary
 Duane, William—**Library Catalog**—catalog of the Library of Congress
 Duane, William—**Publishing Society**
 Du Bois, Mrs. Cornelius—**Hospital**—children's hospital
 Du Bois, William Edward Burghardt—**Arts and Letters Society**—Negro member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters
 Duché, Jacob—**Continental Congress**—Continental Congress to be opened with prayer
 Dudley, Homer Walter—**Voice Mechanism**—voice mechanism capable of creating the complex sounds of speech
 Dudley, William L.—**Golf Magazine**
 Duenas, Tony—**Medal**—Silver Star medal to a civilian
 Dufour, John James—**Vineyard** (commercial)
 Duggar, Benjamin Minge—**Aureomycin**
 Duhring, Louis Adolphus—**Medical Book**—dermatology treatise
 Dulany, Richard Hunter—**Horse Show**
 Dulty, George—**Soda Fountain**—soda fountain patent
 Dunant, Jean Henri—**American Red Cross**
 Dunbar, Charles Franklin—**Political Economy Course**—political economy chair
 Dunbar, Edward Lucian—**Spring Manufacturer**
 Dunbar, Robert—**Elevator**—grain elevator operated by steam
 Duncan, Joseph Smith—**Addressograph**
 Duncan, Robert Todd—**Opera**—Negro to sing a white role with a white cast in an opera company
 Dunham, Alanson Millen—**Snowshoe**
 Dunham, Isaac—**Lighthouse**—iron pile lighthouse
 Dunham, Otis Emerson—**Animals**—reindeer
 Dunklee, Ernest Walter—**Strike**—anti-sit-down strike legislation (state)
 Dunlap, John—**Newspaper**—daily newspaper
 Dunlap, Maxine—**Aviation**—License—glider license awarded a woman
 Dunlap, William—**Etcher**
 Dunlap, William—**Opera**—opera by an American composer
 Dunlap, William—**Playwright** (professional)
 Dunlap, William—**Theater History**
 Dunn, James Clement—**Telephone**—mobile telephone conversation (transatlantic) between two telephone-equipped automobiles
 Dunn, Nathan—**Book**—book for the blind
 Dunn, Willie—**Golf Tournament**—open championship (official)
 Dunster, Henry—**College**—college
 Dunster, Henry—**Corporation**—corporate body
 Dunton, Jacob—**Pill**—compressed pills or tablets
 Du Pont, Jr., E. Paul—**Aviation**—Flights—sky-train international round trip flight
 Durand, Elias—**Soda Water**—soda water commercially bottled
 Durand, Elie Magloire—**Bottler of Mineral Water**
 Durant, Charles Ferson—**Balloon**—balloon flight by a native born American
 Durant, Mrs. Henry Fowle—**Young Women's Christian Association**
 Durant, Howard M.—**Hotel**—hotel to install electric lights
 Durell, William—**Engraving**—wood engraving made with an engraving tool
 Durfee, William Franklin—**Copper Refinery Furnace**
 Durfee, William Franklin—**Steel**—Bessemer steel converter
 Durfee, William Franklin—**Steel Analysis Laboratory**
 Durocher, Leo—**Television**—baseball game (major league) telecast
 Duryea, Charles Edgar—**Automobile**—automobile regularly made for sale
 Duryea, Charles Edgar—**Automobile Club**
 Duryea, James Franklin—**Automobile Race**

Dusenbury, William C.—**Credit Protective Group**
 Duston, Hannah—**Woman**—heroine
 Dwight, Edmund—**Normal School**—normal school (state)
 Dwight, John—**Baking Soda**
 Dwyer, Michael—**Animals**—horse whose total purses exceeded \$100,000
 Dwyer, Philip—**Animals**—horse whose total purses exceeded \$100,000
 Dyar, Harrison Gray — **Telegraph** — telegraph
 Dykstra, Clarence Addison—**Conscription**—peacetime conscription bill
 Dykstra, Clarence Addison—**Navy "E" Award**—Navy "E" certificate of meritorious service presented to an institution of higher learning

E

Eads, James Buchanan—**Bridge**—steel arch bridge
 Eads, James Buchanan — **Medal** — Albert medal awarded to a native-born American
 Eads, James Buchanan—**Ship**—iron-clad naval vessels
 Eagan, Edward F.—**Bobsled Competition**—four-man bob-team competition
 Eagan, Michael—**Handball**—national championship match for amateurs
 Eagle, Frank—**Indian Church**—Indian church organized by Indians
 Eales, Joseph—**Fuse**—safety fuse
 Eames, A. G.—**Locker**—public locker plant
 Eames, Wilberforce—**Bibliography Society** (national)
 Earhart, Amelia. *See* Putnam, Amelia Earhart
 Eastman, George—**Camera**—roll film camera
 Eastman, George — **Photographic Film** — transparent paper strip photographic film
 Eastman, George Washington — **Business School**—business school
 Eastman, Joseph Bartlett—**Transportation Coordination**—transportation coordination (federal)
 Eastman, Timothy C.—**Meat**—beef exported
 Eastwick, Andrew—**Locomotive**—locomotive with a cab
 Eastwood, B.—**Cranberry Treatise**
 Eaton, Amos—**Engineering College**
 Eaton, Amos—**Geology Book**—geology textbook
 Eaton, Marson M. — **Newspaper** — mimeographed daily newspaper
 Eaton, Nathaniel—**College**—college
 Eaton, Samuel—**Corporation**—corporate body
 Eaton, William Herbert—**Trust**—cartel
 Eaves, Elsie—**Engineering Society**—woman elected to the American Society of Civil Engineers
 Ebert, Jacob—**Soda Fountain**—soda fountain patent
 Eckener, Hugo—**Aviation**—**Airship**—Atlantic ocean regular commercial airship service
 Eddy, Mary Baker—**Christian Science**
 Ede, Alfred L.—**Submarine**—submarine disaster
 Ederle, Gertrude—**Woman**—American woman to swim the English Channel
 Edgar, Patrick Nisbett—**Horse Register**—horse pacing register
 Edgerton, James Clark—**Air Mail Service**—air mail experimental route
 Edison, Thomas Alva—**Electric Lighting**—electric incandescent lamp
 Edison, Thomas Alva—**Mimeograph**
 Edison, Thomas Alva—**Moving Picture**—peep show
 Edison, Thomas Alva—**Newspaper**—newspaper printed on a train
 Edison, Thomas Alva—**Phonograph**
 Edison, Thomas Alva—**Radio Patent**
 Edison, Thomas Alva—**Voting Machine**—electric vote recorder
 Edmund, George Franklin—**Polygamy Legislation**
 Edward VII—**Radio Broadcast**—transatlantic broadcast (not experimental)
 Edward VII—**Visiting Celebrities**—Prince of Wales
 Edward VIII—**Wedding**—woman (American)
 Edwards, Heywood Lane—**World War II**—American destroyer torpedoed and sunk while on convoy duty
 Edwards, James L.—**Pensions Commissioner (U.S.)**
 Edwards, Jonathan—**Revival Meeting**
 Edwards, Philip—**Newspaper**—newspaper to appear on Sunday
 Edwards, Talmadge—**Gloves**
 Edwards, Talmadge—**Leather**—leather tanning by the "oil tan" method
 Egberts, Egbert—**Knitting Machine** (power)
 Egleston, Thomas—**Mines School**
 Ehrlichson, Asmus J.—**Oat-Crushing Machine**
 Eichbaum, William Peter—**Glass Crystal Chandelier**
 Eickemeyer, Rudolph—**Hat Blocking and Shaping Machine**
 Eisenhower, David Dwight—**Army Officer**—general to wear five-star insignia
 Ekins, Herbert Roslyn—**Aviation**—**Races**—airplane passenger race around the world
 Ela, Jacob E.—**Insurance**—insurance board (state)
 Eliot, Jared—**Agricultural Book**
 Eliot, John—**Bible**—Bible in the Indian language
 Eliot, John—**Book**—book privately printed
 Eliot, John—**Grammar**—Indian grammar
 Eliot, John—**Indian Church**—Indian church
 Eliot, John—**Primer**—primer in an American Indian dialect
 Eliot, Samuel Atkins—**Music Instruction**—musical pedagogy school

- Elizabeth, Queen—Television—king and queen to be televised
 Elizabeth, Queen—Visiting Celebrities—king and queen of England
 Elkes, Harry—Motorcycle Race—motorcycle paced race
 Ellet, Charles—Bridge—railway suspension bridge
 Ellet, Charles—Bridge—wire suspension bridge for general traffic
 Ellicott, Andrew—Astronomy—meteoric display
 Ellicott, E. B.—Civil Service Commission
 Ellicott, Edward Beach—Automobile License Board
 Elliot, Eugene S.—Bridge Whist Organization
 Ellis, Richard Gailard—Ship—Liberty ship
 Ellis, Seth Hockett—Union Reform Party
 Ellsmaker, Amos—Anti-Masonic Party
 Ellsworth, Annie—Telegram—telegram inaugurating commercial service
 Ellsworth, Henry Leavitt—Agricultural Seed Distribution (National)
 Ellsworth, Henry Leavitt—Patent Commissioner
 Ellsworth, Oliver—Congress—Senate—Senate
 Ellsworth, Oliver—Supreme Court Decision—supreme court decision between states
 Ellyson, Theodore Gordon—Aviation—Airplane—naval airplane
 Ellyson, Theodore Gordon—Aviation—Flights—airplane catapulted
 Elman, Mischa—Moving Picture—sound talking picture
 Elmen, Gustaf Waldemar—Permalloy
 Elmer, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus—Crime—interstate crime pact
 Elmore, Francis Edward—Mineral Segregation
 Elsberg, Louis—Medical Clinic—laryngology clinic
 Elsberg, Louis—Medical Instruction—laryngology instruction
 Ely, Eugene—Aviation—Flights—airplane flight from a ship
 Ely, Eugene—Aviation—Races—inter-city airplane race
 Ely, William H. J.—Old Age Colony
 Emanuel, David—Governor—Jewish governor
 Embree, Elihu—Slavery Magazine
 Embury, Philip—Methodist—Methodist preacher
 Embury, Philip—Methodist Chapel
 Emerich, Charles Rulf—Football Game—Army-Navy football game
 Emerson, Gladys Anderson—Vitamin—vitamin E
 Emerson, H. D.—Automobile Club
 Emerson, Oliver Hudleston—Vitamin—vitamin E
 Emma, Queen—Visiting Celebrities—queen to visit the United States
 Emmes, Thomas—Engraving—engraving of any artistic merit
 Emmett, Daniel—Minstrel Show Troupe
 Emmett, Daniel Decatur—"Dixie"
 Emmett, Daniel Decatur—Minstrel Show Troupe
 End, George Kenneth—Rattlesnake Meat—rattlesnake meat in cans
 Endicott, John—Apples
 Eng—Siamese Twins
 English, Joseph E.—Aviation—Flights—New York-Alaska flight
 English, Thomas Dunn—Periodical—comic weekly
 Eno William Phelps—Traffic Regulation Pamphlet—printed traffic regulations
 Enos, John L.—Teachers Convention—teachers convention (national)
 Enright, Thomas F.—World War I—American Army soldiers killed in combat
 Ensel, Edward—Glass Factory—flint glass factory
 Eopolucci, John E.—World War I—American sailor to lose his life in World War I
 Erdmann, Bertha—Nursing School—university school of nursing
 Erickson, H. A.—Photograph—photograph from an airplane
 Ericson, John—Automobile License Board
 Ericsson, John—Ship—iron-clad turreted vessel in the U.S. Navy
 Ericsson, John—Ship—steamboat engine built in America for a screw-propelled vessel
 Ericsson, John—Ship—warship with propelling machinery below the waterline
 Ernst, Harold Clarence—Medical Instruction—bacteriology lectures
 Esterbrook, Richard—Pen—steel pen commercially produced
 Eustis, Mrs. Harrison—Animals—dogs trained to guide the blind
 Evans, Miss—Gymnastics Instruction—gymnastics instruction at a college for women
 Evans, David—Croquet League
 Evans, George—Senator (U.S.)—senator to receive a mileage allowance for a trip which he did not make
 Evans, George Henry—Labor Paper
 Evans, Herbert McLean—Vitamin—vitamin E
 Evans, Josiah James—Workman's Compensation—workman's compensation lawsuit
 Evans, Joyce—Television—play telecast
 Evans, Michael Patrick—Police—police bureau of identification
 Evans, Oliver—Belt Conveyor System
 Evans, Oliver—Flour Mill
 Evans, Oliver—Steam Engine—steam engine that was practical
 Evans, Oliver—Steam Operated Amphibious Vehicle
 Evans, Robley Dunglison—Ship—warship fleet to circumnavigate the globe
 Evans, Rudolph Martin—Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
 Evans, Samuel—Union Labor Party
 Evarts, William Maxwell—Monument—obelisk to be brought to the United States
 Eveleigh, Nicholas—Comptroller—comptroller of the United States Treasury
 Everett—Bed—folding bed

Everett, Edward—**Constitutional Union Party**
Everett, Richard—**Telephone**—mobile telephone news dispatch
Evers, Luke J.—**Catholic Holy Mass**—Catholic Mass for nightworkers
Evinrude, Ole—**Engine**—outboard motor
Evinrude, Ole—**Engine**—outboard twin-cylinder motor (light)
Ewin, James—**Lithgow**—**Temperance Society**—anti-saloon league (national organization)
Ewing, James—**Railroad Charter**
Ewing, Thomas—**Interior Department Secretary (U.S.)**
Eyer, Abraham—**Evangelical Church General Conference**

F

Faas, Anthony—**Accordion Patent**
Fain, Sarah Lee—**Information Service**—(United States)
Fairbanks, Erastus—**Scale**—platform scale
Fairbanks, Richard—**Post Office**—post office (colonial)
Fairbanks, Thaddeus—**Scale**—platform scale
Fairbanks, Thaddeus—**Scale**—railway track scale
Fairchild, David—**Tung**
Fairchild, Le Roy—**Freemasons**—Grotto
Fairfax, Lord Thomas—**Spa**
Falckner, Justus—**Lutheran Church**—Lutheran pastor ordained in America
Falk, Ben Mordecai ha-Cohen—**Hebrew Book**
Falkner, Roland Post—**Political Science Society**—political and social science national society
Fall, Albert Bacon—**Cabinet of the United States**—cabinet member convicted of a crime
Faneuil, Andrew—**Greenhouse**
Faragher, Warren Fred—**Petroleum Refining Course**
Faris, Edmond John—**X-Ray**—x-ray photograph showing the complete arterial circulation
Farley, James Aloysius—**Industrial Recovery Act**—postage stamps commemorating the National Recovery Act
Farmer, John—**Genealogy**—genealogical collective work
Farmer, Moses Gerrish—**Electric Lighting**—electric light
Farmer, Moses Gerrish—**Fire Alarm System** (electric)
Farmer, Robert—**Expedition**—expedition of Englishmen
Farnham, Ivan Richard—**Pump**—computer pump
Farnsworth, Willis S.—**Locker**—locker (coin vender)
Farquhar, George—**Play**—play acted by professional players
Farr, John—**Quinine**
Farragut, David Glasgow—**Naval Officer**—naval officer to become an admiral
Farragut, David Glasgow—**Treason**—citizen of the U.S. to be tried, found guilty and suffer death for treason
Fauset, Crystal Bird—**Congressman (State)**—Negro woman state legislator
Faust, family—**Supreme Court of the United States**—family admitted simultaneously to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States
Fauvel-Gouraud, François—**Photographic Pamphlet**
Fayssoux, Peter—**Museum**—public museum
Fazenda, Louise—**Moving Picture**—talking picture entirely in color
Featherstonhaugh, George William—**Geological Survey**—geological survey appropriation (U.S.)
Fechner, Robert—**Civilian Conservation Corps (U.S.)**
Fehrenbatch, John—**Hospital**—tuberculosis hospital (municipal) for consumptive poor
Fell, Jesse—**Coal**—anthracite coal burned experimentally
Fellowes, Cornelius—**Horse Show**—horse show
Felt, Dorr Eugene—**Adding Machine**—adding machine absolutely accurate at all times
Felton, Rebecca Latimer—**Senator (U.S.)**—woman to occupy a seat in the Senate
Felton, Richard—**Newspaper**—newspaper Sunday comic section (successful colored)
Fenno, John—**Newspaper**—political newspaper
Fenwick, Joseph—**Diplomatic Service**—consuls of the United States appointed after the adoption of the Constitution
Ferebee, Thomas W.—**Atomic Bomb**—explosion
Ferentinos, Paisios—**Greek Orthodox Church**
Ferguson, Homer Lenoir—**Museum**—maritime museum
Ferguson, Samuel David—**Protestant Episcopal Bishop**—Protestant Episcopal bishop (Negro)
Fernow, Bernhard Eduard—**Forest Service (United States)**
Fernow, Bernhard Eduard—**Forestry School**—forestry school of collegiate character
Ferris, George Washington Gale—**Ferris Wheel**
Fessenden, Reginald Aubrey—**Radio Broadcast**—radio program broadcast
Fetch, E. P. (Tom)—**Automobile Transcontinental Trip**
Few, William—**Congress**—**Senate**—**Senate**
Fickel, Jacob Earl—**Aviation**—**Aviator**—aviator to fire a gun from an airplane
Field, Ben—**Sleeping Car**—Pullman sleeping car
Field, Cyrus West—**Cable**—cable across the Atlantic Ocean completed
Field, James Gaven—**People's Party**
Field, Pattie Hockaway—**Diplomatic Service**—woman vice-consul

- Field, Stephen Dudley—**Car**—electric street car successfully run with current generated by a stationary dynamo
- Field, Stephen Johnson—**Telegram**—transcontinental telegram
- Fields, Kate—**Woman's Club**—woman's professional club
- Fieser, Louis Frederick—**Vitamin**—synthetic vitamin K
- Fillmore, Millard—**American Party**
- Finch, William Bolton—**Ship**—warship to circumnavigate the globe
- Finley, James—**Bridge**—suspension bridge
- Finn, William Joseph—**Television**—religious services telecast
- Finney, John Miller Turpin—**Medical Society**—American College of Surgeons
- Firmstone, William—**Coke**
- Fischer, Isaac—**Sand Paper Patent**
- Fischer, Louis R.—**Frog Jumping Jubilee**
- Fisher, Alva J.—**Washing Machine**—complete, self-contained electric washing machine
- Fisher, Carl—**Postal Service**—postal cancelling machine patent
- Fisher, Carl G.—**Road**—coast to coast paved road
- Fisher, John Dix—**Blind**—school for the blind
- Fisher, Mary—**Quakers**—Quakers to arrive in America
- Fiske, Bradley Allen—**Aviation**—**Passenger**—admiral in uniform to ride in an airplane
- Fiske, Bradley Allen—**Torpedo**—airplane torpedo
- Fiske, Daniel Willard—**Chess Tournament**
- Fiske, Willard—**Journalism Course**
- Fiske, William L.—**Bobsled Competition**—four-man bob-team competition
- Fitch, Asa—**Entomologist**—state entomologist
- Fitch, John—**Ship**—steamboat to carry a man
- Fitzgerald, Eugenia Tucker—**Woman's Club**—woman's secret society
- Fitzsimmons, Robert Prometheus—**Prize Fight**—pugilist to win three world championships
- Fitzsimmons, William T.—**World War I**—American Army soldiers killed in World War I
- FitzSimons, Thomas—**Congressman (United States)**—Catholic congressman
- Flagg, Josiah Foster—**Dental Book**—book on dentistry to become popular
- Flagg, Josiah Foster—**Dentist**—dentist
- Flaherty, Barney—**Newsboy**
- Flanagan—**Betsy**—**Cocktail**
- Fleeson, Plunket—**Wall Paper**—wall paper
- Fleischer, Editha—**Opera**—opera broadcast in its entirety
- Fleischmann, Charles—**Yeast**—compressed fresh yeast
- Fleming, "Tommy"—**Log Rolling (Birling) National Championship**
- Fleming, Walter Millard—**Freemasons**—Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine
- Fletcher, Richard—**Statistical Society**
- Flettner, Anton—**Ship**—rotor ship
- Fleury, François Louis Teisseidre de—**Medal**—medal awarded by the Continental Congress to a foreigner
- Flikke, Julia Otteson—**Army Officer**—woman with rank corresponding to colonel
- Flipper, Henry Ossian—**Army School**—army school graduate (Negro)
- Flora, Ruth—**Naval Officer**—women sworn into the regular U.S.N.
- Florescia, Francis de—**Catholic Priest**—native Catholic priest
- Flosdorf, Earl William—**Blood Bank**—blood serum (human) (dried)
- Flowers, "Posie"—**Football Game**—professional football game
- Foerderer, Robert Herman—**Leather**—chrome tanned leather successfully marketed
- Follen, Charles Theodore Christian—**Gymnastics Instruction**—gymnastics instruction at a college
- Follet, Francis—**Cottonseed Oil Mill**
- Folsom, Charles—**Librarians' Convention**
- Folsom, Frances—**Wedding**—White House wedding of a President
- Fones, Alfred Civilion—**Dental Book**—book for dental hygienists (text)
- Fones, Alfred Civilion—**Dental School**—dental hygienists course
- Fong, B. S.—**Hospital**—Chinese hospital
- Foot, Andrew Hull—**Ship**—iron-clad naval vessels
- Forbes, Charles—**Communion Cup**—individual communion cups
- Forbes, Cleveland—**Ship**—steamboat service (regular) to California via Cape Horn
- Force, Peter—**Printing Press**—printing press for printing "paper hangings"
- Ford, Alfred—**Balloon**—balloon Atlantic crossing attempt
- Ford, Henry—**Automobile**—plastic automobile
- Ford, Robert—**Aviation**—**Flights (World)**—world flight by a commercial airplane
- Forman, Sands W.—**Forest Service**—forest commission (state)
- Forney, Matthias Nace—**Aviation Magazine**
- Forrest, Nathan Bedford—**Ku Klux Klan**
- Forrest, Ray—**Television**—telecast from an airplane
- Forrestal, James Vincent—**National Defense Department (U.S.)**
- Forster, Rudolph—**Medal**—Legion of Merit medal
- Forsyth, William—**Fruit Culture Treatise**
- Forsythe, Albert Ernest—**Aviation**—**Flights (transcontinental)**—transcontinental flight made by Negroes in their own plane
- Fort, Franklin William—**Federal Home Loan Bank Board**
- Foster, George G.—**Periodical**—comic weekly
- Foster, George Gale—**Business**—instalment finance company

- Garner, John Nance—**Vice President**—vice president to leave the United States while the president was away
- Garner, Mrs. John Nance—**Degrees**—husband and wife awarded honorary degrees
- Garnet, Dr. Henry Highland—**Congress (U.S.)—House of Representatives**—Negro preacher to deliver a sermon in the House of Representatives
- Garnier, Charles—**Catholic Canonization of North Americans**
- Garretson, James Edmund—**Dental Book**—book on dental surgery
- Garrett, Robert—**Discus Throwing**
- Garris, John—**Television**—opera (compete) telecast from the Metropolitan Opera House
- Gaston, William—**College**—Catholic college
- Gates, Mrs. Artemus Lamb—**Aviation—Airplane**—naval patrol bomber
- Gates, Horatio—**Army Officer**—adjutant general
- Gatlin, Lillian—**Aviation—Passenger**—women airplane passenger (transcontinental)
- Gatling, Richard Jordan—**Ordnance**—machine gun (rapid fire)
- Gatty, Harold—**Aviation—Flights (World)**—world solo airplane flight
- Gay, John—**Opera**—opera performed by a professional visiting troupe
- Gayetty, Joseph C.—**Paper**—toilet paper
- Gayler, Charles A.—**Safe** (fire-proof)
- Gaylord, Harvey Russell—**Cancer Laboratory**
- Gaynor, Janet—**Moving Picture Actor**—moving picture actors to receive "Oscars"
- Geary, John White—**Governor**—governor of a territory and a state
- Gebhard, Bruno—**Health Museum**
- Gehres, Leslie Edward—**Moving Picture**—moving picture of an eclipse of the sun
- Geloso, Mrs. John—**Television**—standard broadcast station to transmit a television image
- Genelba, Louis J.—**World War I**—American army casualty
- Genin, John Nicholas—**Hat**—soft felt hats for women
- George VI—**Television**—king and queen to be televised
- George VI—**Visiting Celebrities**—king and queen of England
- George, David — **Baptist Church** — Baptist church (Negro)
- Gerard, Conrad Alexandre—**Diplomatic Service**—representative of a foreign country to the United States
- Gerard, Conrad Alexandre—**Treaty**—treaty entered into by the U.S.
- Gericke, William Frederick—**Soilless Culture of Plants**—hydroponic description
- Gericke, William Frederick—**Soilless Culture of Plants**—private soilless garden
- Gernsback, Hugo—**Radio Magazine**
- Gernsback, Hugo—**Radio Set**—advertised
- Gernsback, Hugo—**Radio Society**
- Gernsback, Hugo — **Television** — standard broadcast station to transmit a television image
- Gerry, Elbridge—**Congress (U.S.)—House of Representatives**—filibuster of "dilatatory tactics"
- Gerry, Elbridge—**Political Convention**—political nominating caucus
- Gesner, Abraham—**Oil**—oil (kerosene)
- Ghiselin, Francis Henshall—**X-Ray**—x-ray moving pictures (successful) of the action of the human heart
- Gibbon, Percy Warder—**Postal Service**—philatelic agency
- Gibbons, Herbert Adams—**Civil Rights Chair**
- Gibbons, Joseph—**Seeding Machine** (practical)
- Gibbons, Thomas—**Commerce Case**
- Gibbs, James Edward Allen—**Sewing Machine**—chain-stitch single-thread sewing machine
- Gifford, Walter Sherman—**Radio Telephone**—radio telephone ship-to-shore commercial service
- Gifford, Walter Sherman — **Telephone** — round-the-world telephone conversation
- Gifford, Walter Sherman—**Telephone**—transatlantic telephone service
- Gilbert, Edwin—**Sieve**—wire sieves
- Gilbert, Timothy—**Medical Society**—woman's medical society
- Gilchrist, John James—**Court**—court of claims
- Gilchrist, William—**Disciples of Christ**
- Giles, Harriet E.—**Nursing School**—training school for Negro nurses
- Gill, John—**Ordnance**—gun (revolving)
- Gillespie, James Milligan—**Aviation—Airplane**—robot pilotless airplane
- Gillespie, Joe—**Horse Race**—horse race of a thousand miles
- Gillespy, Edward—**Irish Magazine**
- Gillette, Arthur Jay—**Hospital**—crippled children's hospital (state)
- Gillette, King Camp—**Razor**—safety razors to be successfully marketed
- Gilliland, Alan Victor—**Poorhouse** (state)
- Gillingham, J. E — **Animals**—cattle tuberculosis test
- Gilliss, James Melville—**Astronomical Observations Book**
- Gilmore, George William—**Lacrosse Association**—(intercollegiate)
- Gilpen, Thomas—**Paper-Making Machinery**—paper-making machine (cylinder)
- Ginter, Philip—**Coal**—anthracite coal
- Gleitsmann, William—**Hospital**—tuberculosis sanatorium (private)
- Glidden, Joseph Farwell—**Wire**—barbed wire
- Glover, J. N.—**Brick**—terra cotta factory
- Glover, Jesse — **Printing Press** — printing press imported
- Glover, John—**Court Martial Trial**—military court martial
- Glover, Townend—**Entomologist**—federal entomologist

- Goddard, George—**Photograph**—photograph from an airplane at night
 Goddard, George W.—**Photography**—demonstration of rapid aerial photography
 Goddard, Henry Herbert—**Intelligence Test**
 Goddard, Luther—**Clock**—watch maker
 Goddard, Mary K.—**Postmaster**—woman postmaster (colonial)
 Goddard, Robert Hutchins—**Rocket**—liquid fuel rocket flight
 Goddard, Robert Hutchins—**Rocket**—liquid fuel rocket patent
 Goddard, Thatcher—**Bicycle Society**—bicycle club
 Godfrey, Alexander—**Brokerage**—stock order from a Zeppelin
 Godfrey, Thomas—**Quadrant**
 Godwin, Mary—**Woman Suffrage Book**
 Goff, Frederick Harris—**Community Trust**
 Goffigan, Laban—**Lighthouse** — lighthouse built after American independence
 Goldberg, David—**Naval Officer**—naval officer who was Jewish
 Goldberger, Joseph—**Public Health**—pellagra experiment
 Golden, John—**Television**—play telecast with its original Broadway cast
 Goldmark, Peter Carl—**Television**—color television (high definition electronically scanned)
 Goldsborough, Louis Malesherbes—**Observatory**—observatory (national)
 Goldschmidt, Jenny Maria Lind—**Car**—private railroad car
 Goldstein, Isidore—**Eye**—identification system
 Goler, George Washington—**Milk Station** (municipal)
 Golitzyn, Dmitri Augustin—**Catholic Priest**—Catholic priest to receive training in U.S.
 Golubok, Leon—**Play**—Hebrew play by professional actors
 Goodale, Samuel D.—**Moving Picture**—peep show machine
 Goodale, William—**Paper Bag Manufacturing Machine**
 Goodall, Harvey L.—**Livestock Market Paper**
 Goodall, Thomas—**Blanket**—blanket robe and carriage lap robe business
 Goodall, Thomas—**Blanket**—horseblankets
 Goodlin, Chalmers ("Slick")—**Aviation** — **Airplane**—rocket plane
 Goodman, Louis—**Air Mail Service**—rocket air mail flight
 Goodnow, Frank Johnson—**Political Science Society**—political science association
 Goodrich, Annie Warburton—**Nursing School**—army school of nursing
 Goodrich, Benjamin Franklin—**Rubber**—rubber company west of the Allegheny mountains
 Goodrich, J. Z.—**Republican Party**—Republican Party meeting (national)
 Goodrich, Joseph—**Building** — monolithic concrete building
 Goodwin, George — **Periodical** — children's magazine
 Goodwin, George W.—**Ship**—steel sailing vessel
 Goodwin, Hannibal Williston—**Photographic Film**—celluloid photographic film
 Goodwin, Isabella—**Police**—woman detective
 Goodwin, William Nelson—**Photography**—camera exposure meter
 Goodyear, Charles—**Rubber**—rubber patent
 Goodyear, Charles—**Rubber** — vulcanized rubber
 Gordon, Hugh—**Aviation**—round-the-world civil air service
 Gordon, Maurice Kirby — **War Veterans' Society**—American Legion
 Gordon, Samuel George—**Fluorescent Mineral Exhibit**
 Gore, Sammy—**Revolutionary War**—martyr in the Revolutionary war
 Gorges, Ferdinando—**Water Power**
 Gorham, Nathaniel—**Land Office**
 Gorrie, John—**Refrigerator**—mechanical refrigerator patent
 Gorringe, Henry Honeychurch—**Monument**—obelisk to be brought to the United States
 Gorsuch, Robert Bennett—**Engineering Society**—civil engineering national society
 Gosnold, Bartholomew—**Colonial Government**—colonial council
 Gosnold, Bartholomew—**Discovery**—discovery of New England by an Englishman
 Gottschalk, Louis Moreau—**Musician**—musician (native-born American) to achieve European fame
 Gougelman, Pierre—**Eye**—artificial eyes
 Goulaine, Rene — **War** (colonial) — inter-colonial war
 Gould, Helen Miller—**Hall of Fame**—hall of fame (university)
 Gould, Stephen Philip—**Casein Fiber**
 Gounder, Howard Moyer—**Air Raid Shelter**
 Goupil, Rene—**Catholic Canonization** of North Americans
 Govern, S. K.—**Baseball Team** — baseball team (Negro professional)
 Grace, Robert—**Stove**
 Grace, William Russell—**Monument**—obelisk to be brought to the United States
 Graeff, Johannes de—**Flag**—American flag saluted by a foreigner
 Graham, Charles M.—**Dentistry**—patent for artificial teeth
 Graham, Evarts—**Surgical Operation**—lung removal
 Graham, John — **Diplomatic Service** — Pan American delegates (American)
 Graham, Sylvester—**Bread**—made from unbolted flour
 Graham, William J.—**Insurance**—group insurance policy
 Gram, Hans—**Music**—orchestral song
 Gram, Hans Birch—**Homeopathy**—homeopathy
 Gram, Hans Birch—**Medical Book**—homeopathic treatise
 Grandon, F. J.—**Moving Picture**—serial moving picture

- Granger, Austin—**Collar Factory**
 Granger, Francis—**Whig Party**
 Grant, George—**Animals**—cattle (Aberdeen-Angus)
 Grant, George F.—**Golf Tee**
 Grant, Ray—**Television**—variety all-Negro talent show
 Grant, Ulysses Simpson—**Army Officer**—general of the United States Army
 Grant, Ulysses Simpson—**Civil Service Commission**
 Grant, Ulysses Simpson III—**Swimming Pool**
 Grant, William West—**Surgical Operation**—appendicitis operation
 Gras, Norman Scott Brien—**Business History Chair**
 Gratz, Rebecca—**Sunday School** — Jewish Sunday school
 Graupner, Johann Christian Gottlieb—**Musician**—Negro-song popularizer
 Graupner, Johann Christian Gottlieb—**Orchestra**—orchestra
 Gravelet, Jean François—**Niagara Falls** — person to cross Niagara Falls on a tight rope
 Gray, Adeline—**Aviation**—**Parachute**—nylon parachute jump
 Gray, Carl Raymond—**Railroad**—streamlined light-weight high-speed three-car passenger train
 Gray, Clifford B.—**Bobsled Competition**—four-man bob-team competition
 Gray, Elisha—**Telautograph**
 Gray, Harold Edwin—**Aviation**—**Flights** — airplane flight commercially scheduled over a single route linking four continents
 Gray, John F.—**Medical Periodical**—homeopathic magazine
 Gray, Leon—**Aviation**—**Flights (transcontinental)**—transcontinental round-trip airplane flight within one day
 Gray, Robert—**Ship**—ship to carry the United States flag around the world
 Graydon, William—**Law Digest**
 Greelet, Stephen—**Treadmill**
 Greeley, Horace—**Liberal Republican Party**
 Green, B.—**Book Auction Catalog**—book auction printed catalog
 Green, Edward Howland Robinson—**Automobile**—automobile (new type gasoline-electric combination)
 Green, George J.—**Benevolent Protective Order of Elks**
 Green, Horace—**Medical Book** — bronchitis treatise
 Green, John—**Ship**—trading ship sent to China
 Green, Norvin—**Electric Company**
 Green, Philip Leonard—**Periodical** — Spanish magazine published by students
 Green, Robert M.—**Ice Cream Soda**
 Green, Roy M.—**Federal Crop Insurance Corporation**
 Green, Samuel—**Newspaper**—newspaper
 Green, Theodore Francis—**Army Exclusion Law**
 Green, Timothy—**Angling Book**
 Green, William—**Aviation**—automatic pilot
 Greene, John S.—**Photostat**—photographic copying machine
 Greenough, Horatio—**Marble Statuary Group**
 Greenwood, Chester—**Earmuff**
 Greenwood, D. John—**Dentistry**—porcelain teeth
 Greenwood, Edith—**Medal**—soldier's medal awarded a woman
 Greenwood, Isaac—**Arithmetic** — American arithmetic
 Greenwood, Miles—**Fire Department** — fire department to be paid a salary
 Greer, James Richard—**Radio Facsimile**—radio facsimile long distance transmission of a medical subject
 Gregory, Samuel—**Medical School** — woman's medical school
 Gregory, Samuel—**Medical Society** — woman's medical society
 Greig, Alexander M.—**Postage Stamp**—adhesive stamp
 Grenville, William Wyndham Baron—**Extradition**—extradition treaty with a foreign country
 Gresham, James B.—**World War I**—American Army soldiers killed in combat
 Grice, Charles C.—**Veterinary Hospital**
 Gridley, Jeremy—**Freemasons** — military masonic lodge
 Gridley, Richard—**Army**—army engineering department
 Gridley, Richard—**Army Officer**—chief engineer
 Gries, John Matthew—**Federal Home Loan Bank Board**
 Griffith, Robert E.—**Archery Club**—archery club
 Griffith, Samuel P.—**Archery Club**—archery club
 Griffiths, Hall McAllister—**Presbyterian Church**—Presbyterian Church of America
 Griffiths, Samuel Powell—**Pharmacy Professor**
 Grilley, Henry—**Button**—pewter or block tin buttons
 Grilley, Samuel—**Button**—pewter or block tin buttons
 Grilley, Silas—**Button**—pewter or block tin buttons
 Griswold, Roger—**Congress (U.S.)**—House of Representatives—brawl
 Gross, Samuel David—**Adhesive and Medicated Plaster**—adhesive and medicated plaster
 Grosse, Aristid von—**Chemical element** to be isolated in the U.S.
 Grosvenor, Melville Bell—**Photograph**—photograph in natural colors taken in the air
 Grote, Augustus Radcliffe—**Entomology Magazine**
 Grotecloss, Harriet Elizabeth—**Fellowship**—fellowship awarded a woman
 Grout, Jonathan—**Semaphore Telegraph System**

Grover, Edwin Osgood—**Book Course**
 Groves, Ernest Rutherford — **Marriage Course**
 Groves, John—**Aviation—Airport** — airport (federally owned and operated)
 Gual, Pedro—**Treaty**—treaty with a South American country
 Guerin, Napoleon E.—**Incubator (Eggs) Patent**
 Guille, Charles—**Aviation—Parachute**—parachute jump from a balloon
 Gulick, Mrs. Luther Halsey—**Camp Fire Girls Organization**
 Gummere, William Stryker—**Football Game** —intercollegiate football contest
 Gunn, Frederick William—**Camp for Boys'**
 Gunter, Thomas—**Carillon**—carillon
 Guthrie, Samuel—**Chloroform**
 Guthrie, Samuel—**Glucose**
 Guyot, Arnold—**Lecture Series** (endowed)
 Gwinn, Mary—**Fellowship**—resident fellowship for women awarded by a woman's college

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Haag, Mack—**Indian Church** — Indian church organized by Indians
 Haas, Robert — **Book Club** — Book-of-the-Month club
 Haase, J. M.—**Moving Picture**—moving picture of an eclipse of the sun
 Haase, J. M.—**Moving Picture**—moving pictures of an eclipse of the sun taken from an airplane
 Haasis, Dunbar Ferdinand—**Lacrosse Association** (intercollegiate)
 Habersham, James—**Orphanage**—orphanage with a continuous existence
 Hachard, Sister St. Stanislas — **Catholic Nuns**—nun ordained
 Hackelton, Thomas—**Lime**
 Hackett, Charles—**Opera**—opera broadcast over a national network from an American opera house
 Hackett, James Henry—**Actor** — American actor to appear abroad
 Hadaway, William S.—**Electric Stove**
 Hadley, John—**Quadrant**
 Hadley, William Aaron—**Blind**—correspondence school for the blind to offer instruction in the Braille system
 Haefner, Ralph—**Primer**—typewriting primer
 Haeterick, Robert—**Stove Patent**
 Hagen, Hermann August—**Entomology Professor**
 Hagen, Victor Wolfgang von—**Birds**—quetzal bird
 Hagner, Charles V.—**Drug Mill**
 Hahnemann, Christian Friedrich Samuel—**Medical Book**—homeopathic treatise
 Hakanson, Walter C.—**Softball**
 Hale, Benjamin—**Technical Institute**
 Hale, George Ellery—**Telescope**—telescope lens two hundred inches in diameter
 Hale, H. S.—**Bed**—folding bed
 Hale, Sarah Josepha—**Periodicals** — magazine for women
 Hale, Stephen—**Flag**—American flag over a schoolhouse
 Hall—**Ice Cream**
 Hall, Charles Bingley—**Bankers Association** —national bankers association
 Hall, Charles Corydon—**Rock Wool Factory**
 Hall, Charles Martin—**Aluminum**
 Hall, Granville Stanley—**Psychology Laboratory**
 Hall, Granville Stanley—**Psychological Society**—psychological society national organization
 Hall, Henry—**Book**—book set by linotype
 Hall, Henry—**Cranberry Cultivation**
 Hall, Henry—**Fishing Line Factory**
 Hall, John Elihu—**Law Magazine**
 Hall, Joseph—**Newspaper**—newspaper published west of the Allegheny Mountains
 Hall, Prince—**Masonry** — Masonic Grand Lodge (Negro) (not Free and Accepted Masons)
 Hall, Samuel Read—**Educational Book**
 Hall, Samuel Read—**Normal School**—normal school for the exclusive preparation of teachers
 Hall, Thomas S.—**Railroad Signal System**—railroad signal system (automatic electric block)
 Hall, William Alden—**World War I**—shot fired by the American Navy in World War I
 Hallam, Lewis—**Theater**—theater building (permanent)
 Hallaren, Mary A.—**Army Officer**—woman army officer
 Halleck, Fitz-Greene—**Monument** — monument to an American poet
 Hallidie, Andrew Smith—**Car**—cable street car
 Hallock, William Allen—**Tract Society**—tract society (national)
 Halsey, Lewis Benjamin—**Milk Inspectors** —milk pasteurized commercially
 Halvey, Nina—**Play**—anti-vivisection play
 Hamilton, Alexander—**Cabinet of the United States**—cabinet
 Hamilton, Alexander—**Congressional Caucus**—congressional caucus
 Hamilton, Alexander—**Loan**—loan to the United States
 Hamilton, Alexander—**Mint (U.S.)**—mint of the United States
 Hamilton, Alexander—**Newspaper**—political newspaper
 Hamilton, Alexander—**Treasury Department of the U.S.**—Secretary of the Treasury
 Hamilton, Andrew—**Postal Service**—parliamentary act to establish a post office
 Hamilton, Andrew—**Postmaster**—postmaster general (colonial)
 Hamilton, Charles Keeney—**Aviation—Expositions and Meets**—aviation meet
 Hamilton, Charles Keeney—**Aviation—Flights**—airplane round trip

- Hamilton, Frank Hastings—**Surgical Operation**—skin grafting
 Hamilton, John—**College**—college charter granted by a governor or acting governor with only the assent of his council
 Hamilton, Mrs. William—**Holiday**—Navy Day
 Hammerstein, Oscar—**Cigar Rolling Machine**
 Hammond, Elisha—**Library**—library building separate (university)
 Hammond, Frankie—**Aviation**—**Parachute**—parachute jump from an autogiro
 Hammond, John—**Park**—park land
 Hammond, John Hays—**Aviation**—airplane tank discharger
 Hammond, Laurens—**Electric Bridge Table**
 Hammond, Laurens—**Organ**—pipeless organ
 Hammond, William Alexander—**Medical Book**—neurology textbook
 Hampson, John—**Venetian Blinds**—venetian blind patent
 Hampton, John—**Presbyterian Presbytery**
 Hance, William A.—**Bicycle**—bicycle with a back pedal brake
 Hanchett, M. Waldo—**Dental Chair**
 Hancock, George W.—**Softball**
 Hancock, John—**Declaration of Independence (American)**—declaration of independence signed first
 Hancock, John—**Medical Society**—medical society (state)
 Hancock, John—**State**—state constitution
 Hand, Thomas J.—**Cattle Club**—cattle club (Jersey cattle)
 Handy, William Christopher—**Musician**—composer of "jazz music"
 Hanger, Glossbrenner Wallace William—**Strike**—strike settlement
 Hanks, Benjamin—**Chimes**
 Hanks, Benjamin—**Clock**—self-winding clock
 Hanks, Horatio—**Silk**—silk mill
 Hanks, Horatio—**Silk**—silk thread
 Hanks, Rodney—**Silk**—silk mill
 Hanks, Rodney—**Silk**—silk thread
 Hannan, John—**Chocolate Mill**
 Hannegan, Robert Emmet—**Radio Facsimile Transmission**—facsimile transmitted to a moving train
 Hans, Rudolph Frank—**Submarine**—submarine built on the Great Lakes
 Hansell, Ellen F.—**Tennis Match**—women's national championship lawn tennis games
 Hansen, Wilbur—**Bicycle Traffic Court**
 Hapgood, Andrew S.—**Canning**—salmon cannery
 Harboard, James Guthrie—**Radio Facsimile Transmission**—check sent by radio across the Atlantic
 Harboard, James Guthrie—**Television**—high-definition telecast
 Hardin, John—**War**—battle fought by United States troops
 Harding, Warren Gamaliel—**President**—president to broadcast on the radio
 Harding, Warren Gamaliel—**President**—president to visit Alaska and Canada while President
 Hardwick, Thomas William—**Senator (U.S.)**—woman to occupy a seat in the Senate
 Hardy, Arthur Cobb—**Spectrophotometer**
 Hardy, Le Grand Haven—**Medical Clinic**—ophthalmology clinic
 Hardy, Sam—**Moving Picture**—talking picture entirely in color
 Hare, Ernie—**Radio Broadcast**—program theme song
 Hare, Robert—**Blowpipe**
 Hargrove, John—**Swedenborgian**
 Harkness, Mrs William H.—**Animals**—giant panda
 Harman, William Henry—**Ordnance**—tank (heavy 60-ton)
 Harmar, Josiah—**War**—battle fought by United States troops
 Harmon, Leonard Roy—**Ship**—warship named for a Negro
 Harmon, Reuben—**Money**—copper cents minted by a state
 Harnden, William Frederick—**Express Service**
 Harney, Ben—**Music Book**—ragtime instruction book
 Harpo, George—**Rowing**—transatlantic trip by row boat
 Harriman, Herbert M.—**Golf Champion**—golf champion (American born)
 Harriman, Job—**Social Democrat Party of America**
 Harriot, Thomas—**Surveyor**
 Harris, Albert W.—**Horse Race**—three hundred mile endurance run
 Harris, Benjamin—**Newspaper**—newspaper publisher
 Harris, Chapin Aaron—**Dental Book**—dental textbook
 Harris, Chapin Aaron—**Dental Magazine**—dental journal
 Harris, Chapin Aaron—**Dental School**—dental college
 Harris, Charles Nathan—**Court**—night court
 Harris, Edward—**Animals**—horse (Percheron horse importation)
 Harris, John—**Piano**
 Harris, Paul Percy—**Rotary Club**
 Harris, Townsend—**Flag**—American flag raised in Japan
 Harris, William Charles—**Fishing Magazine**
 Harris, William Julius—**Federal Trade Commission**
 Harris, William Torrey—**Kindergarten**—public school kindergarten
 Harrison, Benjamin—**Conference**—Pan American Conference
 Harrison, Benjamin—**Diplomatic Service**—foreign service committee
 Harrison, Bertram—**Theater**—municipal theater
 Harrison, Earl Grant—**Immigration**—alien registration
 Harrison, John—**Sulphuric Acid**
 Harrison, Joseph—**Naval Officer**—naval doctor

- Harrison, Richard—**Lawyer**—lawyers admitted before the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States
- Harrison, Robert H.—**Supreme Court of the United States**
- Harrison, William Henry—**Political Convention**—unit rule
- Harrison, William Henry—**President**—president to die in Washington, D.C.
- Harrison, William Henry—**President**—president whose grandson became president
- Harrison, William Henry—**Whig Party**
- Harroun, Ray—**Automobile Race**—automobile race on a track (long distance)
- Hart, Edwin Giles—**Citron**
- Hart, Robert M.—**Television**—television image (transoceanic)
- Hartford, George Huntington—**Business**—chain store organization
- Hartle, Russell Peter—**World War II**—American Expeditionary Force to land on the European continent
- Hartley, David—**Treaty**—treaty of the U.S. government with a nation with which it had been at war
- Hartly, Thomas—**Lawyer**—lawyers admitted before the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States
- Harts, Rutherford B.—**Photograph**—photograph showing air in motion
- Hartshorn, Orville Nelson—**College**—college to grant women absolutely equal rights with men
- Hartshorne, Richard—**Crime**—crime prevention commission for interstate cooperation
- Harvard, John—**College**—college
- Harvey, Charles T.—**Elevated Railroad**
- Harvey, George—**Salt**—salt works
- Harvey, George Brinton McClellan—**Esperanto Club**—Esperanto club (national organization)
- Harvey, John—**Treason**—treason trial (colonial)
- Haskell, Ella Louise Knowles—**Attorney General**—assistant attorney general (state) who was a woman
- Haskell, Emma—**Cripples**—public school for cripples
- Haskell, James Richards—**Ordnance**—cannon (steel, breech loading, rifled)
- Haskin, Dewitt Clinton—**Air (Compressed)**
- Haskins, Charles Waldo—**Accountancy Law (State)**
- Haskins, Charles Waldo—**Accountants' Society**—accountants' society formed by a state group
- Haskins, Roswell Willson—**School Superintendent (city)**
- Haslett, Lewis Phectic—**Gas Mask**
- Hassall, Albert—**Zoological Laboratory (U.S.)**—for the study of parasites of livestock
- Hassler, Ferdinand Rudolph—**Coast Survey Superintendent**
- Hasson, Esther Voorhees—**Naval Officer**—naval nurses corps
- Hastie, William Henry—**Governor**—Negro governor appointed by the President of the United States
- Hastings, Ernest—**Magic Lantern Show**—magic lantern feature show
- Haswell, Charles Haynes—**Naval Officer**—naval officer to become an engineer
- Hatch, Charles P.—**Oil**—oil tank cars
- Hatch, Fred L.—**Silo**
- Hatch, Julius—**Patent**—patent re-issue
- Haubner, Theodore D.—**Radio Distress Signal**—radio SOS from an American ship
- Haugh, Daniel (Howe)—**Military Organization**
- Haughland, Vern—**Medal**—Silver Star army medal awarded to a civilian
- Havemeyer, Theodore Augustus—**Cream Separator**—continuous flow centrifugal cream separator
- Havemeyer, Theodore A.—**Golf Club**—golf association (national)
- Hawes, Russell L.—**Envelope**—envelope folding machine
- Hawkins, John F.—**Reaper**—reaper
- Hawks, Frank Monroe—**Glider**—glider towed across the continent
- Hawks, Frank Monroe—**Glider**—seaplane glider
- Hawley, Gideon—**School Superintendent**—(state)
- Hawley, Ichabod—**Temperance Society**—temperance society (union)
- Hay, John—**American** (as an adjective)
- Hay, John—**Arts and Letters Society**—arts and letters national society
- Hay, Merle D.—**World War I**—American Army soldiers killed in combat
- Hayden, Hiram Washington—**Brass Spinning**
- Hayden, Horace Henry—**Dental School**—dental college
- Hayden, Horace Henry—**Dental Society**—dental society of importance
- Hayden, Joel—**Button**—cloth covered buttons
- Hayes, Maximilian Sebastian—**Farmer Labor Party**
- Hayes, Rutherford Birchard—**President**—president to celebrate his silver wedding anniversary at the White House
- Hayhurst, C. W.—**Radio Telephone**—military portable
- Hayhurst, Susan—**Pharmacist**—pharmacist (woman graduate)
- Hays, Harold—**Euthanasia Society**
- Hays, Isaac—**Medical Book**—medical encyclopedia
- Hays, Will—**Moving Picture**—sound talking picture
- Hayward, Ann—**Wedding**—parachute wedding
- Hazard, Ebenezer—**Insurance**—life insurance
- Hazard, Erskine—**Bridge**—iron wire suspension bridge
- H'Doubler, Margaret Newell—**Dance Course**
- Healy, James—**Catholic Bishop**—Catholic bishop (colored)
- Hearst, Phoebe Apperson—**Parent-Teacher Association** (national)

- Hearst, Phoebe Apperson—**Woman's Club**—woman's club federation
 Heath—**Methodist College**
 Heath, Frederick—**Stadium**—school stadium
 Heath, George—**Automobile Race**—Vanderbilt cup race
 Heck, Barbara — **Methodist** — Methodist preacher
 Heco, Joseph—**Citizenship**—Japanese granted citizenship
 Hegenberger, Albert Francis—**Aviation—Flights**—all blind solo flight by the United States Army
 Hegenberger, Albert Francis—**Aviation—Flights**—California-Hawaii flight
 Heikes, Rolla O.—**Trapshooting Tournament**—trapshooting (Grand American) at clay targets
 Heinisch, Rochus—**Cutlery Shears**
 Heinz, Henry John—**Foodstuffs Producer**
 Helen, Sister—**Hospital Record**
 Heminway, Merritt—**Silk**—silk thread was placed on spools
 Hendee, George M. — **Motorcycle** — motorcycle with built-in gas engine
 Henderson, George—**College**—college extension courses
 Henderson, James Arnold—**Animal Breeding Society**
 Henderson, Lawrence Joseph—**Science Association**—history of science society
 Hendricks, Gerhard—**Slavery**—slavery protest
 Hendrix, Eugene Russell—**Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America**
 Henenberg, Hattie L.—**Court**—state supreme court composed entirely of women
 Henke, Milburn—**World War II**—American Expeditionary Force to land on the European continent
 Henley, David—**Court Martial Trial**—military court martial
 Hennepin, Louis—**Coal**
 Hennock, Frieda B.—**Federal Communications Commission**—federal communications commission woman member
 Henry, Charles Lewis—**Street Car**—inter-urban street car line
 Henry, John—**Actor**—matinee idol
 Henry, Joseph—**Electric Bell**
 Henry, Joseph—**Electric Magnet**
 Henry, Joseph—**Radio Impulse Transmission** (wireless)
 Henry, Joseph—**Telegraph**—telegraph (electro-magnetic)
 Henry, Lou (Mrs. Herbert Hoover)—**Geology**—woman graduate in geology
 Henry, William—**Ship**—steamboat
 Henry, William Elmer—**Library Society**—state librarians society
 Hensley, William Nicholas—**Radio Broadcast**—radio message from an airplane (two-way conversation)
 Herbert, F. Hugh—**Moving Picture**—talking picture of more than 6,000 feet
 Herbert, H. L.—**Polo Club**—polo association (national)
 Herbert, Henry William—**Author**—sports writer
 Herbert, Hilary Abner—**Submarine**—submarine contract of the U.S.
 Herbert, Xavier — **Hospital** — hospital in America
 Herbertson, John—**Bridge**—cast iron bridge
 Herrera, Enrique Olaya—**Diplomatic Service** — chief executive-elect of a foreign country
 Hering, Constantine — **Medical School** — homeopathic school
 Hering, Constantine—**Medical Society**—homeopathic medical society
 Herndon, Hugh—**Aviation—Flights (transpacific)**—transpacific non-stop flight
 Herreshoff, John Brown—**Ship**—torpedo boat
 Herreshoff, Nathanael Greene—**Catamaran**
 Herreshoff, Nathanael Greene—**Ship**—torpedo ship
 Herring, Elbert — **Indians** — Indian Affairs Commissioner
 Hersey, Henry Blanchard—**Balloon Race**—balloon cup race
 Hessel, John — **Radio Telephone** — military portable
 Hesselius, Gustavus—**Art Commission** (Public)
 Hetzel, Henry W.—**Moving Picture**—talking picture in Esperanto
 Hewitt, James—**Opera**—opera of a serious nature
 Hewitt, John Hill—**Music**—secular song hit
 Hewitt, Peter Cooper—**Electric Lighting**—mercury vapor lamp
 Heyl, Henry Renno—**Moving Picture**—animated photographic picture projection before a theater audience
 Heyward, Thomas—**Museum**—public museum
 Hiacoomes—**Indians**—Indian preacher
 Hickey, Thomas—**Army Execution**
 Higgins, Lorenzo—**Cable**—submarine telegraph cable to be insulated with gutta percha
 Higgins, Thomas Joseph—**College**—college classes to combat the influence of communism
 Higley, John—**Money**—copper coins
 Higley, Samuel—**Steel**—steel
 Hildebrandt, Martin—**Tattoo**—tattoo shop
 Hill, Alfred—**Animals**—pronghorn antelope
 Hill, Clyde E.—**Birds**—snow goose
 Hill, David—**Colonial Government**—government on the Pacific coast
 Hill, Frank A.—**World War II**—American pilot to shoot down a German fighter plane
 Hill, Ira A.—**Globe Factory**
 Hill, J. D.—**Air Mail Service**—air mail long-distance night service
 Hill, John—**Business Manual**
 Hill, Samuel Eugene—**Bible Society**—Bibles in hotel rooms
 Hill, Samuel Lapham—**Kindergarten**—free kindergarten

- Hillegas, Michael—**Music**—musical instrument dealer
Hillegas, Michael—**Treasury Department of the U.S.**—Treasurer of the U.S.
Hillquit, Morris—**Socialist Party**
Hilton, William—**Forest Fire**—forest fire lookout tower
Hine, Thomas Buck—**Smoke Screen**
Hines, Edward Norris—**Traffic Lines**
Hines, Paul—**Baseball Game**—triple play unassisted
Hinton, Walter—**Aviation**—**Flights (transatlantic)**—transatlantic hydroplane flight
Hires, Charles Elmer—**Root Beer**
Hitchcock, Edward—**Geological Survey**—geological survey (state)
Hitchcock, Edward—**Hygiene Instruction**—hygiene and physical education professorship
Hitchcock, Lambert—**Chair Factory**
Hitchcock, Thomas—**Polo**—international polo series
Hitz, John—**Zinc**—zinc
Hoagland, Herbert Case—**Moving Picture**—newsreel
Hoban, James—**Building**—building erected by the Government in Washington, D.C.
Hobbs, Lucy B.—**Dentist**—woman dentist to obtain a D.D.S. degree
Hobby, Oveta Culp—**Army Auxiliary Corps**—women's army auxiliary corps (WAAC)
Hobson, Frank M.—**Submarine "Lung"**
Hobson, Henry Wise—**Trailer Church**
Hobson, Joseph—**Tunnel**—subaqueous railroad tunnel
Hobson, Richard Pearson—**Prohibition**—prohibition vote
Hodder, James—**Arithmetic**
Hodge, Paul Rapsey—**Fire Engine**—steam fire engine
Hodges, Charles Edward—**Insurance**—mutual liability insurance company
Hodges, Edwin—**Wire**—brass wire
Hodges, Leonard B.—**Forestry Society**—forestry association
Hodgson, Ralph—**Oiled Silk Patent**
Hoe, Richard March—**Printing Press**—rotary type printing press
Hoe, Robert—**Printing Press**—cylinder and flat bed combination printing press
Hoevenbergh, Henry Van—**Flicker**
Hoey, James Alexander Finnell—**Citizenship**—citizenship granted to an alien on foreign soil
Hoffman, Adon J.—**Pressing Machine**—mechanical steam
Hoffman, David—**Law School**—law school of collegiate rank
Hoffman, Edward L.—**Aviation**—**Parachute**—parachute
Hoffman, Harold Giles—**Crime**—crime prevention commission for interstate cooperation
Hoffman, Jacob Rosecrans—**Sawmill**—band sawmill
Hoffman, William Joseph—**X-ray**—x-ray moving pictures (successful) of the action of the human heart
Holbrook, Amos—**Vaccination Legislation**—vaccination legislation (state)
Holbrook, Josiah—**Lyceum**
Holbrook, Josiah—**Manual Training**—industrial school
Holcomb, Amasa—**Telescope**—reflecting telescope
Holden, William Woods—**Impeachment**—impeachment and removal from office of a state governor
Holland, Andrew M.—**Moving Picture**—peep show
Holland, Clifford Melburn—**Tunnel**—twin-tube subaqueous vehicular tunnel
Holland, David—**Bicycle Race**—women's six-day bicycle race
Holland, John Philip—**Submarine**—submarine contract of the United States Navy
Holland, John Philip—**Submarine**—submarine that was practical and able to submerge
Holley, Alexander Lyman—**Engineering Society**—mechanical engineering national society
Hollingshead, Richard Milton—**Moving Picture Theater**—drive-in moving picture theater
Hollingsworth, John Mark—**Paper**—manila paper
Hollingsworth, Lyman—**Paper**—manila paper
Hollis, Thomas—**Planetarium**
Holly, Birdsall—**Heating System**—from a central station
Holman, Francis—**Stage Coach Inter-City Service**
Holmes, Edwin Thomas—**Burglar Alarm**
Holmes, Edwin Thomas—**Telephone**—telephone switchboard or exchange
Holmes, Edwin Thomas—**Telephone**—woman telephone operator
Holmes, Francis Simmons—**Museum**—college museum
Holmes, Israel—**Brass Wire Drawing and Tube Making Machinery**
Holmes, Joseph Austin—**Mines Bureau (U.S.)**
Holmes, Oliver Wendell—**Stereoscope**
Holt, Benjamin—**Oratorio**—oratorio performance (complete)
Holt, Hamilton—**College**—"Unit Cost Plan"
Holt, Hamilton—**Walk of Fame**
Holt, Harold G.—**Army Armored Car Unit**
Holt, Luther Emmet—**Medical Book**—pediatric book
Hook, Albert H.—**Cigarette Manufacturing Machine**
Hooker, John Worthington—**Hygiene Instruction**—hygiene and physical education professorship
Hooper, Elihu Morgan—**Hospital**—leper hospital
Hoover, Herbert Clark—**Medal**—platinum medal
Hoover, Herbert Clark—**President**—president to invite the president-elect

- Hoover, Herbert Clark—**Television**—television broadcast of sound and scene
 Hoover, Lou Henry—**Geology**—woman graduate in geology
 Hopkins, B. B.—**Bible Society**—Bible society
 Hopkins, Esek—**Naval Officer**—commander in chief of the Continental Navy
 Hopkins, Esek—**Navy**—naval fleet
 Hopkins, Esek—**War** (colonial)—marine engagement in battle
 Hopkins, Harry Lloyd—**Civil Works Administration** (U.S.)
 Hopkins, Harry Lloyd—**Federal Emergency Relief Administration**
 Hopkins, Harry Lloyd—**Federal Surplus Relief Corporation**
 Hopkins, Harry Lloyd—**Works Progress Administration**
 Hopkins, John Burroughs—**Navy**—naval fleet
 Hopkins, Mary Gross—**Village Improvement Society**
 Hopkins, Samuel—**Patent**—patent granted by the United States Government
 Hopkinson, Francis—**Music**—secular song
 Hopkinson, Francis—**Music Book**—secular song book
 Hopkinson, Francis—**Musician**—composer (native-born American)
 Horgan, Stephen Henry—**Engraving**—half-tone engraving
 Horlick, William—**Milk**—malted milk
 Hornblower, Josiah—**Steam Engine**—steam engine
 Horner, William Edmonds—**Medical Book**—pathology textbook
 Hornsby, Joseph Allan—**Automobile Club**
 Horrocks, Jeremiah—**Building and Loan Association**
 Horton, Everett—**Fishing Rod** of telescoping steel tubes
 Hosford, Mary—**College**—coeducational college
 Hoskin, E. William—**Newspaper**—French daily newspaper
 Hoskins, Timo—**Insurance**—insurance board (state)
 Houdry, Eugene—**Gasoline**—aviation gasoline
 Hough, Franklin Benjamin—**Forestry Legislation**—federal forestry supervision
 Hough, Howard Oliver—**Radio Church**
 House, Henry Alonzo—**Automobile**—steam automobile
 House, James A.—**Automobile**—steam automobile
 House, Royal Earl—**Telegraph**—telegraph ticker to print letters of the alphabet
 Houston, Abner—**Locomotive**—locomotive with a cab
 Houston, David Franklin—**Road**—federal grant-in-aid
 Houston, David Henderson—**Photographic Film**—roll film for cameras
 Houston, Sam—**President of the Republic of Texas**
 Howard, Charles W.—**Santa Claus School**
 Howard, George W.—**Pier** (ocean)
 Howard, John Eager—**Monument**—monument to George Washington (city or state)
 Howard, Oliver Otis—**Freedman's Bureau** (U.S.)
 Howard, Philip—**Play**—play given by non-professional actors
 Howe, Frederic Clemson—**Consumers' Counsel** (U.S.)
 Howe, Gene—**Holiday**—Mother-in-Law Day
 Howe, John Ireland—**Pin**—machine for manufacturing pins
 Howe, Julia Ward—**Arts and Letters Society**—woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters
 Howe, Julia Ward—**Arts and Letters Society**—woman elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters
 Howe, Mia—**Television**—television image (transoceanic)
 Howe, Samuel Gridley—**Blind**—school for the blind
 Howe, Samuel Gridley—**Feeble-Minded School**
 Howell, Edwin Eugene—**Map**—relief map
 Howell, Thomas—**Fireboat**
 Howells, William Dean—**Arts and Letters Society**—arts and letters national society
 Hower, Nelson—**Tights** (circus)
 Howick, Tom—**Insurance**—health insurance law (state)
 Hoxsey, Archie—**President**—president to fly
 Hoyt, John Wesley—**Hygiene Instruction**—physiology and hygiene courses
 Hoyt, Wayland—**Car**—chapel car
 Hubbard, Edward—**Air Mail Service**—international air mail
 Hubbard, Gardiner Greene—**Telephone**—telephone used by a railroad company
 Hubbard, Henry Griswold—**Elastic Webbing**
 Hubbard, Samuel D.—**Elastic Webbing**
 Hubbard, William—**Map**—map made in the United States published in a book
 Hubbell, Harvey—**Electric Attachment Plug** (separable)
 Hubbell, Harvey—**Electric Light Socket** with pull chain
 Huber, Alice—**Hospital**—cancer home for incurables (free)
 Huckstep, Glenn—**Submarine-Escape Training Tank**—women to take the submarine-escape test
 Hudson, Barzillai—**Periodical**—children's magazine
 Huggins, Miller J.—**Baseball Game**—world series baseball games to gross a million dollars
 Hughes, Ball—**Bronze Statue**
 Hughes, Charles Evans—**Conference**—conference of great powers
 Hughes, Charles Evans—**Strike**—anti-sit-down strike decision (federal)
 Hughes, David Edward—**Telegraph**—telegraph ticker which successfully printed type
 Hughes, Henry—**Sociology Treatise**
 Hughes, Howard—**Radar**

- Hull, Amos Gerald—**Medical Periodical**—homeopathic magazine
Hull, Cordell—**Cabinet of the United States**—cabinet officer to address a joint session of Congress
Hull, Henry—**Television**—high-definition telecast
Hull, Isaac—**War (1812)**—frigate action in the War of 1812
Hull, John—**Money**—dies for coins
Humbert, Augustus—**Mint (U.S.)**—private mint authorized by the United States Government
Hume, George W.—**Canning**—salmon cannery
Hume, William—**Canning**—salmon cannery
Hummel, Jacob Frederick—**Rubber**—rubber patent
Humphreys, Alexander—**Surgical Operation**—Cesarean operation (successful)
Humphreys, David—**Animals**—sheep (Merino sheep)
Humphreys, Joshua—**Ship**—frigate
Humphreys, Joshua—**Shipping**—warship builder
Hunnewell, Hollis—**Tennis**—court tennis
Hunt, Pearson—**Railroad Charter**
Hunt, Richard Morris—**Building**—apartment house with a modern lay-out
Hunt, Robert—**Protestant Episcopal Church**
Hunt, Walter—**Collar**—paper collar
Hunt, Walter—**Pin**—safety pin
Hunt, Walter—**Sewing Machine**—lock stitch sewing machine
Hunter, Dard—**Book**—book (of size) completed entirely by one man
Hunter, Dard—**Museum**—museum devoted exclusively to papermaking
Hunter, David—**Civil War**—Negro regiment in the Civil War
Hunter, James Bradbridge—**Hospital**—cancer hospital
Hunter, Robert—**Siamese Twins**
Hunter, Robert Mercer Taliaferro—**Congress of the Confederate States**
Hunter, Robinson—**Play**—printed American play
Huntington, Anna Hyatt—**Museum**—maritime museum
Huntington, Archer Milton—**Museum**—maritime museum
Huntington, Mrs. Collis Potter—**Cancer Laboratory**—cancer research fund
Hunton, William Alphaeus—**Young Men's Christian Association**—Young Men's Christian Association (for Negro members)
Hurd, Nathaniel—**Book Plate**
Hurd, Nathaniel—**Caricature**
Hurlbut, Stephen Augustus—**War Veterans' Society**—Grand Army of the Republic
Hurley, Edward Nash—**Federal Trade Commission**
Hurt, John—**Army Officer**—chaplain of the United States Army
Husband, William Walter—**Border Patrol**—border patrol organization
Huss, Dwight B.—**Automobile Race**—transcontinental automobile race (between two automobiles)
Huston, John—**Moving Picture Actor**—moving picture actor and son to receive "Oscars"
Huston, Walter—**Moving Picture Actor**—moving picture actor and son to receive "Oscars"
Hutchins, Levi—**Clock**—alarm clock
Hutchins, Thomas—**Geographer of the United States**
Hutchinson, Anne—**Club Woman**
Hutchinson, Miller Reese—**Deaf**—Hearing Aid—electrical hearing aid
Hutchinson, Sam—**Iron**—exportation of iron
Hutchison, Joseph Chrisman—**Surgical Operation**—mastoid operation
Hutin, Francisquy—**Ballet**
Hyatt, John Wesley—**Billiard Ball** of composition material resembling ivory
Hyatt, John Wesley—**Celluloid**
Hyde, D.—**Fountain Pen Patent**
Hyde, James M.—**Mineral Segregation**
- I
- Ickes, Harold LeClaire—**Emergency Housing Corporation (U.S.)**
Ickes, Harold LeClaire—**Federal Surplus Relief Corporation**
Ickes, Harold LeClaire—**Indians**—Indian tribal constitution
Ickes, Harold LeClaire—**Public Works Administration (U.S.)**
Ihm, Carl—**Medical Society**—homeopathic medical society
Imlay, Richard—**Car**—double-deck railroad coaches
Impellitteri, Vincent R.—**Telephone**—mobile telephone conversation trans-Atlantic between two telephone-equipped automobiles
Ingalls, David Sinton—**Aviation**—**Aviator**—naval ace in World War I
Ingalls, Laura—**Aviation**—**Flights (transcontinental)**—transcontinental non-stop east-west flight by a woman
Ingersoll, Edward P.—**Automobile Magazine**
Ingersoll, Jared—**Political Convention**—political nominating caucus
Ireland, John—**Temperance Society**—anti-saloon league (national organization)
Irsay, Stephen d'—**Medical Instruction**—history of medicine department
Irvin, Leslie Le Roy—**Aviation**—**Parachute**—parachute
Irvine, Callender—**Factory Standardization of Production**
Irving, Walter Edward—**Bridge**—bridge with open mesh steel flooring
Irwin, Bernard John Dowling—**Hospital**—army field hospital
Irwin, Bernard John Dowling—**Medal**—medal of honor action
Isbell, Zachariah—**Civil Government in America**

I
Iake, Anthony—Slicing Machine
Ives, Irving McNeil—Industrial and Labor Relations School
Izumeda, Rinban—Buddhist Temple

J

Jackson, Andrew—Duel—duel with a future president of the United States
Jackson, Andrew—Monument—bronze equestrian statue
Jackson, Andrew—Political Convention—two-thirds rule
Jackson, Andrew—President—president born posthumously
Jackson, Andrew—President—president to receive fewer popular and electoral votes than an opponent
Jackson, Andrew—President—president whose assassination was attempted
Jackson, Andrew—Presidential Candidate—presidential candidate nominated at a national convention
Jackson, Andrew—Presidential Candidate—presidential candidate to receive the greatest number of popular and electoral votes
Jackson, Andrew — Presidential Popular Vote
Jackson, Andrew—Presidential Protest
Jackson, Andrew—Spoils System
Jackson, Benjamin—Mustard
Jackson, Charles Thomas—Chemical Laboratory
Jackson, Daniel—Cotton Spinning Jenny
Jackson, Frank—Horseshoe Pitchers Association (national)
Jackson, Frank—Horseshoe Pitching Contest (international)
Jackson, Horatio Nelson — Automobile Transcontinental Trip—successful transcontinental automobile trip, by a non-professional driver
Jackson, James—Medical Instruction—hygiene lectures
Jackson, James—Pharmacopoeia—pharmacopoeia (prepared by a medical association)
Jackson, John Barnard Sweet—Medical Instruction—pathology chair
Jackson, Jonathan—Iron—iron slitting mill
Jackson, Patrick Tracy—Cotton Mill—cotton mill in the world where the whole process of cotton manufacturing from spinning to weaving was carried on by power
Jackson, Samuel—Pharmacy College
Jacobi, Abraham — Medical Clinic — children's clinic
Jacobi, Abraham—Medical Instruction—pediatrics professor
Jacobi, Abraham—Medical Periodical—medical periodical devoted to diseases of women and children
Jacobs, Israel—Congressman (United States)—Jewish congressman
Jacobson, Marcus—Rebellion (Colonial)—rebellion of colonists against the English
James, Burton Wakeley—Theater—state-owned theater
James, Edmund Janes—Political Science Society—political and social science national society
James, Henry—Arts and Letters Society—arts and letters national society
James, Thomas Lemuel—Freemasons—Grotto
Janney, Eli Hamilton—Railroad Coupler
Jannings, Emil—Moving Picture Actor—moving picture actors to receive "Oscars"
Jannus, Anthony (Tony) — Aviation — airboat commercial line service
Jansen, Gerrit—Murder in New York
Jaques, William Henry—Nautical School—nautical municipal school
Jarboro, Caterina — Opera — Negro prima donna of an opera company
Jardine, Robert Anderson—Wedding—woman (American)
Jarvis, Anna—Holiday—Mother's Day
Jastrow, Joseph—Psychological Society—psychological society national organization
Jauch, Robert Joseph — Pump — computer pump
Jay, James—Ink—invisible ink
Jay, John—Diplomatic Service—foreign service committee
Jay, John—Extradition—extradition treaty with a foreign country
Jay, John—State Department (U.S.)—State Department (U.S.) Secretary
Jay, John—Supreme Court of the United States
Jay, John—Supreme Court of the United States—chief justice of the Supreme Court
Jay, Peter Augustus — Crime — interstate crime pact
Jay, Pierre—Credit Union Law
Jay, William—Coaching Club
Jeffers, Henry W.—Milking Platform (rotating)
Jeffers, William Martin—Railroad—streamlined light-weight high-speed three-car passenger train
Jefferson, Thomas—Cabinet of the United States—cabinet
Jefferson, Thomas—Mint (U.S.)—mint of the United States
Jefferson, Thomas—Parliamentary Rules of Order
Jefferson, Thomas—Patent—patent granted by the U.S. government
Jefferson, Thomas—Patent—patent law (national)
Jefferson, Thomas—Political Convention—political nominating caucus attended by party leaders
Jefferson, Thomas — President — president elected by the House of Representatives
Jefferson, Thomas—President—president inaugurated in the city of Washington
Jefferson, Thomas—President—president to review the military forces

- Jefferson, Thomas—**Presidential Candidate**—presidential candidate nominated at a caucus
- Jefferson, Thomas—**Presidential Election**—presidential election in which candidates had been nominated for the vice presidency
- Jefferson, Thomas—**State Department (U.S.)**—state department (U.S.) secretary
- Jefferson, Thomas—**Territorial Expansion**—annexation of territory
- Jefferson, Thomas—**Treaty**—treaty entered into by the U.S. after the treaties of peace
- Jeffries, H. B.—**Wedding**—balloon wedding
- Jeffries, James (Jim)—**Moving Picture**—moving pictures of a real pugilistic encounter taken at night
- Jellison, A. C.—**Bowling Tournament**—gold medal award to a perfect-score bowler
- Jencks, Joseph—*See* Jencks
- Jencks, Joseph—**Brass and Iron Foundry**
- Jencks, Joseph—**Fire Engine**
- Jencks, Joseph—**Money**—dies for coins
- Jencks, Joseph—**Patent**—machine patent
- Jenkins, Charles Francis—**Radio Facsimile Transmission**—photographs
- Jenkins, Charles Francis—**Television**—telecast of a moving object
- Jenks. *See* Jencks
- Jenney, William Le Baron—**Building**—building known as a skyscraper
- Jennings, Edmund—**Cabinet of the United States**—cabinet
- Jernigin, J. D. "Duke"—**Glider**—glider towed across the continent
- Jerome, Chauncy—**Clock**—brass clock works
- Jervis, John Bloomfield—**Locomotive**—locomotive with a four-wheeled front truck
- Jester, Maurice D.—**Medal**—Navy Cross awarded to a coast guard officer in World War II
- Jewell, Izetta—**Television**—play telecast
- Jewell, Pliny—**Belting**
- Jewett, Charles Coffin—**Librarians' Convention**
- Jewett, Fannie Frisbie—**Television**—television tea
- Jewett, John P.—**Medical Society**—woman's medical society
- John, Augustus—**Radio Facsimile Transmission**—drawing sent by radio across the Atlantic
- Johnson, Andrew—**Impeachment**—impeachment proceedings against a president of the United States
- Johnson, Andrew—**President**—president to become a senator
- Johnson, Byron Bancroft ("Ban")—**Baseball League**—American league
- Johnson, Charles Eneu—**Printers Ink**
- Johnson, Clarence L.—**Aviation**—Airplane—jet propelled fighter plane
- Johnson, Eads—**Ferryboat**—ferryboat built exclusively for motor vehicle transportation
- Johnson, Edward—**Gas**—gas ordinance (city)
- Johnson, Edward—**Television**—opera telecast
- Johnson, George Arthur—**Water Purification**—water supply chemically treated with chlorine compounds
- Johnson, George Washington—**Croquet League**
- Johnson, Henry—**Medal**—Croix de Guerre awarded a Negro
- Johnson, Herbert Lester—**Peritonitis**—peritonitis preventative (successful)
- Johnson, Hiram Warren—**Progressive Party**
- Johnson, Hugh Samuel—**Industrial Recovery Act**—compliance board under the National Industrial Recovery Act
- Johnson, Hugh Samuel—**Industrial Recovery Act**—industrial recovery act (national)
- Johnson, Hugh Samuel—**Industrial Recovery Act**—postage stamps commemorating the N.R.A.
- Johnson, James B.—**Fish Hatchery**—fish hatchery
- Johnson, James Weldon—**Poet**—Negro poet to be employed to teach creative writing
- Johnson, Jerome—**Young Men's Christian Association**—Young Men's Christian Association (for Negro members)
- Johnson, John—**Carpeting (Velvet)**
- Johnson, Lewis Jerome—**Stadium**—cement stadium
- Johnson, Mordecai Wyatt—**College**—Negro university to establish undergraduate, graduate and professional schools
- Johnson, Opha May—**Marines**—woman marine reserve
- Johnson, Richard Mentor—**Vice President**—vice president elected by the Senate
- Johnson, Robert Wood—**Adhesive and Medicated Plaster**—adhesive and medicated plaster with a rubber base
- Johnson, Roswell Hill—**Oil and Gas Production Course**
- Johnson, Samuel—**Grammar**—English grammar by an American published in America
- Johnson, Thomas Loftin—**Coin Box**
- Johnson, Walter—**Hall of Fame**—hall of fame (baseball)
- Johnson, William H.—**City** (Lilliputian city)
- Johnson, William Samuel—**Congress**—Senate—Senate
- Johnson, William Samuel—**Diplomatic Service**—foreign service committee
- Johnston, Albert Sidney—**Civil War**—Confederate general killed in the Civil War
- Johnston, Henrietta—**Artist**—woman painter
- Johnston, Henrietta—**Pastelist**
- Johnston, Joseph Eccleston—**Civil War**—serious engagement in the Civil War
- Johnston, Thomas—**Engraving**—historical print engraved in America
- Jokes, Joseph—**Whips**
- Jon, Gee—**Execution**—lethal gas execution
- Jonas, Karel—**Dictionary**—Bohemian-American dictionary
- Joncaire, Chabert—**Niagara Falls**—utilization of Niagara Falls waterpower
- Jones, Albert L.—**Paper**—corrugated paper
- Jones, Billy—**Radio Broadcast**—program theme song

- Jones, Emeline Roberts—**Dentist**—woman dentist
- Jones, George William—**Farmers' Institute**—farmers' institute held by a land grant agricultural college off its campus
- Jones, Hugh—**Grammar**—English grammar by an American
- Jones, John—**Medical Book**—surgery manual
- Jones, John—**Medical School**—medical college in New York
- Jones, John Paul—**Flag**—American flag displayed on a man-of-war
- Jones, John Paul—**Flag**—American flag saluted by a foreign nation
- Jones, Orlando—**Cornstarch**—cornstarch patent
- Jones, Pauline L.—**Library Society**—state librarians society
- Jones, Richard Watson—**College**—state college for women
- Jones, Robert Tyre—**Golf Champion**—golf champion to hold the four highest golf titles
- Jones, Ruel B.—**Lunch Wagon**
- Jones, William—**Insurance**—fire insurance joint-stock company
- Joques, Isaac—**Catholic Canonization** of North Americans
- Jordan, Cicely—**Breach of Promise Suit**
- Joseph, Anatol M.—**Photography**—film developing machine
- Judson, Whitcomb L.—**Fastening**—hookless fastening
- Juett, Howard W.—**Automobile License (Federal)**—contract carrier license
- Julius, George—**Totalisator**
- June, Charles—**Skating Champion**—skating champion (ice)
- June, Harold Irving—**Aviation—Flights**—South Pole flight
- Junkin, George—**School**—model school
- Junkin, Sam F.—**World War II**—American pilot to shoot down a German fighter plane
- Jurgensen, Walter Herman—**Legislature**—unicameral legislature (state)
- K**
- Kaercher, Grace—**Woman**—woman clerk of a state supreme court
- Kahnweiler, David—**Life Preserver** of cork
- Kalakaua, David—**Visiting Celebrities**—king (reigning) to visit the U.S.
- Kalisch, Isidor—**Jews**—Jewish Rabbinical Conference
- Kalmus, Herbert Thomas—**Moving Picture**—Technicolor motion picture film
- Kan, Edward Bing—**Citizenship**—Chinese granted citizenship
- Kane, Delancey Astor—**Coaching**
- Kane, Elisha Kent—**Expedition**—Arctic expedition
- Kannel, Theophilus Van—**Door**—door (revolving)
- Karlsefni, Snorro—**Births**—child born of European parents on American soil
- Kavanagh, Edward—**Governor**—Catholic governor
- Kean, Thomas—**Play**—Shakespearian play
- Kean, Thomas—**Theatrical Advance**—Publicity Man
- Keayne, Robert—**Military Organization**
- Keeler, Leonarde—**Lie Detector**
- Keeler, Sarah Warren—**Deaf—School**—lip reading instruction for the deaf
- Keene, Edmund—**Actor**—actor to receive curtain applause
- Keene, Foxhall—**Automobile**—automobile to exceed the speed of a mile a minute
- Keene, Foxhall P.—**Polo**—international polo series
- Keep, Nathan Cooley—**Dental School**—dental school permanently established by a university
- Keim, Elwood—**Aviation—Flights**—airplane train
- Keim, Elwood — **Aviation—Flights** — sky-train international round trip flight
- Keimer, S.—**Shorthand Book**
- Keith, A. E.—**Telephone**—automatic telephone system (successful)
- Keith, Benjamin Franklin—**Vaudeville**
- Kelley, Oliver Hudson—**Agricultural Society**—agricultural society of national importance
- Kellogg, Albert — **Forest Service** — forest commission (state)
- Kellogg, Frank Billings—**Woman**—woman passport division chief
- Kellogg, Mary Fletcher—**College**—coeducational college
- Kelly, Oakley G.—**Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)** — transcontinental non-stop flight
- Kelly, William—**Immigration**—Chinese labor immigration
- Kelpius, Magister—**Ancient Mystical Order Rosae Crucis**
- Kemmler, William—**Execution**—electrocution of a human being
- Kemp, Herman Guy—**Industrial Recovery Act**—state to place all its employees under the blanket code of the N.R.A.
- Kemper, W. H. — **Court** — small debtors' court established by state law
- Kempon, G. S.—**Radio Broadcast**—transatlantic radio signal
- Kendall, Amos—**Telegraph**—telegraph company
- Kendall, George—**Colonial Government**—colonial council
- Kendall, George—**Rebellion (Colonial)**
- Kenison, Nehemiah—**Chiroprapist**
- Kennedy, Bernard Reilly — **Codification Board (United States)**
- Kennedy, W. Ashton—**Chiropody School**—chiropody school as a regular division of a university
- Kensett, Thomas—**Canning**—canning
- Kent, Leslie Swigart—**Medical Society**—woman president of a state medical society

- Kenyon, Helen—Church—General Council of Congregational and Christian Churches—woman moderator**
- Kephart, Calvin Ira—Radio Broadcast—debate over the radio**
- Kepley, Ada H.—Lawyer—woman lawyer graduated from a law school**
- Kepner, William E.—Aviation—Airship—dirigible made of all-metal**
- Kernodle, George Riley—Theatrical School— theater and dramatic criticism course**
- Kerr, George—Tennis Match—professional lawn tennis contest (international)**
- Kerr, R.—Button—buttons of fresh water pearl**
- Kerr, William T.—Monument—monument to the American flag**
- Kerst, Donald William—Betatron**
- Kesselering, Boyd—Air Mail Service—helicopter regularly authorized mail route**
- Kessler, Frido W.—Air Mail Service—rocket air mail flight**
- Ketler, Weir Carlyle—Radio Broadcast—speaker to address an organization by radio**
- Kettering, Charles Franklin—Automobile Electric Self-Starter**
- Key, Francis Scott—National Anthem**
- Keys, John—Civil War—regiment to respond to President Abraham Lincoln's proclamation**
- Keys, Leota—Quadruplets to Complete a College Course**
- Keys, Mary—Quadruplets to Complete a College Course**
- Keys, Mona—Quadruplets to Complete a College Course**
- Keys, Roberta—Quadruplets to Complete a College Course**
- Kidd, Isaac Campbell—Naval Officer—admiral killed in action in World War II**
- Kidd, William—Workman's Compensation—workman's compensation agreement**
- Kidder, Alfred Vincent—Anthropology Laboratory**
- Kieft, Wilhelm—Curfew Bell**
- Kier, Samuel M.—Oil—oil refinery**
- Kiernan, John James—News Agency—financial news agency**
- Kiernan, Leo—Aviation—Races—airplane passenger race around the world**
- Kies, Mary—Woman—woman granted a patent**
- Kikuchi, Takeo—Lawyer—Japanese lawyer**
- Kilby, Thomas Erby—Money—coin bearing the portrait of a living person**
- Kilgallen, Dorothy—Aviation—Races—airplane passenger race around the world**
- Kilgore, Evelyn Pinckert—Aviation—License—airplane instructor's license**
- Killebrew, Emmet Stephen—Electric Power Plant—hydroelectric power plant (county-owned)**
- Kilpatrick, Judson—Civil War—bloodshed north of the Mason-Dixon line**
- Kilton, John—Physiological Society—physiological society**
- Kimball, Ernest—Cafeteria**
- Kimball, Justin Ford—Insurance—group hospital insurance plan**
- Kimball, Sumner Increase—Life Saving Service**
- Kind, Johann Friedrich—Opera—grand opera sung in English**
- Kinder, Arthur—Hair Cloth**
- King, Charles Brady—Automobile—automobile with left hand steering**
- King, Charles Brady—Automobile Club**
- King, Charles Brady—Hammer—(pneumatic)**
- King, Chow—Hospital—Chinese hospital**
- King, Clarence—Geological Survey—geological survey director (U.S.)**
- King, Ernest Joseph—Naval Officer—naval officers to wear the five star insignia**
- King, Samuel Archer—Photograph—aerial photograph**
- King, William—Cork manufacturer**
- King, William Rufus de Vane—Vice President—vice president sworn in on foreign soil**
- Kingsford, Thomas—Cornstarch—starch made commercially from Indian corn**
- Kinney, Dita H.—Army Nurse (Female) Corps**
- Kinney, James—Aviation—Flights—all blind cross-country test**
- Kip, Charles Hayden—Cooperative—college cooperative store**
- Kirby, Ephraim—Law Reports**
- Kirby, Fred Morgan—Civil Rights Chair**
- Kirk, Edward Cameron—Dental Book—book for dental hygienists (text)**
- Kirkbride, Raymond Watson—College—"Junior Year Abroad"**
- Kirkham, Charles—Aviation—Airplane—fighter plane**
- Kirkham, Charles—Aviation—Airplane—molded plywood airplane**
- Kirkpatrick, Ross C.—Aviation—Flights—New York-Alaska flight**
- Kirkwood, James Pugh—Water Purification—water purification**
- Kissam, Allen—Spanish-American War—army officer killed in battle in the Spanish-American war**
- Kisters, Gerry—Medal—Medal of Honor awarded to a soldier who already had received a distinguished service cross**
- Klemm, Johann Gottlob—Organ—organ built in the United States**
- Klenle, Gustave A.—Wedding—television wedding**
- Kliegl, Anton Tiberius—Electric Lighting—klieglight lighting unit**
- Kliegl, John Hugh—Electric Lighting—klieglight unit**
- Kline, A. C.—Postage Stamp Catalog**
- Knapp, James Henry—Hat—derby hat**
- Knapp, Joseph Gillett—Forest Service—forestry state inquiry commission**
- Kneeland, Samuel—Angling Book**
- Knight, Arthur F.—Golf Clubs (or Golf Sticks)—steel shaft for a golf club**
- Knight, James—Cripples—private school for cripples**

- Knight, James—**Hospital**—orthopaedic hospital
 Knight, Jonathan—**Medical Society**—medical society (national)
 Knowles, Asa Smallidge—**College**—college principally for war veterans
 Knox, Clarence Moore—**Aviation**—**Legislation**—aviation legislation (state)
 Knox, Henry—**Cabinet of the United States**—cabinet
 Knox, Henry—**Patent**—patent law (national)
 Knox, Henry—**War Department (U.S.)**
 Knox, Henry—**War Veterans' Society**—Society of the Cincinnati
 Knox, William—**Diplomatic Service**—consuls of the United States appointed after the adoption of the Constitution
 Knudsen, William Signius—**Army Officer**—general appointed from civilian rank
 Koenig, George Augustus—**Diamond**—diamonds in a meteorite
 Koenig, Paul—**Submarine**—cargo submarine to cross the Atlantic ocean
 Koester, Heinrich Bernhard — **Lutheran Church**—Lutheran services in English
 Koester, Mrs. M.—**Bowling Tournament**—bowling tournament for women
 Kolb, Lawrence—**Narcotic**—narcotic sanatorium (federal) for drug addicts
 Koons, Franklin M.—**World War II**—American to land on French soil
 Koos-ta-ta, Paul—**Indians**—Indian tribal constitution
 Korizek, Frank—**Newspaper**—Czech language newspaper
 Krafft, Michael—**Parade**—street parade held by a mystic society
 Krafft, Michael August—**Distilling Book**
 Kramer, John F.—**Prohibition**—prohibition amendment to Constitution
 Krarup, Marcus—**Automobile Transcontinental Trip**
 Krauskopf, Joseph—**Jewish College**—Jewish college to train men for the rabbinate
 Krebs, George — **Aviation**—**Airplane**—jet propulsion four-engine bomber
 Kreusi, John—**Phonograph**
 Krigbaum, William Lutz—**Army Camp**—army camp for "limited service"
 Kuchins, Harry—**Glider**—glider flight indoors
 Kuhn, Adam—**Botany Professor**
 Kunzi, Abraham—**Quinine**
 Kuskof, Ivan Alexandrovich—**Russian Settlement**
- L**
- Labadie, Jean de—**Labadist Community**
 La Farge, John—**Arts and Letters Society**—arts and letters national society
 La Fayette, Marquis de—**Citizenship**—citizenship (colonial) conferred by special grant
 La Follete, Robert Marion—**Moving Picture**—talking pictures of presidential candidates
 Lagan, M. D.—**Hospital**—leper hospital
 Lahm, Frank Purdy—**Aviation**—**Airplane**—airplane purchased by the United States Government
 Lahm, Frank Purdy—**Aviation**—**Passenger**—airplane official passenger
 Lahm, Frank Purdy—**Balloon Race**—balloon cup race
 Lake, Arthur—**Moving Picture**—talking picture entirely in color
 Lake, Simon—**Submarine**—submarine fitted with an internal combustion engine
 Lake, Simon—**Telephone**—telephone message from a submarine under water
 Lalande, John—**Catholic Canonization of North Americans**
 Lalemant, Gabriel—**Catholic Canonization of North Americans**
 Lallemond, Pierre—**Bicycle**—bicycle with a rotary crank
 Lamb, John—**Employment Service**—municipal employment office
 Lambert, Albert—**Army Balloon School**
 La Mountain, John—**Ship**—balloon carrier
 Lamson, Eleanor Annie—**Astronomer**—woman astronomer employed in the United States Naval Observatory
 Land, Frank Sherman—**Freemasons**—Order of De Molay
 Landis, Cullen—**Moving Picture**—talking picture of more than 6,000 feet
 Landis, James McCauley—**Securities and Exchange Commission (U.S.)**
 Landis, Kencsaw Mountain—**Baseball Dictator**
 Landis, Merkel—**Bank**—Christmas savings club
 Landreth, David—**Seed Business**
 Lane, Benjamin J.—**Gas Mask**—gas mask with a self-contained breathing apparatus
 Lane, Ephraim—**Tungsten and Tellurium**
 Lane, Ralph—**Letter**—letters written in English
 Lane, William Coolidge—**Bibliography Society (national)**
 Lanergan—**Rocket**—rocket patent
 Langdon, John — **Congress**—**Senate**—president pro tempore of the United States Senate
 Langdon, John—**Congress**—**Senate**—Senate
 Langdon, John—**Vice Presidential Candidate**—vice presidential nominee to decline nomination
 Langdon, Kay Louise—**Naval Officer**—women sworn into the regular U.S.N.
 Langenheim, Frederick—**Magic Lantern Slides (glass plate)**
 Langenheim, Frederick—**Photograph**—photograph to gain world fame
 Langenheim, William—**Photograph**—photograph to gain world fame
 Langford, Nathaniel Pitt—**Park**—park (national)
 Langhorne, Nancy Witcher (Astor)—**Woman**—American born woman to become a member of Parliament

- Langley, Samuel Pierport—**Aviation—Airplane**—airplane heavier-than-air to make any long sustained flight
- Langloisserie, M. Louis—**Language Instruction**—French instruction
- Lanoy, William C. De—**Insurance**—war risk insurance bureau
- Lansdowne, Zachary—**Aviation—Airship**—dirigible (American-built rigid)
- Lansdowne, Zachary — **Aviation — Flights (transcontinental)** — transcontinental airship voyage
- Langston, Tolbert—**Typesetting Machine**—monotype
- Lapham, Increase Allen—**Forest Service**—forestry state inquiry commission
- La Porte, Arthur Earl—**Aviation**—Atlantic ocean scheduled air service
- Larkin, Thomas Oliver—**Diplomatic Service**—consul to California
- Lasswell, Harold Dwight — **Propaganda Course** (college)
- Latham, Woodville—**Moving Picture**—moving picture on film shown on a screen
- Lathrop, Julia Clifford—**Children's Bureau (U.S.)**
- Lathrop, Mary Florence—**Lawyer**—woman lawyer to become a member of the American Bar Association
- Lathrop, Rose Hawthorne—**Hospital**—cancer home for incurables (free)
- Latrobe, Benjamin Henry—**Bridge**—wooden railroad bridge of a purely truss type
- Latrobe, Benjamin Henry—**Cathedral**
- Latta, Alexander Bonner—**Fire Engine**—fire engine that was practical
- Laudonniere, Rene Goulaine de—**War (Colonial)**—inter-colonial war
- Laurens, Henry—**Colonial Government**—independent government in any of the American colonies
- Laurens, Henry—**Cremation**
- Laurie, James—**Engineering Society**—civil engineering national society
- Laval, Carl Gustaf Patrik de—**Cream Separator**—continuous flow centrifugal cream separator
- Law, Frederick Rodman—**Moving Picture Actor**—stunt actor
- Law, James—**Veterinary School**—veterinary department of collegiate character
- Lawrence, Ernest Orlando—**Physics**—cyclotron
- Lawrence, Florence—**Moving Picture Actor**—moving picture "star" (female)
- Lawrence, Gertrude—**Television**—play telecast with its original Broadway cast
- Lawrence, Joseph—**Bank**—trust company
- Lawrence, Richard — **President** — president whose assassination was attempted
- Lawrence, W. G. — **Golf Tournament** — national championship stroke-play golf match
- Lawton, Chester S.—**Plow**—submarine cable plow
- Laydon, John— **Wedding**—wedding in Virginia
- Lea, Robert Wentworth—**Industrial Recovery Act**—compliance board under the National Industrial Recovery Act
- Leahy, William Daniel—**Naval Officer**—naval officers to wear the five star insignia
- Leason, George—**Calico**
- Leavitt, Samuel—**Press Clipping Bureau**
- Lechford, Thomas — **Lawyer** — lawyer disbarred
- Lee, Ann—**Conscientious Objectors**
- Lee, Ann—**Shakers**
- Lee, Arthur—**Treaty**—treaty entered into by the U.S.
- Lee, Arthur—**United States**—nation to recognize the independence of the United States
- Lee, Ezra—**Submarine**—submarine for war purposes
- Lee, Henry—**Presidential Eulogy**
- Lee, James Parrish—**Golf Book**—golf book
- Lee, John—**Naval Officer**—Negro commissioned officer in the Regular United States Navy
- Lee, Robert Edward—**Journalism Course**
- Lee, Samuel—**Pill**—patented pills
- Lee, "Tempe"—**Woman's Club**—woman's club
- Lee, Thomas Sim—**Health Board**—health board (local)
- Leech, Arthur Blennerhassett—**Rifle Association**—rifle tournament (international)
- Leech, Daniel Tompkins—**Postal Directory**
- Lefavour, Henry—**College**—technical college for women
- Lefeldt, Wilhelm C. L.—**Cream Separator**—centrifugal cream separator patent
- Leffman, Henry—**Root Beer**
- Leggett, Joseph B.—**Baseball Team**—baseball team to tour
- Leggett, William—**Football Game**—intercollegiate football contest
- Leginska, Ethel—**Musician**—woman conductor-composer
- Lehman, Herbert Henry—**Woman**—woman state liquor board member
- Lehmann, Ernest August—**Aviation—Airship**—Atlantic ocean regular commercial airship service
- Leigh, Douglas—**Electric Sign**—animated-cartoon electric sign
- Leigh, Lewis—**Silk**—silk dyers
- Leiper, Thomas — **Railroad** — railroad for freight transportation
- Leiserson, William Morris—**Labor**—national mediation board
- Leisler, Jacob—**Treason**—American colonist hanged for treason
- Leister, Edward—**Duel**—duel
- Leivas, Juan—**Rodeo**
- Lemke, William—**National Union for Social Justice**
- Lemke, William—**Union Party**
- LeMoyné, Francis Julius—**Anti-Slavery Party**
- LeMoyné, Francis Julius—**Crematory**
- Lena, Antonio—**Ship**—gyro-stabilized vessel to cross the Atlantic ocean
- Lennebacker, George—**Fly Casting Tournament**

- Lenox, Walter Scott—China Ware—dishes (complete set) made in America for the Executive Mansion**
Lentsch, Carl G. O.—Cream Separator—centrifugal cream separator patent
Leonard, Gardner Cotrell—College Academic Costume Standardization
Leonard, Michael—Moving Picture—moving picture of a staged prizefight
Leonard, Robert Josselyn—Vocational Guidance Chair
Leonard, Samuel—Iron—angle iron
Leonardson, Samuel—Woman—heroine
Leopold, Aldo—Game Management Chair
Lerena, Juan José de—Newspaper—Spanish newspaper
Leslie, Harry—Tax—chain stores tax (state)
Levin, Isaac—Hospital—cancer hospital (municipal)
Levingston, William—Theater—theater
Levinthal, Helen Hadassah—Degrees—master of Hebrew literature degree
Levy, Asser—Jews—Jew to win all the rights and perform all the duties of American citizenship
Levy, Bert “Yank”—Army School—army training school
Levy, Louis—Air Mail Service—autogiro mail delivery direct to a post office
Levy, Simon Magruder—Army School—army school graduates
Levy, Uriah Phillips—Naval Officer—captain in the U.S. Navy who was Jewish
Lewi, Maurice J.—Chirology School
Lewis, Andrew—Treaty—treaty entered into by the U.S. with the Indian tribes
Lewis, George Hill—Radio License—radio license
Lewis, Jacobs—Milestones
Lewis, Josephine Miles—Fine Arts Department—fine arts department in a college
Lewis, Kate (Mrs. William)—Wedding—wedding abroad of a soldier in the American Expeditionary Force
Lewis, Meriwether—Expedition—expedition across the continent to the Pacific coast
Lewis, O.—Horse Race—horse race (Kentucky Derby)
Lewis, Sinclair—Nobel Prize—Nobel Prize in literature
Lewis, Thomas—Treaty—treaty entered into by the U.S. with the Indian tribes
Lewis, Winford Lee—Lewistite
Ley, Willy—Air Mail Service—rocket air mail flight
Lideen, Clifford L.—Degrees—degree conferred by radio
Lieber, Francis—Encyclopedia—American encyclopedia
Liele, George—Baptist Church—Baptist church (Negro)
Ligowsky, George—Trapshooting—clay pigeon target
Lilienthal, David Eli—Electric Home and Farm Authority, Inc.
Lincoln, Abraham—Amnesty
Lincoln, Abraham—Army—law (federal) authorizing military service for Negroes
Lincoln, Abraham—Freedman's Bureau (U.S.)
Lincoln, Abraham—Habeas Corpus
Lincoln, Abraham—Holiday—Thanksgiving Day national proclamation
Lincoln, Abraham—Postage Stamp—memorial stamp
Lincoln, Abraham—Postage Stamp—mourning stamp
Lincoln, Abraham—President—president born beyond the boundaries of the original thirteen states
Lincoln, Abraham—President—president to be assassinated
Lincoln, Abraham—President—president to rest in state at the United States Capitol rotunda
Lincoln, Abraham—President—president who had received a patent
Lincoln, Abraham—Presidential Executive Order—to be numbered
Lincoln, Abraham—Telegram—telegram dispatched from an aerial station
Lincoln, Abraham—Telegram—transcontinental telegram
Lincoln, Charles—Dog Show
Lincoln, Levi—Park—park land
Lincoln, Mary—Pension—pension to the widow of a president
Lincoln, William E.—Moving Picture Projector—machine to show animated pictures
Lindbergh, Charles Augustus—Artificial Heart
Lindbergh, Charles Augustus—Aviation—Flights (transatlantic)—transatlantic solo flight
Lindbergh, Charles Augustus—Medal—distinguished flying cross
Lindbergh, Charles Augustus—Postage Stamp—postage stamps on which were inscribed the name of a living American
Linderman, Henry—Assay Office Building (Federal)
Lindley, Jacob—College—university founded by a federal land grant
Lineback, John—Cottonseed Hulling Machine
Lining John—Weather Observations—weather observations systematically recorded
Link, Edwin Albert—Aviation—aviation trainer
Lipman, Hyman L.—Pencil—pencil with an attached eraser
Lipowsky, Henry—Bohemian American Church
Lipsner, Ben B.—Air Mail Service—air mail regular service
Lipton, Martha—Television—opera (complete) telecast from the Metropolitan Opera House
Lipton, Thomas—Radio Telephone—radio telephone ship-to-shore commercial service
Lislet, L. Moreau—Law Codification (state)
Litchfield, Paul Weeks—Aviation—Airship—dirigible landing and taking off from an ocean-going steamship
Little, Arthur D.—Rayon—rayon patent

- Livingood, John Jacob—**Physics**—radioactive substance produced synthetically
- Livingston, Edward—**Law Codification** (state)
- Livingston, John Henry—**Theological School**—theological school
- Livingston, Milton Stanley—**Physics**—cyclotron
- Livingston, Robert R.—**Territorial Expansion**—annexation of territory
- Lloyd, James—**Bridge**—stone arch railroad bridge
- Llywellin, John—**Shorthand Report**
- Lobsiger, Lydia—**Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation**
- Lockard, Joseph L.—**Radar**—radar (radio detection and ranging)
- Locke, Alain Le Roy—**Rhodes Scholar**—Negro to win a Rhodes scholarship
- Lockwood, Belva Ann Bennett—**Equal Rights Party**
- Lockwood, Belva Ann Bennett—**Supreme Court of the United States**—woman admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States
- Lodge, Henry Cabot—**Conference**—conference of great powers
- Logan, James—**Book**—translated classics published
- Logan, James—**Library**—library building
- Logan, James Harvey—**Loganberry**
- Logan, William—**Library**—library building
- Lombe, Thomas—**Silk**—silk exportation
- Long, Craig—**Presbyterian Church**—Presbyterian Church of America
- Long, Crawford Williamson—**Anaesthesia**—anaesthetic (general)
- Long, Crawford Williamson—**Anaesthesia**—ether administered in childbirth
- Long, Cyril Norman Hugh—**Pituitary Hormone** (isolated)
- Long, Isaac—**Church of the United Brethren in Christ**
- Long, James—**Aviation**—**Flights**—New York-Alaska flight
- Longley, William Harding—**Photograph**—photographs taken under the sea in natural colors
- Longman, Mary Evelyn Beatrice—**Woman**—woman sculptor honored by membership in the National Academy of Design
- "Longshore, Squire"—**Locomotive**—locomotive with a cab
- Longstreet, William—**Ship**—steamboat patent
- Longstreth, T. K.—**Bicycle Society**—bicycle society national organization
- Loomis, Frank Fowler—**Automobile Police Patrol Wagon**
- Lord, Andrew—**Comb**
- Lord, John—**Tariff**—tariff commission
- Lorillard, Griswold—**Coat**—tuxedo coat
- Lorillard, Pierre—**Yacht Race**—yacht race across the Atlantic ocean
- Lotbiniere, Louis Eustace—**Army Officer**—chaplain (Catholic) of the Continental army
- Louderback, Harold—**Congress (U.S.)—Senate**—loud speaker
- Louis, Joe—**Television**—pugilistic telecast of a championship heavyweight fight
- Louttit, C. M.—**College**—college principally for war veterans
- Love, Mrs. Nancy Harkness—**Aviation**—women's auxiliary ferrying-squadron
- Lovelace, Francis—**Postal Service**—postal route
- Lovell, Joseph—**Army**—medical corps
- Lovell, Joseph—**Army Officer**—surgeon general
- Lovering, William Croad—**Insurance**—mutual liability insurance company
- Low, Mrs. Edward Gilchrist—**Architectural School**—landscape architecture course
- Low, Frederick—**Election Law**—fraudulent election law (state)
- Low, J. O.—**Squash Club**—squash tennis organization (national)
- Low, Juliette Gordon—**Girl Scouts**
- Lowe, Edmund—**Moving Picture**—talking picture taken outdoors (full length)
- Lowe, Thaddeus Sobieski Coulincourt—**Army Balloon Corps**
- Lowe, Thaddeus Sobieski Coulincourt—**Gas**—water gas plant
- Lowe, Thaddeus Sobieski Coulincourt—**Gas**—water gas production
- Lowe, Thaddeus Sobieski Coulincourt—**Telegram**—telegram dispatched from an aerial station
- Lowell, Francis Cabot—**Cotton Mill**—cotton mill in the world where the whole process of cotton manufacturing from spinning to weaving was carried on by power
- Lowry, Edward George—**Federal Alcohol Control Administration**
- Lowry, Erwin Foster—**Konel**
- Loy, Myrna—**Moving Picture**—sound talking picture
- Lubeke, Harry R.—**Television**—television (distant) received in an airplane
- Lucas, Robert—**Political Convention**—two-thirds rule
- Luce, Stephen Bleecker—**Naval War College**
- Luckett, Hubert—**Photograph**—photograph of a beam of 100,000,000 volt X-rays
- Ludlow, Noah Miller—**Theater**—showboat
- Ludlow, Roger—**Constitution**
- Luhrling, Marie—**Woman**—woman automotive engineer
- Lukens, Charles—**Boiler Plates**
- Lumbrozo, Jacob—**Physician**—Jewish doctor
- Lunt, George Ashton—**Balloon**—balloon Atlantic crossing attempt
- Lussier, Jean—**Niagara Falls**—person to go over Niagara Falls in a rubber ball
- Lutter, Grover Cleveland—**Bicycle Traffic Court**
- Lutz, Isaac C.—**Monument**—monument to George Washington
- Lyle, Alexander Gordon—**Dental Corps**—admiral in the dental corps (U.S. Navy)
- Lyle, Benjamin—**Hospital**—tuberculosis hospital (municipal) for consumptive poor
- Lyman, Edward Hutchinson Robbins—**Theater**—municipal theater
- Lyman, William—**Iron**—iron blast furnace

Lynch, John Roy—**Political Convention**—national nominating convention presided over by a Negro
 Lynk, Vandahurst—**Medical Periodical**—Negro medical journal
 Lyon, Frank Farrington—**Soilless Culture of Plants**—commercial hydroponicum (large)
 Lyon, James—**Music Book**—music book by a native American
 Lyon, John—**Births**—quintuplets
 Lyon, Luke—**Births**—quintuplets
 Lyon, Mark—**Births**—quintuplets
 Lyon, Matthew—**Births**—quintuplets
 Lyon, Matthew—**Congress (U.S.)**—House of Representatives—brawl
 Lyon, Paul—**Births**—quintuplets

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Maas, J. C. W.—**Postal Service**—postal cancelling machine patent
 Mabie, Hamilton Wright—**Social Science Society (national)**
 MacAdoo, William Gibbs—**Railroad**—government operation of railroads
 McAfee, Henry H.—**Forestry Society**—national forestry association
 McAfee, Mildred Helen—**Naval Officer**—woman naval officer
 McAlister, Hill—**Enclave**—municipal enclave of economic ground rent
 McAllister, James W.—**Entomology Magazine**
 McAllister, Ralph C.—**College Alumni Association**—college alumni association secretary (full time paid position)
 McAlpin, Harry—**News Correspondent**—Negro news correspondent accredited to the White House
 McAnnally, David R.—**Journalism Course**—history of journalism course
 MacArthur, Douglas—**Army Officer**—generals to wear five-star insignia
 McBride, John—**Employment Service**—state employment service
 McCabe, Lorenzo Dow—**President**—president to celebrate his silver wedding anniversary at the White House
 McCaffery, Dominick F.—**Prize Fight**—prize fight of importance under the Marquis of Queensberry rules
 McCarl, John Raymond—**Comptroller General of the United States**
 McCarthy, Charlie—**Degrees**—degree awarded a dummy
 McCarthy, George Lewis—**Check Photographing Device**
 McClellan, George Brinton—**Army Ambulance corps**
 McClintock, Miller — **Traffic Regulation Course**—graduate course in traffic engineering and administration
 McCloskey, John—**Catholic Priest**—Catholic priest to be elevated to the cardinalate
 McClure, Donald—**World War I**—American Army division to cross the Rhine river
 McClure, Samuel Sidney—**Newspaper Syndicate**—newspaper syndicate
 McComb, John—**Lighthouse**—lighthouse built after American independence
 McConnell, Matthew—**Business**—stock exchange
 McCoole, Mike—**Prize Ring**—international fight, with bare knuckles
 McCormick, Cyrus Hall—**Reaper**—reaper that was practical
 McCormick, Robert Rutherford—**Newspaper**—illustrated tabloid
 McCoy, George Walter—**Disease (distinctly American)**
 MacCracken, Henry Mitchell—**Hall of Fame**—hall of fame (university)
 MacCracken, William Patterson—**Aviation—License**—pilot's license issued by the Dept. of Commerce
 McCulloch, Hugh—**Bank Legislation**—national banking system
 McCulloch, Hugh—**Comptroller**—comptroller of the currency
 McCullough, W. T.—**Garage (public)**
 McCurdy, James A. D.—**Aviation**—airplane rescue at sea
 McDaniel, Carl B.—**Aviation—Flights**—all-blind distance flight by the United States Army
 McDaniel, Hattie—**Moving Picture Actor**—Negress to win an "Oscar"
 McDermott, John J.—**Golf Champion**—golf champion (American born professional) to win the United States Open Tournament
 MacDonald, Allan—**Ship**—concrete seagoing ship
 MacDonald, Arthur C.—**Automobile**—automobile to exceed 100 miles an hour
 Macdonald, Charles Blair—**Golf Course**—eighteen hole golf course
 Macdonald, Charles Blair—**Golf Tournament**—amateur golf tournament (official)
 Macdonald, Charles Blair—**Golf Tournament**—amateur golf tournament (unofficial)
 Macdonald, Charles Blair—**Golf Tournament**—national championship stroke-play golf match
 MacDonald, Eleanor — **Submarine-Escape Training Tank**—women to take the submarine-escape test
 McDonald, Harold Paul—**Photograph**—cystoscopic photographs in color
 McDonald, J. B.—**Automobile**—electric storage battery automobile
 McDonald, Marshall—**Aquarium**—aquarium (inland salt water)
 McDonald, Marshall—**Fish and Fisheries Commissioner**
 MacDonald, Ramsay—**Congress (U.S.)**—prime minister of England to address the Congress of the United States
 MacDonald, Wilson—**Monument**—monument to an American poet
 McDougall, Alexander—**War Veterans' Society**—Society of the Cincinnati
 MacDowell, Edward—**Arts and Letters Society**—arts and letters national society
 McDowell, Ephraim—**Surgical Operation**—abdominal operation

- McDowell, Irvin—**Civil War**—serious engagement in the Civil War
- McDowell, John Huber—**Theatrical School**—theater and dramatic criticism course
- McEachern, Archie—**Bicycle Race**—paired six-day bicycle race
- McElroy, Mary—**Kidnapping**—death penalty for kidnapping
- McEntire, George W.—**Aviation**—**Flights**—(transcontinental) — transcontinental dirigible flight (non-rigid dirigible)
- Macfadden, Bernarr — **Restaurant** — penny restaurant
- McFarland, David Ford—**Helium**
- McFarland, Irene—**Caterpillar Club**—woman caterpillar club member
- McFarland, Moses—**Aviation**—aeronautical patent
- McFatrigh, James D.—**Optometry Instruction**—optometry school
- McGaffey, Ives W.—**Vacuum Cleaner**—suction-type vacuum cleaner
- McGay, James—**Game Protection Society**—wildlife protection society
- M'Geary, James—**Camp Meeting**
- McGee, Anita Newcomb—**Army Nurse (Female) Corps**
- McGee, John—**Camp Meeting**
- McGee, Walter H. — **Kidnapping** — death penalty for kidnapping
- McGee, William—**Camp Meeting**
- McGinnis, Knefler—**Aviation**—**Flights**—Honolulu squadron flight
- McGivney, Michael Joseph—**Knights of Columbus**
- McGrath, Paul—**Television**—play telecast with its original Broadway cast
- McGraw, John Joseph—**Baseball Game**—world series baseball games to gross a million dollars
- Mackall, R. Covington — **Dental School** — dental college
- Mackay, Clarence Hungerford — **Cable** — cable across the Pacific Ocean between Honolulu, Miday, Guam and Manila
- Mackay, James—**Ship**—racing shell
- McKean, Thomas — **President** — president elected
- McKechnie, William — **Television** — baseball game (major league) telecast
- McKenzie, John—**Free Port**
- McKim, Isaac—**Ship**—clipper ship
- McKinley, Askley C.—**Aviation**—**Flights**—South Pole flight
- McKinley, William — **President** — president who had used a telephone for campaigning
- McKinley, William—**Voting Machine**—voting machines for use in federal elections
- Maclay, William—**Congress**—**Senate**—Senate
- McLean, Edith Eleanor—**Incubator for Infants**
- McLean, James—**Insurance**—insurance rate standardization
- McLean, James Sylvanus — **Piano** — piano patent
- McLean, John—**Eye**—eye bank
- McLean, John—**History Instruction**—ancient and modern history chair
- McLoughlin, John—**Game Manufacturing Company**
- Maclure, William—**Geological Society**—geological national society
- Maclure, William—**Geology Book**
- McMahan, John Wood—**Degrees**—doctor of philosophy in accounting degree
- McMath, Robert Reynolds—**Moving Picture**—moving pictures of the sun
- McNair, Alexander—**State**—state admitted to the union west of the Mississippi River
- McNair, Lesley James—**Medal**—expert infantryman's badge
- McNamee, Graham—**Radio Broadcast**—chain broadcast
- McNamee, Graham—**Radio Broadcast**—political convention broadcast
- McNamee, Graham—**Television**—high-definition telecast
- McNary, Charles Linza—**Television**—political convention telecast
- McNeil, George E.—**Labor**—labor bureau (state)
- McNish, George—**Presbyterian Presbytery**
- McNutt, Paul Vories—**Governor**—governor granted almost dictatorial power
- Macpherson, John—**Directory** (city)
- McQuiston, James—**Electric Power Plant**—municipally owned electric power plant
- McRae, V. H.—**Phonograph Trade Magazine**
- Macready, James A.—**Radio Broadcast**—radio message sent from an airplane
- Macready, John A. — **Aviation** — **Flights** (transcontinental) — transcontinental non-stop flight
- McTammany, John—**Piano Player**—piano player
- McTighe, Thomas J.—**Telephone**—automatic telephone system patent
- McVickar, John—**Political Economy Course**—college chair of political economy
- Madden, Joseph Warren—**Labor**—labor relations act (national)
- Madden, William—**Bicycle Race**—women's six-day bicycle race
- Madison, James—**Constitution of the United States**—constitutional amendments
- Madison, James—**Political Convention**—political nominating caucus
- Madison, James—**President**—president to face enemy gunfire while in office
- Madison, James—**War (1812)**—war declaration
- Maffitt, John Newland—**Ship**—Confederate cruiser built in England
- Magee, Carlton Cole—**Parking Meter (Automatic)**
- Magee, Patrick—**Giant**
- Magill, Helen—**Degrees**—doctor of philosophy degree awarded to a woman
- Magnin, Antoine—**Medical Book**—bacteriology textbook
- Magruder, John Bankhead—**Land Mines**
- Maitland, Lester J.—**Aviation**—**Flights**—California-Hawaii flight
- Makemie, Francis—**Presbyterian Presbytery**

- Mallinson, Joseph—**Iron**—iron casting
- Mallory, Zachariah—**Hospital**—insane hospital (state)
- Malone, Frank R.—**Bankers Association**—bankers association formed by a state group
- Maloney, Margaret Helen—**Medal**—soldier's medal awarded a woman's army corps member
- Malster, William Talbot—**Telephone**—telephone message from a submarine under water
- Mandeville, Bernard Xavier Philippe de Marigny de—**Craps**
- Mangan, Wallace H.—**Ferryboat**—streamlined ferryboat
- Manjiro, Nakahama—**Immigration**—Japanese to enter the United States
- Mann, Charles—**Street Car**—trackless trolley system
- Mann, Harry S.—**Bicycle Society**—bicycle club
- Mann, Horace—**College**—college to grant women absolutely equal rights with men
- Mann, Horace—**Education**—state board of education
- Mann, William—**Axe**
- Manners, J. Hartley—**Television**—play telecast
- Mansfield, Arabella A.—**Lawyer**—woman lawyer
- Manteo—**Indians**—Indian convert (Protestant)
- Manucy, Domenic—**Catholic Bishop**—native bishops of the south
- Mapes, James Jay—**Fertilizer**—fertilizer (artificial)
- March, Francis Andrew—**Philology Chair**—comparative philology chair
- Marchal, Wilma Juanita—**Naval Officer**—women sworn into the regular U.S.N.
- Marcley, Walter John—**Hospital**—tuberculosis sanatorium (state)
- Marconi, Guglielmo—**Newspaper**—newspaper published at sea (radio news service)
- Marconi, Guglielmo—**Radio Broadcast**—transatlantic radio signal
- Marcy, William Learned—**Political Machine**
- Marcy, William Learned—**War (1812)**—prisoners in the war of 1812
- Mario, Queena—**Opera**—opera broadcast in its entirety
- Marix, Adolph—**Naval Officer**—admiral who was Jewish
- Markhan, James E.—**Patent**—fruit tree patent
- Marrant, John—**Missionary**—Negro missionary
- Marsh, Othniel Charles—**Paleontology Chair**
- Marsh, Sylvester—**Railroad**—cog railroad
- Marshall, Albert T.—**Refrigerator**—household refrigerating machine patent
- Marshall, Albert Ware—**Moving Picture**—moving pictures of an eclipse of the sun taken from an airplane
- Marshall, Charles—**Pharmacy College**
- Marshall, Clinton S.—**Spring Winding Machine**
- Marshall, Elizabeth—**Pharmacist**—pharmacist (woman)
- Marshall, George Catlett—**Army Officer**—generals to wear five-star insignia
- Marshall, Humphry—**Botany Book**—botany book strictly American
- Marshall, James Wilson—**Gold**—gold discovered in California
- Marshall, John—**Commerce Case**
- Marshall, John—**Supreme Court Decision**—supreme court decision establishing the power of the U.S.
- Marshall, John Sayre—**Dental Corps**—dental corps of the U.S. Army
- Marston, Sarah H.—**Missionary Society**—foreign missionary society organized by women
- Martelle, Belle—**Woman**—woman referee (licensed)
- Martin, Charles—**Photograph**—photographs taken under the sea in natural colors
- Martin, Edwin—**Play**—play given by non-professional actors
- Martin, Glenn Luther—**Aviation**—**Flights**—over-water round trip flight
- Martin, Henry—**Brick Machine**
- Martin, Henry Newell—**Physiological Society**—physiological society national organization
- Martin, John—**Actor**—actor of American birth (professional)
- Martin, John—**Colonial Government**—colonial council
- Martin, Joseph—**Ship**—clipper ship
- Martin, Keith—**Art Course**—industrial camouflage course
- Martin, William—**Bicycle Race**—international six-day bicycle race
- Martinelli, Giovanni—**Moving Picture**—sound talking picture
- Mary, John—**Grammar**—French grammar
- Mason, Eben—**Veterinary School**—veterinary college of importance
- Mason, Edith—**Opera**—opera broadcast over a national network from an American opera house
- Mason, Ellen H. B.—**Missionary Society**—foreign missionary society organized by women
- Mason, George Thompson—**War (Mexican)**—Mexican war shots
- Mason, John—**Car Company** (street)
- Mason, Lowell—**Music Instruction**—music instruction (public schools)
- Mason, Lowell—**Music Instruction**—musical pedagogy school
- Maspero, Pierre—**Free Lunch**
- Massey, John—**Fox Hunting Club**
- Massosoit—**Treaty**—colonial treaty with the Indians
- Masters, Thomas—**Patent**—English patent granted to a resident of America
- Matas, Rudolph—**Anaesthesia**—spinal anaesthesia report
- Matchett, Charles Horatio—**Socialist Labor Party of North America**
- Matheny, William A.—**Aviation**—**Flights**—all-blind distance flight by the United States Army

- Mather, Cotton**—Bibliography of theological and biblical literature
Mather, Cotton—Paleontology Report
Mather, Increase—Degrees—doctor of sacred theology degree
Mather, Ralph—Swedenborgian
Mather, Samuel—Corporation—corporate body
Mathews, James—Farmers' Institute—farmers' institute held by a land grant agricultural college off its campus
Mathewson, Christy—Hall of Fame—hall of fame (baseball)
Matlack, Charles F.—Medical Society—homeopathic medical society
Matthews, Annabel—Woman—woman tax appeals board member
Matthews, Clarence—Football Game—football game between Negro colleges
Matthews, Edmund O.—Torpedo—torpedo manufacturing station
Matthews, John—Soda Water Machine Manufacturer
Matzmulla, Zun Zow—Naval Academy—Japanese midshipman in the United States Naval Academy
Maugham, Russell Lowell—Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)—transcontinental flight (dawn-to-dusk)
Maury, James—Diplomatic Service—consuls of the United States appointed after the adoption of the constitution
Mauver, William—Radio Society
Maxim, Hiram Percy—Automobile Club
Maxwell, George—Music Society—musical society for the literary protection. . .
Maxwell, George Holmes—Citizenship and Public Affairs School
Maxwell, Stephen—Locomotive—locomotive with a cab
Maxwell, William—Flag—American flag flown in battle
May, Lewis—Young Men's Hebrew Association
Maynard, Belvin W.—Aviation—Races—transcontinental air race
Maynard, John Parker—Adhesive and Medicated Plaster
Meach, A.—Nautical School
Means, Rice W.—War Veterans' Society—Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States
Mecom, Benjamin—Stereotype—stereotype printing
Medill, Joseph—Civil Service Commission
Meek, A. B.—Chess Tournament
Meek, George Burton—Spanish-American War—soldier killed in the Spanish-American war
Meek, Howard Bagnall—Hotel Administration College Course
Mellette, Arthur Calvin—State—states admitted to the Union simultaneously
Melville, David—Gas—gas lights (street)
Mendez, Antonio—Sugar—sugar cane
Mendez, Antonio—Sugar—sugar refinery
Menéndez de Aviles, Pedro—Colonist—permanent white settlement in America
Menéndez de Aviles, Pedro—Treaty—treaty violation occurred
Menéndez de Aviles, Pedro—War (colonial)—inter-colonial war
Meredith, Samuel—Treasury Department of the U.S.—Treasurer of the U.S.
Mergenthaler, Ottmar—Typesetting Machine—linotype machine
Merriam, Charles Edward—National Planning Board (U.S.)
Merrick, Solyman—Wrench—wrench patent
Merrill, Richard—Aviation—Flights (transatlantic)—transatlantic round trip flight
Merritt, Benjamin Frederick—Time Recorder—autograph time recorder
Merritt, Wesley—American Expeditionary Force
Merryman, John—Habeas Corpus
Meserole, B. J.—Game Protection Society—wildlife protection society
Metcalf, Betsey (Baker)—Hat—straw hats
Meyer, Karl Friedrich—Flea Laboratory
Michaux, François André—Tea Schrub
Michell, Jonathan—Corporation—corporate body
Michelson, Albert Abraham—Astronomer—astronomer to measure the size of a fixed star
Michelson, Albert Abraham—Nobel Prize—Nobel Prize in physics
Michie, Dennis—Football Game—Army-Navy football game
Middleton, Peter—Medical Book—dissection essay
Middleton, William Shainline—Medical Clinic—cancer institute (convention)
Midgley, Thomas—Gasoline—ethyl gasoline
Mifflin, Thomas—Army Officer—quartermaster
Milam, Benjamin—Madstone
Miles, Sherman—Army School—army training school
Miles, Vincent Morgan—Social Security Act (U.S.)
Miles, William Porcher—Flag—Confederate states flag
Miley, William Maynadier—Army Parachute Troops
Millard, M. V. B.—Ship—steam whaler built as a whale boat
Miller, Charles—Motorcycle Race—motorcycle paced race
Miller, Charles—Sewing Machine—sewing machine to manufacture buttonholes
Miller, Edward—Medical Periodical—medical magazine
Miller, Elizabeth Smith—Bloomers
Miller, Experience—Leather—leather tanning
Miller, George—Evangelical Conference
Miller, George J.—Automobile Race—automobile race around the world
Miller, Gerrit Smith—Football Club
Miller, Mrs. Hugh—Television—play telecast
Miller, James Arthur—Radio Broadcast—radio broadcast from a tape recording

- Miller, James Francis—**Bankers Association**—bankers association formed by a state group
- Miller, James M.—**Catholic Magazine**—Catholic magazine in English
- Miller, John—**State**—states admitted to the Union simultaneously
- Miller, John MacDonald—**Air Mail Service**—autogiro mail delivery regular service
- Miller, John MacDonald—**Autogiro**—autogiro to loop the loop publicly
- Miller, John MacDonald—**Autogiro**—autogiro to tow a glider
- Miller, John MacDonald—**Autogiro**—transcontinental autogiro flight
- Miller, Lewis—**Chautauqua Organization**
- Miller, Lewis—**College**—college summer school
- Miller, Max—**Air Mail Service**—air mail regular service
- Miller, Robert F.—**Radio Contest**
- Miller, T. G.—**Telephone**—round-the-world telephone conversation
- Milley, Samuel H.—**Army Officer**—chaplain (Catholic) of the United States Army
- Millholland, James—**Bridge**—tubular plate girder bridge
- Millikan, Robert Andrews—**Cosmic Ray**
- Milliken, John F.—**Boat Race**—international lifeboat race
- Milling, Thomas de Witt—**Aviation**—**Airplane**—airplane outfitted with a machine gun
- Mills, Anson—**Cartridge Belt Patent**—cartridge belt patent
- Mills, Clark—**Monument**—bronze equestrian statue
- Mills, Hiram Francis—**Water Purification**—municipal filtration system
- Mills, Robert—**Atlas**
- Mills, Robert—**Building**—building of fire-proof construction
- Mills, Robert H.—**Dental Corps**—army dental corps major general
- Milnor, George Sparks—**Grain Stabilization Corporation**
- Milton, Jefferson Davis—**Border Patrol**—border patrolman
- Mindell, Fania—**Medical Clinic**—birth control clinic
- Miner, Roy Waldo—**Coral Reef Barrier**
- Mingus, Nathan—**Freemasons**—Negro masonic lodge
- Minot, Charles—**Telegraph**—telegraph in railroading
- Minot, George Dexter—**Engineering Society**—engineering society of importance
- Minuit, Peter—**Swedes**
- Miskey, John A.—**Squash Champion**—squash racquets champion
- Mitchel, Ormsby Knight—**Astronomy Magazine**
- Mitchell, Charles Lewis—**Congressman (State)**—Negro congressmen to sit in any state legislature
- Mitchell, Maria—**Arts and Science Society**—woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences
- Mitchell, Matthew—**Election**—election in defiance of the Royal Courts
- Mitchell, Samuel Weir—**Physiological Society**—physiological society national organization
- Mitchell, Virne Beatrice "Jackie"—**Baseball Player**—woman baseball pitcher
- Mitchell, Wesley Clair—**National Planning Board (U.S.)**
- Mitchill, Noel—**Aviation**—airboat commercial line service
- Mitchill, Samuel Latham—**Agriculture Professor**
- Mitchill, Samuel Latham—**Medical Periodical**—medical magazine
- Mitchill, Samuel Latham—**Pharmacopoeia**—pharmacopoeia prepared by a hospital staff
- Moffat, John L.—**Mint (U.S.)**—private mint authorized by the United States government
- Moffett, James Andrew—**Emergency Housing Corporation (U.S.)**
- Mokarzel, Naoum Anthony—**Newspaper**—Arabic daily newspaper
- Moley, Raymond—**Community Trust**
- Molis, William—**Button**—buttons of fresh water pearl
- Moller, John C.—**Music**—music publisher (exclusive)
- Mollison, Amy Johnson—**Aviation**—**Aviator**—woman aviator to fly across the Atlantic ocean east to west
- Mollison, Irving Charles—**Judge**—Negro judge of a customs court (U.S.)
- Mollison, James Allen—**Aviation**—**Flights (transatlantic)**—transatlantic solo westward flight
- Momsen, Charles Bowers—**Submarine "Lung"**
- Monis, Judah—**Grammar**—Hebrew grammar
- Monroe, G. W.—**High School**—junior high schools
- Monroe, James—**President**—president inaugurated on March 5th
- Monroe, James—**President**—president who had been a senator
- Monroe, James—**Quids**
- Monroe, William—**Pencil Factory**
- Montague, Hannah Lord—**Collar**
- Montague, Orlando—**Collar Factory**
- Montesino, Antonio—**Catholic Holy Mass**
- Montgomery, John—**Declaration of Independence (American)**—declaration of independence
- Montgomery, John Joseph—**Glider**—glider flight
- Monto, Sieur de—**Colonist**—colonial white settlement (north of Florida)
- Montresor, John—**Railroad**—inclined railway
- Moody, Dwight Lyman—**Biblical Students Summer Conference**
- Moody, Paul—**Belts of Leather**
- Moody, Paul—**Cotton Mill**—cotton mill in the world where the whole process of cotton manufacturing from spinning to weaving was carried on by power
- Moore, Abigail—**College**—college for women
- Moore, Charles N.—**Indian Church**—Indian church organized by Indians
- Moore, Clement Clarke—**Dictionary**—Hebrew dictionary

- Moore, James—**Revolutionary War**—naval battle of the Revolution
- Moore, John M.—**Periodical**—illustrated weekly
- Moore, Langdon W.—**Bank Robbery**
- Moore, Nelson Augustus—**Monument**—monument to commemorate the Civil War
- Moore, Thomas—**Refrigerator**—refrigerator
- Moores, Frank Edward—**Vending Machine**—vending machine law
- Mordecai, Joshua Ben—**Hebrew Book**
- More, Nicolas—**Impeachment**—impeachment
- Morehouse, Albert Kellogg—**Ship**—ship from which a long-range rocket was launched
- Morey, Samuel—**Engine**—internal combustion engine
- Morgan, Arthur Ernest—**Electric Home and Farm Authority, Inc.**
- Morgan, Arthur Ernest—**Electrical Contract**
- Morgan, Ebenezer—**Ship**—steam whaler
- Morgan, Harcourt Alexander—**Electric Home and Farm Authority, Inc.**
- Morgan, J.—**Fruit Culture Treatise**
- Morgan, John—**Medical School**—medical college
- Morgan, John Pierpont—**Radio Broadcast**—yacht race broadcast
- Morgan, Justin—**Animals**—horse (Morgan horse)
- Morgan, Robert W.—**Dental Corps**—dental corps of the U.S. Army
- Morgan, William George—**Volley Ball**
- Morgenthau, Henry—**Farm Credit Administration (U.S.)**
- Morgues, Jacques Le Moyne de—**Artist**
- Morini, Austin—**Servite Church**
- Mork, Harry S.—**Rayon**—rayon patent
- Morley, Christopher—**Book Club**—Book-of-the-Month club
- Morphy, Paul Charles—**Chess Champion**
- Morphy, Paul Charles—**Chess Tournament**
- Morrell, John A.—**Aviation**—Airship—airship disaster
- Morrill, Justin Smith—**Agricultural Land Grant**
- Morris, Anthony—**Brewery**—brewery to attain an age of two hundred years
- Morris, Charles Lester—**Helicopter**—helicopter flight (cross country)
- Morris, Ephraim—**Brake**—railroad brake patent
- Morris, Henry Gurney—**Automobile Club**
- Morris, Jacob M.—**Archery Club**—archery club
- Morris, Joshua H.—**Insurance**—title guaranty insurance company
- Morris, Nelson—**Animals**—cattle exportation to Great Britain
- Morris, Robert—**Congress**—Senate—Senate
- Morris, Robert—**Flag**—American flag
- Morris, Robert—**Mint (U.S.)**—mint of the United States
- Morris, T. A.—**Railroad Station**—railroad station (union passenger)
- Morris, William—**Photograph**—photograph of a beam of 100,000,000-volt X-rays
- Morris, William E.—**Cotton**—cotton acreage reduction payment
- Morrison, Effie—**Old Age Colony**
- Morrison, Herbert—**Radio Broadcast**—recorded coast-to-coast broadcast
- Morrison, Hugh Alexander—**Almanac**—almanac bibliography
- Morrison, Sarah Parke—**College**—state university to grant equal privileges to women
- Morrison, William—**Automobile**—electric storage battery automobile
- Morrison, William Newton—**Dentistry**—gold crown tooth
- Morrison, William Ralls—**Interstate Commerce Act**
- Morse, Charles Henry—**Degrees**—bachelor of music degree
- Morse, Jedediah—**Gazetteer**—American gazetteer
- Morse, Jedediah—**Geography**
- Morse, Samuel Finley Breese—**Art Organization**—artists' society of importance
- Morse, Samuel Finley Breese—**Cable**—cable
- Morse, Samuel Finley Breese—**Cable**—submarine telegraph cable that was practical
- Morse, Samuel Finley Breese—**Photograph**—photograph taken in America
- Morse, Samuel Finley Breese—**Telegram**—telegram inaugurating commercial service
- Morse, Samuel Finley Breese—**Telegraph**—telegraph station
- Mortimore, Alice—**Public School**—public school classes for epileptic children
- Morton, George Arthur—**Electron Tube**
- Morton, Julius Sterling—**Holiday**—Arbor Day
- Morton, Ladislaus—**Microscope**—electron microscope
- Morton, Marcus—**Trademark Lawsuit**—trademark lawsuit
- Morton, Nathaniel—**History**—history of New England
- Morton, Sarah Wentworth Apthorp—**Novel**—novel (American)
- Morton, Thomas—**Cod Liver Oil**
- Morton, Thomas—**Deportation**
- Morton, Thomas George—**Anti-Vivisection Society**
- Morton, William James—**X-Ray**—x-ray of an entire living person
- Moscona, Nicola—**Television**—opera (complete) telecast from the Metropolitan Opera House
- Mosher, Jesse Montgomery—**Hospital**—psychiatric ward
- Mosher, William Eugene—**Citizenship and Public Affairs School**
- Moskovics, Fred Evans—**Automobile Race**—automobile speedway (board track)
- Mott, John—**Money**—trade tokens
- Mott, Lucretia—**Woman Suffrage**—convention of women advocating woman suffrage
- Mott, Lucretia—**Woman Suffrage**—woman suffrage associations (national)
- Mott, William—**Money**—trade tokens
- Moulton, Mrs. Frances Estelle—**Bank**—national bank woman president

- Mudd, Stuart—Blood Bank—blood serum (human) (dried)**
Muehlenberg, Henry Melchior—Lutheran Church—Lutheran services in English
Muench, Carl Gebhard—Sound Absorbing Material
Muhlenberg, Frederick Augustus Conrad—Congress—House of Representatives—House of Representatives
Muhlenberg, Frederick Augustus Conrad—Congress—House of Representatives—"Speaker of the House"
Muhlenberg, William Augustus—Vacation Fund
Mullanphy, Bryan—Travelers Aid
Mulliken, Samuel—Patent—patentee to obtain more than one patent
Mulzac, Hugh—Ship—merchant ship of the U.S. commanded by a Negro captain
Mumford, Stephen—Baptist Church—Seven Day Baptist Church
Mumford, William Bruce—Treason—citizen of the U.S. to be tried, found guilty and suffer death for treason
Munk, Max Michael—Wind Tunnel—wind tunnel of variable air density
Munroe, C. K.—Bicycle Society—bicycle society national organization
Munsey, Frank Andrew—Periodical—all-fiction pulp magazine
Munters, Georg—Refrigerator—gas refrigerator (household)
Muraille, Jacques Hector Nicholas Joubert de la—Catholic Nuns—Catholic nuns (Colored Community)
Murphy, Charles Minthorn—Bicycle Racer
Murphy, Charles W.—Employment Service—state employment service
Murphy, Isaac—Horse Race—horse race (American Derby)
Murray, George Evelyn Pemberton—Telephone—transatlantic telephone service
Murray, Hannah L.—Kindergarten
Murray, James—Workman's Compensation—workman's compensation lawsuit
Murray, Marie—Moving Picture—moving picture with a plot
Murray, Walter—Play—benefit performance
Murray, Walter—Play—Shakesperian play
Murray, Walter—Theatrical Advance Publicity Man
Musick, Edwin C.—Air Mail Service—Pacific air mail flight
Musick, Edwin C.—Aviation—Airplane—transport airplane designed especially for transoceanic service
Musser, John Herr—Medical Instruction—medical research chair
Mustin, Henry Croskey—Aviation—School—naval air training school
Muths, Johann Christoph Friedrich Guts—Gymnastics Book
Muybridge, Edward—Photograph—photograph showing action (not moving pictures)
Myer, Albert James—Army—signal corps
Myer, Albert James—Weather Bureau—weather bureau (U.S.)
Myer, Henry B.—Sleeping Car—sleeping car patent
Myerhofer, "Swede"—Aviation—Airport—airport municipally owned
Myers, Edward—World War II—American ship sunk by a U-boat
Myers, Henry—Strike—union strike benefit
Myers, Jacob H.—Voting Machine—voting machines authorized for use
Myers, John—Aviation—Airplane—rocket airplane (military)

N

- Nagel, Charles—Chamber of Commerce—chamber of commerce of the United States of America**
Naismith, James—Basketball
Naismith, James—Basketball Rules—basketball rule book
Nancrede, Paul Joseph Guerard de—Catholic Magazine
Nanney, J. P.—Electrical Contract
Nash, James H.—Congress of the Confederate states
Nash, Simon Augustine—Court—domestic relations court
Nason, J.—Railroad Crossing Gate Patent
Nason, James H.—Coffee Percolator Patent
Nason, Joseph—Heating System—heating system (steam)
Nast, Thomas—Cartoon—Democratic cartoon
Nast, Thomas—Cartoon—Republican cartoon
Naugle, Harry Merrill—Building—building of pressed structural steel
Neale, Thomas—Postal Service—parliamentary act to establish a post office
Neff, Mary—Woman—heroine
Nelson, C. Alexander—Library Society—library society (local)
Nelson, Christian K.—Eskimo Pie
Nelson, Erik Henning—Aviation—Flights—New York-Alaska flight
Nelson, Erik Henning—Aviation—Flights (World)—world flight
Nelson, Frankie—Bicycle Race—women's six-day bicycle race
Nelson, Murray—Sanitary District
Nelson, Ray—Television—musical comedy (full-length)
Nerinck, Charles—Convent—Catholic convent to admit colored women as sisters
Nesbitt, John Maxwell—Insurance—life insurance
Neumann, Gustav Adolf—Newspaper—German daily newspaper
Newbold, Charles—Plow—plow patent
Newcombe, Henry—Expedition—expedition of Englishmen
Newlands, Francis Griffith—Silverites
Newman, Samuel—Bible Concordance
Newman, William—Shoe Measuring Stick

- Newport, Christopher—Colonial Government—colonial council
- Newton, John Thomas—Ship—frigate (American-built steam-driven)
- Newton, Maurice—Air Mail Service—air mail regular service
- Newton, Mortimer W.—Insurance—health insurance law (state)
- Ney, Karl Winfield—Surgical Operation—epileptic case treated by elevation of the skull cap
- Neyhart, Amos Earl—Automobile Driving Course
- Neyhart, Amos Earl—Traffic Regulation Course—teacher training course in "training traffic safety."
- Ng, Yee Y.—Hospital—Chinese hospital
- Nicholas, Samuel—War (Colonial)—marine engagement in battle
- Nichols, Anna R. G.—Patent Examiner—woman patent examiner
- Nichols, Ruth—Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)—transcontinental airplane flight by a woman
- Nicholson, Charles Ambrose—Aviation—Flights—airplane catapulted from a dirigible
- Nicholson, Francis—Capitol
- Nicholson, Francis—Treason—American colonist hung for treason
- Nicholson, L. A.—Stadium—school stadium
- Nicholson, Samuel T.—Union Reform Party
- Nicholson, William—Conchology Report
- Nicholson, William—File Factory—file factory (machine cutting) to attain success
- Nicola, Lewis—Engineering Book
- Nicoll, Allardyce—Theatrical School—theater and dramatic criticism course
- Nimitz, Chester William—Naval Officer—naval officers to wear the five star insignia
- Nitschmann, David—Moravian Bishop
- Nixdorff, Charles Edward—Euthanasia Society
- Nixon, John—Declaration of Independence (American)—declaration of independence was first read
- Noah, Manuel Mordecai—Diplomatic Service—Jewish diplomatic representative
- Noble, Silas—Toothpick Manufacturing Machine Patent
- Noeggerath, Emil Jacob—Medical Periodical—medical periodical devoted to diseases of women and children
- Nolan, Mae Ella—Congressman (United States)—congresswoman elected to serve in the place of her husband
- Norcross, Leonard—Diving Suit (practical) for submarine
- Norcross, Otis—Charity Board (state)
- Normand, Mabel—Moving Picture—six reel "feature" length comedy
- Norris, George William—Farm Loan Board (Federal)
- Norris, George William—Legislature—unicameral legislature (state)
- North, Elisha—Hospital—eye infirmary
- North, Elisha—Medical Book—typhus fever treatise
- North, Simeon—Factory Standardization of Production
- North, Simeon—Pistol—government contract for pistols
- North, Stephen—Pharmacy College
- Norton, Charles Eliot—Archaeological Society—archaeological national society
- Norton, Lewis Mills—Cheese—pineapple cheese
- Norton, Mary Teresa—Congress of the United States—House of Representatives—congressional committee (woman chairman)
- Norton, Mary Teresa—Woman—woman state committee chairman
- Norton, Oliver Willcox—Taps
- Norton, Thomas—Nail Machine (Wire)
- Norton, William—Glass Bead
- Norwood, William A.—Skee Ball Alley
- Nova, Lou—Television—pugilistic telecast
- Noville, George O.—Aviation—Airplane—airplane equipped with radio to cross the Atlantic ocean
- Novy, Frederick George—Medical Instruction—bacteriology courses in a college laboratory
- Noyes, Enoch—Comb Factory
- Nusbaum, Jesse Logan—Anthropology Laboratory
- Nuthead, Dinah—Woman—woman printer
- Nutt, Clifford Cameron—Aviation—Flights—New York-Alaska flight
- Nutt, Emma M.—Telephone—woman telephone operator
- Nutting, Mary Adelaide—Nurse—nurse appointed to a university professorship

O

- Oakley, Jessie—Soap—cakes of soap of uniform weight and individually wrapped
- Oakman, Wheeler—Moving Picture—talking picture of more than 6,000 feet
- Oaks, Orion O.—Liquid Heat
- O'Bannon, Presley Neville—Flag—American flag floated over a fortress of the old world
- O'Brien, Jay—Bobsled Competition—four-man bob-team competition
- O'Brien, Jeremiah—Revolutionary War—naval battle of the Revolution
- O'Brien, John—Revolutionary War—naval battle of the Revolution
- O'Brien, Thomas Charles—National Union for Social Justice
- O'Brien, Thomas Charles—Union Party
- O'Callahan, Joseph Timothy—Naval Officer—chaplain to win a congressional medal of honor
- O'Connel, J. F.—Tattoo—tattooed man
- O'Connor, James Francis Thaddeus—Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- O'Conor, Charles—Presidential Candidate—presidential candidate who was a Catholic

- O'Donnell, Bertha—**Deaf**—**Transmission**—visible and oral communication by the deaf over distance
- O'Donnell, James—**Postal Service**—rural free delivery appropriation
- Oelrichs, Mrs Hermann—**Automobile Parade**
- Ofeldt, F. W.—**Motor Boat**—motor boat pleasure craft
- Ogden, Aaron—**Commerce Case**
- Ogle, Henry—**Reaper**—reaper that actually worked
- Oglethorpe, James Edward — **Moravian Church**
- O'Hare, Edward Henry—**Aviation**—**Aviator**—naval ace in World War II
- O'Hern, Michael W.—**Kidnapping**—death penalty for kidnapping
- Ohi, K. Elizabeth—**Lawyer**—Japanese woman lawyer
- Oland, Warner—**Moving Picture**—sound talking picture
- Olcott, Henry Steele—**Theosophical Society**
- Olds, Robin—**Aviation**—**Flights** (transcontinental)—transcontinental round-trip airplane flight within one day
- Oliver, Anna—**Theological School**—theological school to admit women
- Oliver, Henry Kemble—**Labor**—labor bureau (state)
- Oliver, Robert Shaw—**Tennis**—lawn tennis
- Oliver, Robert T.—**Dental Corps**—dental corps of the U.S. Army
- Olson, John—**Fuller's Earth**
- O'Meara, Jack—**Aviation**—**Flights**—"airplane train"
- O'Meara, Jack—**Aviation**—**Flights**—sky-train international round trip flight
- O'Meara, J. K.—**Radio Telephone**—two-way conversation between a glider and the land
- Omlie, Phoebe Fairgrave—**Aviation**—**License**—pilot's license granted to a woman by the Dept. of Commerce
- Omlie, Phoebe Fairgrave—**Aviation**—**Races**—airplane race (of importance) in which both men and women were contestants
- O'Neill, Belton—**Workman's Compensation**—workman's compensation lawsuit
- O'Neil, Sally—**Moving Picture**—talking picture entirely in color
- Oram, James—**Business Publication**
- O'Reilly, Samuel F.—**Tattoo**—electric tattoo machine
- Ormsby, Waterman L.—**Patent**—design patent
- Orr, Hugh—**Spinning, Carding, and Roping Machines**
- Orr, Robert—**Arsenal**
- Orr, Robert—**Rifle**—muskets
- Orr, William—**Paper**—wood-pulp and rag paper
- Orton, Edward—**Ceramic School**
- Osborn, Charles—**Newspaper**—abolition newspaper
- Osborne, Richard—**Bridge**—iron truss bridge
- Osgood, George—**Yacht Race**—yacht race across the Atlantic ocean
- Osgood, Samuel—**Cabinet of the United States**—cabinet
- Osgood, Samuel—**Postmaster**—postmaster general of the United States
- Osler, William—**Medical Clinic**—medical clinic (general)
- Ossoli, Sarah Margaret Fuller—**Book Review Editor**
- Osterheld, G.—**Hat Blocking and Shaping Machine**
- Osterhoudt, J.—**Can (Tin)** with a key opening
- Ostermeier, Johannes—**Photography**—photographic flashlight lamps
- O'Sullivan, Humphrey—**Rubber**—rubber heel
- Otis, Bass—**Lithograph**
- Otis, Elisha Graves—**Elevator**—elevator with completely enclosed car
- Otis, Elisha Graves—**Elevator**—elevator with safety devices
- Otis, William S.—**Steam Shovel**
- Ott, Elsie S.—**Medal**—air medal (United States) awarded a woman
- Ott, Fred—**Moving Picture**—moving picture "close-up"
- Otterbein, Philip William—**Church of United Brethren in Christ**
- Otto, Dr.—**Cottonseed Oil**
- Otto, John Conrad—**Medical Book**—hemophilia treatise
- Outerbridge, Mary Ewing—**Tennis**—lawn tennis
- Ovington, Earl Lewis—**Air Mail Service**—air mail pilot
- Owen, Marie—**Police**—police woman
- Owen, Robert—**Communitistic Society**—communitistic non-religious settlement
- Owen, Robert—**Printing Instruction**—printing instruction
- Owen, Ruth Bryan—**Diplomatic Service**—woman diplomat to represent the U.S. in the capacity of a minister
- Owen, William D.—**Immigration**—immigration bureau superintendent
- Owens, Jesse—**Olympic Games**—American athlete to win four prizes at the Olympic games
- Owens, Michael Joseph—**Glass Blowing Machine**

P

- Pacelli, Eugenio—**Visiting Celebrities**—pontiff
- Pacheco—**Automaton**
- Packard, Sophia Booker—**Nursing School**—training school for Negro nurses
- Page, Albert B.—**Diathermy Machine**
- Page, Charles Grafton—**Locomotive**—electric locomotive
- Page, George—**Plow**—plow for pulverizing the soil
- Page, John Wallace—**Wire**—woven wire fence industry
- Page, Joseph—**Planetarium**

- Paget, Percy Wright—Radio Broadcast—transatlantic radio signal
 Paine, Cassius M.—Bridge Whist Organization
 Paine, John Knowles—Music Instruction—college music chair
 Paine, John Knowles—Oratorio—by an American
 Paine, John Knowles—Symphony—symphonic work by an American composer
 Painter, William—Bottle Cap
 Palfrey, William—Diplomatic Service—consul to die in service
 Palisan, Johann—Astronomy—planet (asteroid) named after an American president
 Palette, Eugene—Moving Picture—talking picture of more than 6,000 feet
 Palm, Joseph Henry Louis de—Crematory
 Palmer—Baptist Church—Baptist church (Negro)
 Palmer, Benjamin—Leg (artificial)—patent
 Palmer, Daniel David—Chiropractic School
 Palmer, Daniel David—Chiropractor
 Palmer, John F.—Bicycle Tire (cord)
 Palmer, Nathaniel Brown—Discovery—discovery of Antarctica
 Palmer, Volney B.—Advertising Agency
 Palmerton, John—Boat Club
 Palmerton, Thomas—Boat Club
 Pandit, Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi—Diplomatic Service—woman ambassador from a foreign country
 Pangborn, Clyde—Aviation—Flights (transpacific)—transpacific non-stop flight
 Paolis, Alessio de—Television—opera telecast
 Paraf, Alfred—Oleomargarine—oleomargarine manufacturer (successful)
 Pardee, Charles Laban—Heresy Trial
 Park, James Alan—Insurance Treatise
 Park, Jesse K.—Envelope—envelope machine patent
 Park, Roswell—Cancer Laboratory
 Park, Thomas—Library—library building separate (university)
 Park, William Hallock—Antitoxin Laboratory
 Park, William Hallock—Vaccine—tuberculosis vaccine
 Parker—Madstone
 Parker, Benjamin Clarke Cutler—Church—floating church
 Parker, C. W.—Carrousel—portable carrousel
 Parker, Charles Wallace—Carrousel—carrousel with the jumping horse mechanism
 Parker, Charles Wallace—Shooting Gallery (mechanized)
 Parker, James—Crime—interstate crime pact
 Parker, Joel—Labor Party (Political)—labor party (national)
 Parker, John—Revolutionary War—armed conflict in the Revolutionary war
 Parker, Joseph—Blotting Paper
 Parker, Samuel—Leather—leather-splitting machine
 Parker, Willard—Health Board—health board (municipal) armed with sufficient powers
 Parker, Willard—Medical Clinic—college medical clinic
 Parks, Benjamin—Naval Officer—naval chaplain (Continental Navy)
 Parks, Charles Henry—Naval Officer—naval chaplain who was Catholic
 Parks, William—Newspaper—newspaper published south of the Potomac River
 Parmelee, DuBois D.—Adding Machine—adding machine to employ depressible keys
 Parmelee, Henry S.—Sprinkler—sprinkler head
 Parmelee, Philip—Aviation—airplane merchandise shipment
 Parmelee, Philip O.—Aviation—Airplane Bombing—airplane bombing experiment with explosives
 Parmly, Eleazar—Dental Magazine—dental journal
 Parmly, Eleazar—Dental Society—dental society
 Parnell, Thomas—Music—secular song
 Parr, George—Cricket Tournament—international cricket tournament
 Parrish, Donald E.—Moving Picture—talking picture in Esperanto
 Parrish, Samuel L.—Golf Club—golf association (national)
 Parrott, William Pearce—Engineering Society—engineering society of importance
 Parry, Will H.—Federal Trade Commission
 Parsons, Harry de Berkeley—Voting Machine Commission (State)
 Parsons, John E.—Hospital—cancer hospital
 Partridge, Alden—Engineering College—civil engineering course
 Partridge, Alden—Military School
 Pastorius, Francis—Slavery—slavery protest
 Pastorius, Francis Daniel—Theological Treatise
 Patch, Rex—Radio Broadcast—speaker to address an organization by radio
 Paton, Richard Townley—Eye—eye bank
 Patrick, J. T.—Enclave—municipal enclave of economic ground rent
 Patt, Arthur P.—Insurance—health insurance law (state)
 Patten, Richard—Observatory—observatory (national)
 Patterson, John Clarke—Archival Administration
 Patterson, Joseph Medill—Newspaper—illustrated tabloid
 Patterson, William—Gas—gas ordinance (city)
 Pattison, Edward—Tinware Manufacturers
 Pattison, William—Tinware Manufacturers
 Paul, William M.—Navy—naval militia (state)
 Paulding, James Kirke—History—comic history of the United States
 Paulhan, Louis—Aviation—Expositions and Meets—aviation meet
 Paulsen, Carl Christian von—World War II—German ship captured in World War II
 Payne, William Harold—Pedagogy Chair—pedagogy chair (permanent)

- Payson, Henry—**Gas**—gas ordinance (city)
 Peabody, Amelia—**Building**—house completely sun-heated
 Peabody, Elizabeth Palmer—**Kindergarten**—English-speaking kindergarten
 Peake, Mary S.—**School**—Negro school for freedmen
 Peale, Franklin—**Archery Club**—archery club
 Peale, Rembrandt—**Gas**—gas company
 Peale, Titian Ramsey—**Archery Club**—archery club
 Pearce, Richard Mills—**Medical Instruction**—medical research chair
 Pearson, Humphrey—**Moving Picture**—talking picture entirely in color
 Pearson, John—**Cloth**—cloth mill
 Pearson, Leonard—**Animals**—cattle tuberculosis test
 Pearson, Theodore—**Cracker Bakery**
 Peary, Josephine—**Expedition**—polar expedition of which a woman was a member
 Peary, Robert Edwin—**Discovery**—discovery of the North Pole
 Pease, Francis Gladheim—**Astronomer**—astronomer to measure the size of a fixed star
 Pease, Titus—**Whips**
 Peawa, William—**Indian Church**—Indian church organized by Indians
 Peay, Austin—**Evolution**—anti-instruction state law
 Peck, Frederick M.—**Rifle Association**—rifle association (national)
 Peck, George Nelson—**Bank**—Export-Import Bank
 Peek, George Nelson—**Commercial Policy Executive Committee**
 Peer, Lyle Hudson Bennett—**High Jumping Standards** using electric eye detectors
 Peirce, William—**Almanac**
 Pelham, Peter—**Engraver**
 Pelham, Richard—**Minstrel Show Troupe**
 Pellicier, Anthony Domenic Ambrose—**Catholic Bishop**—native bishops of the south
 Pemberton, Bennett—**Road**—state road authorization
 Pendergast, William Wirt—**Agricultural School**—vocational agricultural school
 Penington, Henry—**Publishing Society**
 Penman, Edward—**Golf Club**
 Penn, William—**Law Book**
 Penn, William—**Mennonites**
 Pennant, Elias—**Expedition**—expedition of Englishmen
 Pennell, Rebecca Mann—**College**—woman college professor
 Pennell, Rebecca Mann—**Didactics Course**—didactics course in a college
 Pennell, Rebecca Mann—**Hygiene Instruction**—physiology and hygiene courses
 Penniman, Anson W.—**Blind**—state school for the blind
 Pennock, Cyril—**Military School**
 Pepperell, William—**Knighthood**—knighthood conferred on a native-born American for military leadership
 Percy, Samuel R.—**Milk**—dried milk patent
 Perham, Josiah—**Railroad Excursion**—railroad excursion rates
 Perkings, Jay—**Health Laboratory**—health laboratory (state)
 Perkins, Frances—**Cabinet of the United States**—woman cabinet member
 Perkins, Frances (Mrs. Paul Caldwell Wilson)—**Labor Department (U.S.)**—woman secretary of labor
 Perkins, Jacob—**Refrigerator**—ice-making machine
 Perkins, Thomas Handasyd—**Railroad**—railroad
 Perkinson, Henry L.—**Telephone**—mobile telephone commercial service
 Perky, Henry D.—**Breakfast Food**—shredded wheat biscuits
 Perlman, Louis Henry—**Automobile Tire**—demountable tire-carrying rim
 Perrine, Henry—**Avocado**
 Perry, Benjamin—**Iron**—iron blast furnace
 Perry, Marmaduke—**Autopsy**
 Perry, Nathaniel—**Physiological Society**—physiological society
 Perry, Oliver Hazard—**War (1812)**—defeat in history of an English squadron
 Perry, Stuart—**Gas Engine**
 Perry, William—**Dictionary**—dictionary published in the United States
 Pershing, John Joseph—**Army Officer**—general of the Armies of the United States
 Pershing, John Joseph—**Aviation**—airplane in actual military operation
 Pershing, John Joseph—**Degrees**—doctor of military science degree
 Pershing, John Joseph—**World War I**—American troops to land in England
 Persons, William Frank—**Employment Service**—employment service (U.S.E.S.)
 Peters, G. Moore—**Ordnance**—cartridge-loading machinery
 Peters, G. Moore—**Ordnance**—shot tower
 Peters, Phillis—**Poet**—Negro poetess
 Peters, Richard—**Law Book**—law compilation of United States laws
 Peterson, Ruth—**Congress of the U.S.**—Senate—Senate session in which women, other than members of Congress, were permitted on the floor
 Peterson-Mundy, Thomas—**Election Law**—Negro to vote under authority of the Fifteenth Amendment
 Petry, Lucile—**Public Health**—public health service (U.S.) woman assistant surgeon-general
 Pettit, Thomas—**Tennis Match**—professional lawn tennis contest (international)
 Pheil, Abran Cump—**Aviation**—airboat commercial line service
 Phelan, Michael—**Billiard Match**—billiard match to attain international prominence
 Phelan, Michael—**Billiard Match**—billiard three-ball match on a six-by-twelve carom table
 Phelps, James—**Paper-Making Machinery**—paper-making machine (Fourdrinier)
 Phelps, Oliver—**Land Office**

- Phelps, Orson C.—**Sewing Machine**—sewing machine manufacturer
- Phelps, William Lyon—**Novel Course**—course on the contemporary novel
- Philipson, David—**Jewish College**—Jewish college to train men for the rabbinate
- Phillips, Alonzo Dwight—**Match**—friction match
- Phillips, Alonzo Dwight—**Match**—match patent
- Phillips, Harriet N.—**Nursing School**—school for nurses to award a diploma
- Phillips, Samuel—**Tract Society**—tract society
- Phillips, Willard—**Insurance**—mutual life insurance company to be chartered
- Phillipse, Frederick—**Brokerage**—financial "corner"
- Phips, William (Phipps)—**Knighthood**—knighthood conferred on a native-born American
- Phythian, Robert Lees—**Nautical School**—nautical municipal school
- Picken, Mary Brooks—**Dictionary**—dictionary compiled by a woman
- Pickering, Edward Charles—**Photograph**—photograph of a total solar eclipse
- Pickering, John—**American Language**—book on Americanisms
- Pickering, John—**Impeachment**—impeachment of a federal judge
- Pickering, Joseph—**Paper-Making Machinery**—papermaking machine (Fourdrinier) imported
- Pickering, Thomas—**Passport**
- Picket, Albert—**Educational Magazine**
- Picket, Albert—**Educational Magazine**—educational magazine to achieve success
- Picket, John W.—**Educational Magazine**
- Picket, John W.—**Educational Magazine**—educational magazine to achieve success
- Pierce, Bradford K.—**Manual Training**—industrial school for girls
- Pierce, Burns—**Motorcycle Race**—motorcycle paced race
- Pierce, Clinton Albert—**World War II**—general wounded in action in World War II
- Pierce, Cyrus—**Normal School**—normal school (state)
- Pierce, Franklin—**Fair**—industrial exposition
- Pierce, George Foster—**College**—woman's college chartered
- Pierce, Hugh Franklin—**Air Mail Service**—rocket air mail flight
- Pierce, Roger—**Telephone**—mobile telephone conversation overseas
- Pierson—**Envelope Manufacturer**
- Pierson, Henry L.—**Railroad Passenger**—railroad honeymoon trip
- Pierson, Josiah Gilbert—**Rivet**
- Pierson, Warren Lee—**Bank**—Export-Import Bank
- Pietersen, Evert—**School**—evening school
- Pike, Nicholas—**Algebra Book**—algebra book by a native American
- Pike, Nicholas—**Birds**—sparrows
- Pilling, Samuel—**Building and Loan Association**
- Pillsbury, Moody Adams—**Animals**—cattle (Guernsey cattle)
- Pin, Chen Lan—**Chinese Embassy**
- Pinchback, Pinckney Benton Stewart—**Governor**—Negro governor (acting)
- Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth—**Museum**—public museum
- Pincus, Gregory—**Impregnation**—impregnation (artificial)
- Pinkerton, Allan—**Army Secret Service Bureau**
- Pintard, John Marsden—**Diplomatic Service**—consuls of the United States appointed after the adoption of the constitution
- Pipe, Captain—**Treaty**—treaty entered into by the U.S. with the Indian tribes
- Pipestem, George—**Indian Church**—Indian church organized by Indians
- Pipkin, Marvin—**Electric Lighting**—electric lamp bulb frosted on the inside
- Piquet, La Motte—**Flag**—American flag saluted by a foreign nation
- Pitcairn, Harold Frederick—**Autogiro**—autogiro flown
- Pitcairn, John—**Revolutionary War**—armed conflict in the Revolutionary war
- Pitkin, Henry—**Clock**—watch made by machinery
- Pitkin, James—**Clock**—watch made by machinery
- Pitkin, Timothy—**History**—political history
- Pitts, Hiram Abial—**Thresher**—threshing machine to employ steam
- Pitts, John A.—**Thresher**—threshing machine to employ steam
- Pius XII—**Visiting Celebrities**—pontiff
- Plant, Joseph Theophilus Kirk—**Knights of Pythias**
- Platen, Baltzar Carl von—**Refrigerator**—gas refrigerator (household)
- Plimpton, James Leonard—**Skating Rink**—roller skating rink (public)
- Poe, Edgar Allan—**Detective Story**
- Poell, George H.—**Medal**—Interstate Commerce Commission Medal of Honor
- Polacco, Georgio—**Opera**—opera broadcast over a national network from an American opera house
- Polk, James Knox—**President**—president who was a "dark horse"
- Pollak, Simon—**Blind**—school for the blind to adopt the Braille system
- Pollard, Edward—**Glass**—invisible glass installation
- Pollard, Othello—**Animals**—leopard
- Pomeroy, Dorothy—**Church**—children's church
- Pond, H. Chester—**Clock**—watch movement to be electrically wound
- Pool—**Equestrian Exhibition**
- Poole, William Frederick—**Periodical Index**
- Pooley, Greville—**Breach of Promise Suit**
- Poore, Benjamin Perley—**Congressional Directory**
- Poore, Benjamin Perley—**Index of Government Publications**
- Pope, Albert Augustus—**Bicycle Factory**
- Popham, George—**Holiday**—Thanksgiving Day service

- Pormont, Philemon—**Public School**—public school with a continuous existence
- Porter, Abel—**Brass**—rolled
- Porter, Abel—**Button**—gilt buttons to be commercially manufactured
- Porter, David—**Flag**—American flag flown in battle on the Pacific
- Porter, David—**Ship**—naval vessel of the United States to display the American flag around Cape Horn
- Porter, Edwin S.—**Moving Picture**—moving picture with a plot
- Porter, George F.—**Football Game**—football game between Negro colleges
- Porter, Levi—**Brass**—rolled
- Pory, John—**Legislative Assembly**
- Poss, Victor—**Ship**—concrete seagoing ship
- Post, Charles William—**Breakfast Food**—breakfast foods
- Post, Sarah (Sara) E.—**Nurses Magazine**
- Post, Wiley Hardeman—**Aviation—Flights (World)**—world solo airplane flight
- Potter, Charles Francis—**Euthanasia Society**
- Potter, Stephen—**Aviation—Aviator**—American aviator to score a victory over a German seaplane
- Potts, Albert—**Postal Service**—street letter box
- Poulter, Thomas Charles—**Snow Cruiser** (automobile)
- Powell, John Wesley—**Expedition**—exploration of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado
- Powell, William Frank—**School**—Negro school (state)
- Powers, Hiram—**Sculptor**—sculptor (American)
- Powers, Marie E.—**Tuberculosis School**—outdoor school for tubercular children
- Powers, William T.—**Electric Power Plant**—hydro-electric power plant (commercial)
- Prajadhipok, King—**Visiting Celebrities**—absolute monarch
- Prall, Elizabeth Smith—**College**—coeducational college
- Prang, Louis—**Christmas Cards**
- Pratt, Abel—**Comb Cutting Machine**
- Pratt, Charles Ed.—**Bicycle Society**—bicycle society national organization
- Pratt, Matthew—**Artist**—artist successful in commercial art
- Pratt, Philip W.—**Sprinkler**—sprinkler system patent
- Pratt, Phineas—**Comb Cutting Machine**
- Pratt, Richard Henry—**Indian School**—Indian school of prominence
- Pratt, Roberta—**Medical Clinic**—contraceptive clinic (state)
- Prattis, Percival L.—**News Correspondent**—Negro news correspondent admitted to the House of Representatives and Senate press gallery
- Pray, James Sturgis—**City Planning Instruction**
- Prentiss, John W.—**Squash Tournament**—squash tennis organization (national)
- Prescott, Benjamin—**Canal**
- Prescott, Edwin—**Loop the Loop Centrifugal Railway**
- Preston, Charles E.—**Movable Church**
- Price, Henry—**Freemasons**—masonic lodge to work under a regular charter
- Price, William W. (Bill)—**News Correspondent**—White House reporter
- Pride, John—**Potter**
- Priestley, Joseph—**Unitarian Minister**
- Prince, Hiram—**Temperance Society**—anti-saloon league (national organization)
- Prince, N. A.—**Hospital**—inebriates asylum
- Prince, Thomas—**Religious Publication**—religious journal
- Prior, Edward—**Travelers Aid**
- Procter, William—**Pharmacy Society** (national)
- Psysick, Philip Syng—**Stomach Washing**
- Puett, Clay—**Electric Starting Gate** (race track)
- Pugh, David—**Gas**—gas company
- Pullman, George Mortimer—**Car**—parlor car
- Pullman, George Mortimer—**Sleeping Car**—Pullman sleeping car
- Pullman, George Mortimer—**Sleeping Car**—Pullman sleeping car that was comfortable
- Pulsifer, Alden William—**Postal Service**—international dog sled mail
- Purcell—**Golf Club**
- Purcell, Wm.—**Arbitration**—state board of mediation and arbitration
- Purvines, M. I.—**Federal Crop Insurance Corporation**
- Pusey, Joshua—**Match**—"book matches"
- Putnam, Amelia Earhart—**Aviation—Aviator**—woman aviator to fly solo across the Pacific ocean
- Putnam, Amelia Earhart—**Aviation—Flights** (transatlantic)—transatlantic solo flight by a woman
- Putnam, Amelia Earhart—**Aviation—Flights** (transcontinental)—transcontinental non-stop flight by a woman
- Putnam, Amelia Earhart—**Aviation—Passenger**—woman airplane passenger to cross the Atlantic Ocean
- Putnam, Amelia Earhart—**Medal**—National Geographic Society gold medal awarded to a woman
- Putnam, George Palmer—**Book Trade Magazine**—successful book trade magazine
- Putnam, George Palmer—**Periodical Index**
- Putnam, Herbert—**Bibliography Society** (national)
- Pynchon, William—**Meat Packer**

Q

- Quadequina—**Popcorn**
- Quanpen (Sowagonish)—**Court Martial Trial**
- Quimby, Harriet—**Aviation—License**—woman aviator to pass the test of the Aero Club of America
- Quincy, Josiah—**Secession**—first mentioned
- Quinn, William—**Periodical**—sectarian magazine
- Quintard, Isaac—**Cider Mill**

R

Raffington, Matthew G.—**Bicycle Patent**—water velocipede patent
 Ragsdale, William P.—**Aviation—Flights**—all-blind distance flight by the United States Army
 Railton, George Scott—**Salvation Army**
 Rainey, Joseph Hayne—**Congressman (United States)**—Negro congressman
 Rains, Gabriel Jones—**Land Mines**
 Raleigh, Walter—**Indians**—Indian convert (Protestant)
 Ramage, Frances—**Cotton Mill**—cotton mill
 Ramsay, David—**Congress (U.S.)—House of Representatives**—contested election
 Ramsay, Samuel—**Corn**—corn shipment of hybrid corn
 Randall, Albert Borland—**Merchant Marine**—merchant marine officer to hold the rank of rear admiral
 Randall, Maurice—**Television**—play telecast
 Randolph, Beverley—**Senator (U.S.)**—senator appointed by a governor
 Randolph, Edmund—**Patent**—patent granted by the U.S. government
 Randolph, Edmund—**Patent**—patent law (national)
 Randolph, Edmund Jennings—**Attorney General**
 Randolph, Edmund Jennings—**Attorney General**—attorney general's (United States) opinion
 Randolph, James Madison—**Births**—child born in the White House, Washington, D.C.
 Randolph, John—**Quids**
 Randolph, Peyton—**President of the Continental Congress**
 Ranger, Richard Howland—**Radio Facsimile Transmission**—photograph sent by radio across the Atlantic inaugurating commercial service
 Rankin, Jeannette—**Congressman (United States)**—congresswoman elected
 Rankin, Jeannette—**Congressman (United States)**—congresswoman to vote twice against the entry of the United States into war
 Rankin, Thomas—**Methodist Conference**
 Rankin, Thomas L.—**Skating Rink**—ice skating rink (indoors)
 Rankin, William Hector—**Radio Telephone**—radio telephone ship-to-shore commercial service
 Raphall, Morris Jacob—**Congress—House of Representatives (U.S.)**—Jewish preacher to open the House of Representatives with prayer
 Rapp, George—**Communitistic Society**—communitistic non-religious settlement
 Ratcliffe, John—**Colonial Government**—colonial council
 Rathbone, Justus Henry—**Knights of Pythias**
 Ratliffe, John—**Book Binder**
 Ravenscroft, Edward A.—**Bottle**—screw cap bottle with a pour-lip
 Rawle, Francis—**Insurance Book**

Rawlins, Horace—**Golf Tournament**—open championship (official)
 Rawson, Albert Leighton—**Freemasons**—Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine
 Rawson, Edward—**Ordnance**—gunpowder mill
 Ray, Charlotte E.—**Lawyer**—Negro woman lawyer
 Ray, James Garrett—**Air Mail Service**—autogiro mail delivery direct to a post office
 Ray, James Garrett—**Autogiro**—autogiro to land packages on a moving ship
 Ray, Nat.—**Horse Race**—Harness horse race (Hambletonian) for three-year olds
 Raymond, Eleanor—**Building**—house completely sun-heated
 Raymond, Julius—**Hospital**—Jewish hospital
 Raymond, William—**Lifeboat**
 Rea, Henry B.—**Horse Race**—harness horse race (Hambletonian) for three-year olds
 Read, Albert Cushing—**Aviation—Flights (transatlantic)**—transatlantic hydroplane flight
 Read, Daniel—**Music Magazine**
 Reading, Oliver Scott—**Camera**—camera (nine-lens aerial camera)
 Ream, Vinnie—**Monument**—monument by a woman ordered by the U.S. Government
 Ream, Vinnie (Hoxie)—**Monument**—statue cast by the United States government
 Rechten, Philip—**Whaling**—whale killing machine (electric)
 Reckenzaun, Anthony—**Motor Boat**—storage battery motor boat
 Reckenzaun, Frederick—**Motor Boat**—storage battery motor boat
 Redfield, William Charles—**Science Association**—scientific society national organization
 Redfield, William Cox—**Commerce and Labor Department (U.S.)**
 Redfield, William Cox—**Commerce Department (U.S.)**
 Reece, Ernest James—**Library Chair**
 Reed, William Bradford—**History Instruction**—American history chair
 Reeder, Alner—**Railroad Charter**
 Reese, James—**Slate**
 Reese, William—**Slate**
 Reeve, Tapping—**Law School**—law school
 Regal, Betty—**Play**—burlesque show
 Reichers, Lou—**Aviation—Flights**—airplane flight with an auto slung beneath the fuselage
 Reid, John—**Architect**—landscape architect
 Reid, John—**Radio Telephone**—military portable
 Reinagle, Alexander—**Music Book**—secular song book
 Reinecke, Mabel Gilmore—**Woman**—woman internal revenue collector
 Reinhardt, Aurelia Henry—**Unitarian Society**—woman moderator of the Unitarian Church
 Remington, William H.—**Nickel Plating**
 Renick, Felix—**Animals**—cattle importation of pure-bred shorthorns

- Renick, Felix—**Animals**—cattle (shorthorn) public auction sale
 Reno, John—**Railroad Train Robbery**
 Reno, Simeon—**Railroad Train Robbery**
 Renoe, A. J.—**Fingerprint Society**—fingerprint society (international)
 Renouard, Auguste—**Embalming Book**
 Renwick, James—**Brick**—terra cotta
 Resseque, H.—**Animals**—fur bearing animals raised commercially
 Rettger, Leo Frederick—**Milk**—acidophilus milk
 Revel, Bernard—**Jewish College**—Jewish college of liberal arts and science under Jewish auspices
 Revels, Hiram Rhodes—**Senator (U.S.)**—Negro senator
 Reyburn, Robert—**Medical Society**—Negro medical society
 Reynolds, Arthur Rowley—**Automobile License Board**
 Rhoads, Eugene Saylor—**Aviation**—**Flights** (transatlantic) — transatlantic hydroplane flight
 Rhoads, James Evans—**College**—graduate school for women
 Rhodes, Cecil—**Rhodes Scholar**—Rhodes scholars
 Rhodes, Richard S.—**Deaf**—**Hearing Aid**—hearing aid of interest
 Rhodes, Thomas E.—**Radio Broadcast**—debate over the radio
 Ribaut, Jean—**Ship**—ship built to cross the Atlantic ocean
 Rice, Allen Thorndike—**Election Law**—Australian ballot system
 Rice, David—**College**—university west of the Allegheny Mountains
 Richards, George—**Masonic Magazine**
 Richards, George Warren—**Evangelical and Reformed Church**
 Richards, Linda—**Hospital Record**
 Richards, Theodore William—**Nobel Prize**—Nobel Prize in chemistry
 Richardson, Ebenezer—**Revolutionary War**—martyr in the Revolutionary war
 Richardson, Holden Chester—**Aviation**—**Flights**—airplane catapulted
 Richardson, Jack—**Aviation**—**Flights** (transcontinental) — transcontinental round-trip airplane flight within one day
 Richman, Harry—**Aviation**—**Flights** (transatlantic)—transatlantic round-trip flight
 Richmond, Bill—**Prize Fight**—American to win distinction in the prize ring
 Richmond, James N.—**Glass**—plate glass
 Richmond, Lee—**Business**—instalment finance company
 Richter, John Paul—**Aviation**—refueling attempt in mid air
 Rickenbacker, Edward Vernon—**Aviation**—airplane sleeping berths
 Rickenbacker, Edward Vernon—**Aviation**—**Aviator**—American ace of aces
 Ricketts, John Bill—**Circus**
 Ricketts, Palmer Chamberlaine—**Voting Machine Commission (State)**
 Riddell, R. R.—**Freemasons**—Grotto
 Riddle, George—**Play**—Greek play
 Rider, John—**Pistol**—revolver
 Riedel, Karl—**Opera**—opera broadcast in its entirety
 Riefler, Winfield William—**Central Statistical Board (U.S.)**
 Rienhoff, William Francis—**Surgical Operation**—lung removal carried out according to pre-operative plans
 Riesz, Robert Richard—**Voice Mechanism**—voice mechanism capable of creating the complex sounds of speech
 Rihbany, Abraham Mitrie—**Arabic Magazine**
 Rintoul, Norman—**Aviation**—airplane human pick-up
 Riotte, C. C.—**Boat Race**—motor boat race under organized rules
 Rittenhouse, David — **Building** — building erected in the United States for public use
 Rittenhouse, David—**Mint (U.S.)**—mint of the U.S.
 Rittenhouse, David—**Mint (U.S.)** — mint (U.S.) director
 Rittenhouse, William—**Mennonites**—Mennonite church meeting house
 Rittenhouse, William—**Paper Mill**
 Rittenhouse, William—**Watermark**
 Ritty, James J. (Jake)—**Cash Register**
 Ritty, John—**Cash Register**
 Roane, Archibald — **Duelling Legislation** (state)
 Robb, Al—**Electric Power Plant**—municipally owned electric power plant
 Robert, Nicholas Louis—**Paper-making Machinery**—paper-making machine imported (Fourdrinier)
 Robert, René—**Ship**—Great Lakes commercial vessel
 Roberts, Edmund—**Treaty**—treaty with a Far Eastern country
 Roberts, Edward A. L.—**Oil**—oil well drilled by torpedoes
 Roberts, Enoch—**Insurance**—boiler insurance company
 Roberts, James—**Civil Government in America**
 Roberts, Jonathan—**Druggist**
 Roberts, Montague—**Automobile Race**—automobile race around the world
 Roberts, Robert Jeffries—**Medicine Ball**
 Roberts, Solomon White—**Tunnel**—railroad tunnel
 Robertson, Alice Mary — **Congressman (United States)**—congresswoman to preside over the House of Representatives
 Robertson, Charles—**Civil Government in America**
 Robertson, Doris Roberta—**Naval Officer**—women sworn into the regular U.S.N.
 Robertson, George H.—**Automobile Race**—Vanderbilt cup race
 Robertson, Golbert, Jr.—**Arbitration**—state board of mediation and arbitration
 Robich, Robert—**Paprika Mill**
 Robinson, Bernard Whitfield—**Naval Officer**—Negro commissioned officer in the Naval Reserve

- Robinson, Charles—**Impeachment**—impeachment proceedings against a state governor
 Robinson, Charles Mulford—**Civic Design Chair**
 Robinson, Douglas—**Polo Club**—polo association (national)
 Robinson, George—**Glass Factory**—flint glass factory
 Robinson, George Dexter—**Gas Commission (state)**
 Robinson, Henry—**Ship**—schooner built in America
 Robinson, Hugh—**Aviation**—Races—inter-city airplane race
 Robinson, Jackie—**Baseball Player**—Negro major league baseball player
 Robinson, John—**Slander Proceedings**
 Robinson, Morris—**Insurance**—mutual life insurance company to operate
 Roche d'Allison, Joseph de la—**Oil**—oil spring
 Rock, John S.—**Lawyer**—Negro lawyer to practice in the United States Supreme Court
 Rockenbach—Samuel Dickerson—**Army Armored Tank**
 Rockwell, Alphonse David—**Execution**—electrocution of a human being
 Rodd, Herbert Charles—**Aviation**—**Flights (transatlantic)**—transatlantic hydroplane flight
 Rodney, Caesar Augustus—**Diplomatic Service**—ministers plenipotentiary to South and Central America
 Rodney, Caesar Augustus—**Diplomatic Service**—Pan American delegates (American)
 Roebbing, John Augustus—**Bridge**—railway suspension bridge
 Roebbing, John Augustus—**Bridge**—wire cable suspension aqueduct bridge
 Roebbing, John Augustus—**Wire**—wire rope factory
 Roediger, Virginia More—**Theatrical School**—theater and dramatic criticism course
 Roelantsen, Adam—**School**—school
 Roff, John—**Postal Service**—pony express mail
 Rogers, Asa—**Silver Plating Factory**
 Rogers, Bob—**Sports**—sports trainer (professional)
 Rogers, Calbraith Perry—**Aviation**—**Flights (transcontinental)**—transcontinental flight
 Rogers, Harriet—**Deaf**—**School**—oral school for the deaf (still existing)
 Rogers, Joel Augustus—**News Correspondent**—Negro news correspondent
 Rogers, Moses—**Ship**—steamboat built in America to cross the Atlantic ocean
 Rogers, Moses—**Ship**—steamboat to make an ocean voyage
 Rogers, Simeon S.—**Silver Plating Factory**
 Rogers, Steven—**Ship**—steamboat built in America to cross the Atlantic ocean
 Rogers, William—**Silver Plating Factory**
 Rolfe, Enoch C.—**Medical School**—woman's medical school
 Rolfe, John—**Tobacco**
 Rolph, James—**Street Car**—municipally owned street cars
 Romeike, Henry—**Press Clipping Bureau**
 Rommel, George McCullough—**Book**—book on cornstalk paper
 Ronaldson, James—**Dollar Marks**
 Ronaldson, James—**Type Specimen Book**
 Ronan, George—**Army School**—army school graduate killed
 Roosevelt, Anna Eleanor—**Post Office**—airplane post office
 Roosevelt, Ellen—**Tennis Match**—women's national championship lawn tennis games
 Roosevelt, Franklin Delano—**Aviation**—**Airport**—airport (federally owned and operated)
 Roosevelt, Franklin Delano—**Industrial Recovery Act**—industrial recovery act (national)
 Roosevelt, Franklin Delano—**Industry**—industrial advisory board (federal)
 Roosevelt, Franklin Delano—**Olympic Games**—winter Olympic games competition
 Roosevelt, Franklin Delano—**President**—president elected for a fourth term
 Roosevelt, Franklin Delano—**President**—president inaugurated on January 20th
 Roosevelt, Franklin Delano—**President**—president to become a godfather to a member of the English royal family
 Roosevelt, Franklin Delano—**President**—president to broadcast from a foreign country
 Roosevelt, Franklin Delano—**President**—president to broadcast in a foreign language
 Roosevelt, Franklin Delano—**President**—president to go through the Panama Canal
 Roosevelt, Franklin Delano—**President**—president to visit a foreign country in wartime
 Roosevelt, Franklin Delano—**President**—president to visit Hawaii while president
 Roosevelt, Franklin Delano—**President**—president to visit South America while president
 Roosevelt, Franklin Delano—**President**—president whose mother saw her son inaugurated president of the United States for a second term
 Roosevelt, Franklin Delano—**Presidential Candidate**—presidential candidate to fly to a political convention
 Roosevelt, Franklin Delano—**Presidential Candidate**—presidential candidate to make a speech of acceptance at a nominating convention
 Roosevelt, Franklin Delano—**Securities and Exchange Commission (U.S.)**
 Roosevelt, Franklin Delano—**Veto (presidential)**—veto message read by a president
 Roosevelt, Grace—**Tennis Match**—women's national championship lawn tennis games
 Roosevelt, Isaac—**Dental Dispensary**—dental dispensary
 Roosevelt, Nicholas J.—**Ship**—steamboat to sail down the Mississippi
 Roosevelt, Sarah Delano—**President**—president whose mother saw her son inaugurated president of the United States for a second term

- Roosevelt, Theodore—Cable—cable across the Pacific Ocean between Honolulu, Midway, Guam and Manila
- Roosevelt, Theodore—Election Law—corrupt election practices law (state)
- Roosevelt, Theodore—Nobel Prize
- Roosevelt, Theodore—President—president to fly
- Roosevelt, Theodore—President—president to ride in an automobile
- Roosevelt, Theodore—President—president to visit a foreign country
- Roosevelt, Theodore—Progressive Party
- Roosevelt, Theodore—Radio Broadcast—transatlantic broadcast (not experimental)
- Root, Elihu—Conference—conference of great powers
- Root, Harriet—Information Service (United States)
- Rose, Frederick Henry—Physician—doctor to receive a medal from Congress
- Rose, Thomas—Whips
- Ross, Betsy—Flag—American flag
- Ross, Charles Brewster—Kidnapping—kidnapping for ransom
- Ross, George—Flag—American flag
- Ross, John—Health Board—health board (local)
- Ross, Matilda Biglow—Theater—television theater demonstration
- Ross, Nellie Tayloe—Governor—woman governor of a state
- Ross, Nellie Tayloe—Medal—woman to have her likeness on a medal issued by the United States Mint
- Ross, Nellie Tayloe—Mint (U.S.)—woman director of the mint
- Ross, Nellie Tayloe—Woman—woman to have her name placed on the cornerstone of a United States Government building
- Rossi, Maurice—Aviation—Flights (transatlantic—transatlantic non-stop round trip flight to the United States)
- Roth, Murray—Moving Picture—talking picture of more than 6,000 feet
- Rousseau, Lovell Harrison—Territorial Expansion—non-contiguous territory
- Rowan, Stephen Clegg—Torpedo—torpedo mine
- Rowell, George Presbury—Advertising Magazine
- Rowson, Susanna Haswell—Book—"best seller" novel
- Royal, Kenneth Claiborne—National Defense Department (U.S.)
- Royce, Robert—Ski Tow (Rope)
- Rubino, Rudolph—World War I—American Army soldiers killed in World War I
- Rublee, George—Federal Trade Commission
- Rudd, Caroline Mary—College—coeducational college
- Rudder, John Earl—Marines—Negro commissioned officer
- Rudolphi, Arno—Wedding—parachute wedding
- Ruffin, Edmund—Civil War—attack in the civil war
- Ruffner, David—Salt—salt well
- Ruffner, Joseph—Salt—salt well
- Rugg, Micha—Nut and Bolt Factory
- Ruggles, John—Patent—numbering system for patents
- Ruggles, Joseph—Stadium—cement stadium
- Rumford, Sarah—Countess—American woman to become a countess
- Rumsey, Mrs Charles Cary—Consumers' Advisory Board (U.S.)
- Rumsey, James—Motor Boat
- Rush, Benjamin—Chemical Textbook
- Rush, Benjamin—Chemistry Professor
- Rush, Benjamin—Medical Book—mental diseases book
- Rush, James—Boat Club
- Russell, George Lucius—Naval Officer—women sworn into the regular U.S.N.
- Russell, Howard Hyde—Temperance Society—anti-saloon league
- Russell, John—Prohibition Party (national)
- Russell, John Henry—Civil War—naval engagement in the Civil War
- Russell, Samuel—Elastic Webbing
- Russwurm, John Brown—Negro—Negro college graduate
- Russwurm, John Brown—Newspaper—Negro newspaper
- Rust, John—Cotton Picker (mechanical)
- Rust, Samuel—Printing Press—printing press invented in America that was practical and successful
- Ruth, Babe—Hall of Fame—hall of fame (baseball)
- Rutledge, John—Colonial Government—independent government in any of the American colonies
- Rutledge, John—Supreme Court of the United States
- Rutledge, John—Supreme Court of the U.S.—Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to become Chief Justice
- Rutledge, William J.—War Veteran's Society—Grand Army of the Republic
- Ryan, Harriet—Hospital—tuberculosis home for the care of consumptives
- Ryan, Harry—Football Game—professional football game
- Sabin, Florence Rena—Science Association—woman elected to the National Academy of Sciences
- St. Clair, Arthur—Territorial Expansion—acquisition of land by the Federal Government
- Saint-Gaudens, Augustus—Arts and Letters Society—arts and letters national society
- Saint-Gaudens, Augustus—Medal—National Institute of Arts and Letters gold medal
- St. Goddard, Emile—Dog Race—dog-sled race on an Olympic demonstration program
- St. John, William Pope—Silverites

- St. Leger, Francis—**Television**—opera tele-
cast
Sabin, Florence Rena—**College**—woman pro-
fessor at a first class medical school
Salmon, Daniel Elmer—**Animal Industry**
Bureau (U.S.)—bureau of animal industry
Salter, Susanna Medora—**Woman**—woman
mayor
Saltonstall, Dudley—**Navy**—naval fleet
Samma, Senaa—**Sword Swallower**
Samson, Job—**Tunnel**—tunnel
Samuelson, Frank—**Rowing**—transatlantic
trip by row boat
Sandenwater, Harold—**Radio Station**—radio
station operating a hundred-kilowatt trans-
mitter
Sanders, Nathaniel—**Road**—state road au-
thorization
Sandford, Nathan—**Trademark Lawsuit**—
trademark controversy involving a news-
paper
Sands, Charles E.—**Golf Tournament**—ama-
teur golf tournament (official)
Sandys, George—**Book**—profane poetry pub-
lished translation prepared in the United
States
Sanford, Elias Benjamin—**Federal Council**
of the Churches of Christ in America
Sanger, Margaret—**Medical Clinic**—birth
control clinic
Sarason, Kasriel Hersch—**Newspaper**—Yid-
dish daily newspaper
Sargeant, John—**Conference**—conference of
American republics
Sargent, Edith—**Public School**—public
school classes for epileptic children
Sargent, Franklin Haven—**Theatrical School**
Sargent, Nan C.—**Golf Tournament**—wom-
an's tournament golf championship
Sarnoff, David—**Television**—high-definition
telecast
Satolli, Francesco—**Catholic Apostolic Dele-
gate**
Sauer, Christoph—**Bible**—Bible printed in
German
Sauer, Christoph—**German Book**—German
book printed in German type in America
Sauer, Christoph—**Type Foundry**—type
foundry to be permanently established in
America
Saunders, Clarence—**Business**—Keedoozle
store
Saunders, Millard F.—**Animals**—horse to
trot a mile in less than two minutes
Saunders, William—**Agricultural Society**—
agricultural society of national importance
Saunders, William—**Oranges**—seedless navel
Savage, Abraham—**Freemasons**—military
masonic lodge
Savage, Arthur—**Animals**—lion
Savre, Lewis Albert—**Medical Instruction**—
orthopedics chair
Saxe, Alfred—**Normal School**—normal
school instruction course by a university
Say, Thomas—**Conchology Report**
Saylor, David O.—**Cement**
Scanlin, Jack—**Radio Station**—naval radio
station
Scannell, Clinton G.—**Punchboards**
Scarborough, George P.—**Court**—court of
claims
Schaefer, Vincent Joseph—**Snow**—artificial
snow
Schaeffer, Emily—**Wedding**—airplane wed-
ding
Schatz, Albert—**Streptomycin**
Schelling, Felix Emmanuel—**Novel Course**—
lecture course on the English novel
Schenck, Carl Alvin—**Forestry School**—
forestry school dealing exclusively with
problems of forestry
Scherzer, William—**Bridge**—rolling lift
bridge
Schick, Jacob—**Razor**—electric dry shaver
Schimmoler, Laurette—**Aviation**—**Airport**—
airport manager (woman)
Schneider, Walter Arthur—**Colorscope**
Schneider, Wilhelm—**Carrousel**
Schoenbein, Christian Frederick—**Cellulose**
Nitrate Patent
Schoenleber, Gretchen B.—**Brokerage**—wo-
man stock exchange member (commodity
exchange)
Scholfield, Arthur—**Broadcloth**
Scholfield, Arthur—**Wool**—wool carding ma-
chine
Scholfield, John—**Broadcloth**
Scholfield, John—**Wool**—wool carding ma-
chine
Scholz, Roy Philip—**Suture**—fiberglas su-
tures
Schoonmaker, Augustus—**Interstate Com-
merce Act**
Schrack, Christian—**Varnish** (manufacturer)
(exclusively)
Schriver, Billy "Pop"—**Baseball Player**—
baseball player to catch a ball dropped
from the Washington Monument
Schulte, Paul—**Catholic Holy Mass**—Cath-
olic Mass in an airship over the ocean
Schultz, Augustus—**Leather**—chrome tan-
ning process
Schultz, George—**Schwenkfelder**
Schultz, Jackson Smith—**Health Board**—
health board (municipal) armed with suffi-
cient powers
Schuman, Frank—**Glass**—wire glass
Schuster, George—**Automobile Race**—auto-
mobile race around the world
Schuyler, Eugene—**Degrees**—doctor of phi-
losophy degree
Schuyler, John—**Steam Engine**—steam en-
gine
Schwab, Harvey A.—**Monument**—monument
to the American flag
Schwartz, Arthur—**Radio Broadcast**—musi-
cal comedy broadcast
Schwartz, Russell Plato—**Electrobasograph**
Scopes, John Thomas—**Evolution**—anti-in-
struction state law
Scott, Albert S.—**Insurance**—insurance board
(state)
Scott, Bert W.—**Automobile Race**—trans-
continental automobile race
Scott, Blanche Stuart—**Aviation**—**Aviator**—
woman aviator to make a public flight

- Scott, George Herbert—**Aviation—Airship**—airship (lighter-than-air)
 Scott, John Walter—**Postage Stamp**—public exhibition of postage stamps
 Scott, John Welwood—**Religious Publication**—religious weekly newspaper
 Scott, Norman—**Skating (Ice)**—figure skating international championship tournament
 Scott, Walter—**Lunch Wagon**
 Scott, Winfield—**Political Convention**—unit rule
 Scott-Browne, D. L.—**Typewriting School**
 Scull, John—**Newspaper**—newspaper published west of the Allegheny Mountains
 Seabury, George J.—**Adhesive and Medicated Plaster**—adhesive and medicated plaster with a rubber base
 Seabury, Samuel—**Protestant Episcopal Bishop**—Protestant Episcopal bishop
 Seagers, Paul William—**School**—school to have all classroom lights controlled by electric eyes
 Seaman, Valentine—**Nursing School**—instruction for nurses
 Seaman, Valentine—**Pharmacopoeia**—pharmacopoeia prepared by a hospital staff
 Searle, William—**Ship**—revenue cutter
 Sears, Eleanora R.—**Squash Champion**—woman to win the U.S.A. Women's Squash Rackets Single championship
 Sears, Richard D.—**Tennis Match**—lawn tennis national championship matches
 Seaver, Lucas—**Almanac**—patent medicine almanac
 Seacombe, Joseph—**Fishing Treatise**
 Sedgwick, Theodore—**Fair**—industrial exposition
 Sedgwick, Theodore—**Village Improvement Society**
 Sedgwick, Thomas—**Slavery**—slave emancipated
 Seely, Henry W.—**Electric Flatiron**
 Seereiter, John—**Billiard Match**—billiard match to attain international prominence
 Segar, Elzie Crisler—**Monument**—monument to a comic character
 Segrave, Henry O'Neil de Hane—**Automobile**—automobile to exceed the speed of 200 miles an hour
 Seid, B. S.—**Hospital**—Chinese hospital
 Seiffert, Anton—**Moravian Bishop**
 Selden, George Baldwin—**Automobile Patent**
 Selfridge, Thomas Etholen—**Aviation**—airplane fatality
 Selfridge, Thomas Oliver—**Torpedo**—torpedo mine
 Sellers, Coleman—**Moving Picture**—photographic attempt to show motion
 Sellers, John—**Sieve**
 Sellers, Kathryn—**Judge**—woman judge of a juvenile court
 Semmes, Raphael—**Ship**—Confederate cruiser to raid Union commerce
 Semple, Robert—**Newspaper**—newspaper published on the Pacific coast
 Semple, William F.—**Chewing Gum**—chewing gum patent
 Sennett, Mack—**Moving Pictures**—six reel "feature" length comedy
 Sergeant, John—**Political Platform** (national)
 Serra, Junipero—**California Mission**
 Servoss, Thomas Lowery—**Shipping**—coastal shipping service
 Sevier, John—**Civil Government in America**
 Sewall, Arthur—**Silverites**
 Sewall, Mary Wright—**Woman's Club**—woman's club federation
 Sewall, Samuel—**Bridge**—pile bridge
 Sewall, Stephen—**Astronomical Expedition**
 Seymour, Henry—**Crime**—interstate crime pact
 Seymour, Richard—**Holiday**—Thanksgiving Day service
 Shade, James—**Aviation—Airship**—airship to land on a roof
 Shadid, Michael Abraham—**Hospital**—community hospital
 Shaler, Louis Agassiz—**Science School**—natural science summer school
 Shallenberger, Oliver B.—**Electric Meter**
 Shallus, Jacob—**Constitution of the United States**—printed copies of the Constitution
 Shank, Robert F.—**Air Mail Service**—air mail regular service
 Sharkey, Tom—**Moving Picture**—moving pictures of a real pugilistic encounter taken at night
 Sharp, George—**Disciples of Christ**
 Sharp, J.—**Oratorio**—oratorio performance (complete)
 Sharp, John—**Equestrian Exhibition**
 Sharpless, Samuel J.—**Cattle Club**—cattle club (Jersey cattle)
 Shattuck, George Cheyne—**Medical Instruction**—pathology chair
 Shaw, Lemuel—**Trademark Lawsuit**—trademark lawsuit
 Shaw, Lewis Agassiz—**Respirator** (iron lung)
 Shaw, Samuel—**Diplomatic Service**—consul under the Department of State
 Shays, Daniel—**War**—rebellion against the Federal Government
 Shea, John M.—**Fingerprinting**—police department to adopt the fingerprinting system
 Sheehan, Joseph Eastman—**Medical Instruction**—plastic surgery professor
 Sheen, Fulton John—**Television**—religious services telecast
 Sheffield, George St. John—**Billiard Match**—intercollegiate billiard match
 Sheldon, Charles Monroe—**Book**—best seller
 Sheldon, Edward Austin—**Normal School**—normal school (state)
 Sheldon, Harold Horton—**Colorscope**
 Sheldon, John P.—**Typewriter**—typewriter
 Sheldon, W. E.—**Teachers Convention**—teachers convention (national)
 Shepard, Charles H.—**Bathhouse**—turkish bath
 Shepard, Mrs. Finley Johnson—**Hall of Fame**—hall of fame (university)

- Sheppard, Jeanie Rumsey—**Woman**—woman state liquor board member
- Sheppard, William—**Soap**—soap in liquid form
- Sherburne, Samuel—**Attorney of the United States**
- Sherman, James Schoolcraft—**Vice Presidential Candidate**—vice presidential nominee to die before the meeting of the electoral college
- Sherman, John—**Territorial Expansion**—island territory
- Sherman, John Ames—**Envelope**—envelope folding and gumming machine
- Sherwin, Samuel B.—**Autogiro**—autogiro rotary wing aircraft fellowship
- Shield, Lansing Peter—**Business**—"Food-O-Mat"
- Shields, James—**Senator (U.S.)**—senator to serve three states
- Shilders, J.—**Labadist Community**
- Shipley, Ruth Bielaski—**Woman**—woman passport division chief
- Shippee, Amasa—**Flag**—American flag over a schoolhouse
- Shippee, Lois—**Flag**—American flag over a schoolhouse
- Shippee, Rhoda—**Flag**—American flag over a schoolhouse
- Shippen, William—**Medical Instruction**—anatomy lectures (scientific)
- Shippen, William—**Medical School**—medical college
- Shireman, Eugene Curtis—**Fish Hatchery**—goldfish hatchery
- Shoemaker, Thomas Buckman—**Citizenship**—citizenship granted to an alien on foreign soil
- Sholes, Christopher Latham—**Typewriter**—typewriter that was practical
- Short, Shirley—**Air Mail Service**—air mail long distance night service
- Shotwell, Luman W.—**Indians**—Indian tribal constitution
- Shotwell, William—**Hair Cloth**
- Shoukletovich, Doushan Jefta—**Serbian Orthodox Cathedral**
- Shreeve, Herbert E.—**Radio Telephone**—transatlantic radio telephone message
- Shreve, Henry Miller—**Ship**—steamboat (double decked)
- Shryock, George Augustus—**Paper**—straw paper
- Shu, Loo Kum — **Telephone** — telephone switchboard or exchange for Chinese subscribers
- Shuckburgh, Richard—"Yankee Doodle"
- Shuler, Marjorie—**Aviation**—**Passenger**—woman to fly entirely around the world by commercial heavier-than-air plane.
- Shulze, John Andrew—**Tax**—inheritance tax (state)
- Sibert, William Luther—**World War I**—American troops to land in France
- Siddall, Joseph S.—**Insurance**—title guaranty insurance company
- Sikorsky, Igor Ivan—**Helicopter**—helicopter (direct-lift-aircraft)
- Sikorsky, Igor Ivan—**Helicopter**—helicopter flight from water
- Sikorsky, Igor Ivan—**Helicopter**—helicopter flight under N.A.A.
- Silliman, Benjamin—**Chemistry Professor**—professorship of applied chemistry
- Silliman, Benjamin—**Science Magazine**
- Silver, George—**Moving Picture**—moving pictures of a real pugilistic encounter taken at night
- Simmons, Amelia—**Cookbook**—cookbook of American authorship
- Simmons, John—**College**—technical college for women
- Simon, Carleton—**Eye**—identification system
- Simon, Irving B.—**Periodical**—Spanish magazine published by students
- Simon, William—**Pharmacy College**—pharmacy college to make analytical chemistry a required course
- Simpson, Michael Hodge—**Library**—library newspaper room
- Simpson, Wallis Warfield—**Wedding**—woman (American)
- Simpson, William—**Root Beer**
- Sims, James Marion—**Hospital**—woman's hospital
- Sims, James Marion—**Suture**—silver wire suture
- Simson, Sampson—**Hospital**—Jewish hospital
- Singer, Isaac Merritt—**Sewing Machine**—sewing machine equipped with the rocking treadle or double treadle
- Singer, Isaac Merritt—**Sewing Machine**—sewing machine manufacturer
- Singer, Isaac Merritt—**Sewing Machine**—sewing machine patent
- Sinnock, John Ray—**Medal**—woman to have her likeness on a medal issued by the United States Mint
- Skeldon, Joseph—**Ship**—schooner (five masted)
- Skene, John (Skeen)—**Freemasons**—mason
- Skinner, Frederick Henry—**Museum**—maritime museum
- Skinner, Halcyon—**Carpet Loom**—carpet power loom to weave Axminster carpets
- Skinner, John Stuart—**Agricultural Journal**—agricultural journal to attain prominence
- Skinner, John Stuart—**Sports Magazine**
- Skinner, Richard Cort—**Dental Book**—book on dentistry
- Skipwith, Fulwar—**Diplomatic Service**—consuls of the United States appointed after the adoption of the constitution
- Slade, Daniel Denison—**Veterinary School**—veterinary college
- Slade, Frederick J.—**Steel**—open hearth furnace
- Slate, Thomas Benton—**Ice**—dry ice
- Slater, Samuel—**Cotton Mill**—cotton mill to spin cotton yarn successfully
- Slaughter, Alanson—**Creamery**
- Slaughter, Louis N.—**Single Tax**—single tax political ticket
- Slayter, Games—**Glass Wool**
- Sloat, Jacob—**Cotton Twine Factory**

- Slocum, Joshua—**Ship**—ship to circumnavigate the world with but one in the crew
- Slocum, Samuel—**Pin**—machine for sticking pins into paper
- Slocum, Samuel—**Pin**—pins manufactured with a solid head
- Small, Albion Woodbury—**Sociology Professor**
- Small, Elisha—**Naval Officer**—naval officer condemned for mutiny
- Smalley, Daniel S.—**Dictionary**—phonetic dictionary
- Smith, Alex—**Golf Tournament**—professional open championship
- Smith, Alfred Emanuel—**Arbitration**—state arbitration law (modern)
- Smith, Alfred Emanuel—**Television**—presidential notification ceremony
- Smith, C. James—**Automobile Race**—transcontinental automobile race
- Smith, Charles—**Atheism Society**
- Smith, Charles Louis—**Police**—policewoman on the aerial force
- Smith, Charles Shaler—**Bridge**—cantilever bridge
- Smith, Charles Shaler—**Bridge**—hanging railroad bridge
- Smith, Charles Sprague—**Moving Picture Censorship**—moving picture censorship board (national)
- Smith, D.C.—**Air Mail Service**—air mail long-distance night service
- Smith, Daniel B.—**Library**—mechanics library
- Smith, Daniel B.—**Pharmacy Magazine**
- Smith, Daniel B.—**Pharmacy Society** (national)
- Smith, Donald Ellsworth—**Recreational Ranching Course**
- Smith, Edwin Seymour—**Labor**—labor relations act (national)
- Smith, Elias—**Religious Publication**—religious review
- Smith, Elihu Hubbard—**Anthology** (American)
- Smith, Elihu Hubbard—**Medical Periodical**—medical magazine
- Smith, Francis Henney—**Military School**—state military school
- Smith, G. Albert—**Moving Picture**—colored moving pictures
- Smith, George—**Billiard Match**
- Smith, Hamilton E.—**Washing Machine**—rotary motion washing machine
- Smith, Hamilton Lamphere—**Camera**—tin-type camera
- Smith, Helen L.—**Eye**—eye conservation class
- Smith, Henry Louis—**X-ray**—x-ray photograph
- Smith, Henry Tomlinson—**Dental School**—dental assistants and nurses course
- Smith, Hugh—**Maternity Book**
- Smith, Isabel—**Youth Hostel**
- Smith, J. Worthington—**College**—masonic college
- Smith, James—**Vaccine Institution**
- Smith, James F.—**Bridge**—timber trestle pier lattice construction
- Smith, James Webster—**Army School**—army school graduate (Negro)
- Smith, John—**Colonial Government**—colonial council
- Smith, John—**Insurance**—fire insurance company to receive a charter
- Smith, John Blair—**College**—non-denominational college
- Smith, John T.—**Corkboard Patent**
- Smith, Joseph—**Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints**
- Smith, Joseph—**Mormon Temple**
- Smith, Lowell Herbert—**Aviation**—refueling attempt in mid-air
- Smith, Lowell Herbert—**Aviation**—**Flights (World)**—world flight
- Smith, Margaret—**Play**—theatrical presentation sponsored by the federal government
- Smith, Margaret Chase—**Senator (U.S.)**—woman senator elected without previously having served an appointed time
- Smith, Monroe—**Youth Hostel**
- Smith, Orren Randolph—**Flag**—Confederate states flag
- Smith, Owen P.—**Dog Race Track**
- Smith, Owen P.—**Greyhound Racing Association**
- Smith Ralph—**Congregational Church**
- Smith, Robert—**College**—city college
- Smith, Samuel B.—**Oil**—oil well commercially productive
- Smith, Samuel Francis—**"America"** (the song)
- Smith, Stanley—**Aviation**—**Flights**—"airplane train"
- Smith, Theobald—**Animal Industry Bureau (U.S.)**—pathological division
- Smith, Wesley L.—**Air Mail Service**—air mail transcontinental through regular service
- Smith, William—**Medical School**—osteopathy school
- Smith, William A.—**Oil**—oil well commercially productive
- Smith, William Alden—**Game Warden** (salaried game and fish warden)
- Smith, William Loughton—**Congress (U.S.)**—**House of Representatives**—contested election
- Smith, William Loughton—**Congress (U.S.)**—**House of Representatives**—filibuster of "dilatory tactics"
- Smith, Willis Warren—**Moving Picture Theater**—drive-in moving picture theater
- Snider, Christopher—**Revolutionary War**—martyr in the Revolutionary war
- Snider, Jacob—**Book**—book for the blind
- Snider, Peter—**Boat Club**
- Snowdon, John—**Bridge**—cast iron bridge
- Sola, Abraham de—**Congress (U.S.)**—**House of Representatives**—foreign clergyman to open the House of Representatives with prayer
- Solberg, Thorvald—**Copyrights Registrar of the U.S.**
- Soley, John Codman—**Navy**—naval militia (state)

- Solomon, Hannah Greenebaum—**Woman's Club**—Jewish woman's organization (national)
- Sonnenberg, Albert—**Whaling**—whale killing machine (electric)
- Soto, Hernando De—**Discovery**—discovery of the Mississippi River by a European
- Souder, Frank A.—**Pier**—pier (ocean) of steel
- Sousa, John Philip—**Sousaphone**
- Southworth, Effie A.—**Fellowship**—resident fellowship for women awarded by a woman's college
- Southworth, Evelyn—**Congress (U.S.)—Senate**—senate session in which women, other than members of Congress, were permitted on the floor
- Spafford, George—**Paper-Making Machinery**—paper-making machine (Fourdiner)
- Spafford, George—**Paper Machinery**—paper-making machine (Fourdrinier) imported
- Spalding, Eliza Hart—**Colonist**—women to cross the continent
- Spalding, Lyman—**Pharmacopoeia**—pharmacopoeia (general)
- Spangenberg, August Gottlieb—**Moravian Church**
- Sparks, Frank—**Railroad Train Robbery**
- Sparks, Jared—**History Instruction**—ancient and modern history chair
- Speakman, Townsend—**Soda Water**
- Spencer, Dolly—**Police**—woman chief of police
- Spencer, Philip—**Naval Officer**—naval officer condemned for mutiny
- Spencer, Sara Andrews—**Political Convention**—presidential convention (national) addressed by a woman
- Sperry, Charles Stillman—**Ship**—warship fleet to circumnavigate the globe
- Sperry, Lawrence B.—**Aviation**—gyroscope automatic stabilization
- Sperry, Thomas Alexander—**Trading Stamp**
- Spiegler, Caesar—**Aviation**—**Airship**—dirigible
- Spofford, F. A.—**Bicycle Patent**—water velocipede patent
- Spooner, Eliakim—**Seeding Machine Patent**
- Spotswood, Alexander—**Theater**—theater
- Sprague, William Peter—**Carpet Factory**
- Spurzheim, Johann Gaspar—**Phrenologist**
- Spurzheim, Johann Gaspar—**Phrenology Book**
- Squires, Tilloah—**Librarians' Union**
- Stackpole, William—**Billiard Match**—inter-collegiate billiard match
- Stafford, Ward—**Church**—Mariners' church
- Stagg, Amos Alonzo—**College "Lettermen's Club"**
- Stagg, Amos Alonzo—**Football Dummy**
- Stagg, Amos, Alonzo—**Physical Culture Department**
- Stagg, Charles—**Theater**—theater
- Stagg, Mary—**Theater**—theater
- Staley, Augustus Eugene—**Soybean Factory**
- Stalker, Milliken—**Veterinary School**—veterinary school (state)
- Standish, Miles—**Military Leader**
- Stanek, Fred—**Corn Husking Championship Contest (National)**
- Stanford, John Deaf—**School**—instruction for the deaf
- Stanford, Leland—**Railroad**—railroad to run west, out of Chicago
- Stanley, Robert Morris—**Aviation**—**Airplane**—jet propelled airplane
- Stanley, William—**Electric Power Plant**—alternating current power plant
- Stanton, Elizabeth Cady—**Woman**—woman congressional hearing witness
- Stanton, Elizabeth Cady—**Woman Suffrage**—convention of women advocating woman suffrage
- Stanton, Ward—**Ferryboat**—steel hull ferryboat
- Starks, Independence—**Laundry**
- Starr, Comfort—**Corporation**—corporate body
- Stearns, Robert E. C.—**Dock**—state owned docks
- Stearns, Sally—**Woman**—woman coxswain of a men's collegiate varsity team
- Stearns, Samuel—**Almanac**—nautical almanac
- Stearns, Samuel—**Herbal Book**
- Stedman, Edmund Clarence—**Arts and Letters Society**—arts and letters national society
- Stedman, Seymour—**Social Democrat Party of America**
- Steers, George—**Yacht Race**—yacht race (international)
- Stephens, Alexander Hamilton—**Congress of the Confederate states**
- Stephens, Alexander Hamilton—**President of the Confederate States**
- Stephens, Anna Sophia Winterbotham—**Author**—successful woman serial writer
- Stephens, Henry Louis—**Periodical**—comic weekly
- Stephenson, Benjamin Franklin—**War Veteran's Society**—Grand Army of the Republic
- Stephenson, John—**Car**—street car
- Sterbini, Cesare—**Opera**—opera (Italian)
- Sterling, Cora—**Police**—police-woman on the aerial force
- Sternberg, Dr. George Miller—**Bacteriology Laboratory**—bacteriology laboratory
- Sternberg, George Miller—**Medical Book**—bacteriology textbook
- Steuart, George H.—**Railroad**—railroad to carry troops
- Steuben, Friedrich Wilhelm August Heinrich Ferdinand—**Military Drill Manual**
- Stevens, Albert William—**Photograph**—photograph showing the lateral curvature of the horizon
- Stevens, Alexander Hodgdon—**Medical Instruction**—clinical instruction and bedside demonstration
- Stevens, Curtis—**Bobsled Competition**—two-man bob-team competition
- Stevens, George B.—**Carillon (modern)**
- Stevens, J. Hubert—**Bobsled Competition**—two-man bob-team competition

- Stevens, John—**Ferryboat**—steam propelled ferryboat
 Stevens, John—**Flour Mill**—flour rolling mill
 Stevens, John—**Locomotive**—locomotive
 Stevens, John—**Railroad Charter**
 Stevens, John—**Railroad Treatise**
 Stevens, John—**Ship**—steamboat to make an ocean voyage
 Stevens, John—**Ship**—steamboat with a twin-screw propeller
 Stevens, John Cox—**Yacht Club**
 Stevens, John Cox—**Yacht Race**—yacht race (international)
 Stevens, Robert Livingston—**Ferryboat**—steam propelled ferryboat
 Stevens, Robert Livingston—**Railroad Track**—railroad rails of "T" shape
 Stevens, Robert Livingston—**Ship**—steamboat to make an ocean voyage
 Stevens, Thomas—**Bicycle Trip around the World**
 Stevens, Uriah Smith—**Labor Union**—organization of workmen to admit other than craft workmen
 Stevenson, Sarah Hackett—**Medical Society**—woman physician elected a member of the American Medical Association
 Stewart, Ada—**Nurse**—nurse employed by an industrial organization
 Stewart, David—**Pharmacy Professor**
 Stewart, Mortimer—**Television**—play telecast
 Stewart, Philip Battell—**Baseball Batting and Fielding Cage**
 Stewart, Walter—**Army**—brevet conferred upon an American
 Stewart, William Holmes—**X-ray**—x-ray moving pictures (successful) of the action of the human heart
 Stiles, Charles Wardell—**Zoological Laboratory (U.S.)**—zoological laboratory (U.S.) for the study of the parasites of livestock
 Stiles, Charles Wardell—**Zoological Laboratory (U.S.)**—zoological laboratory (U.S.) for the study of parasites of man
 Still, Andrew Taylor—**Medical School**—osteopathy school
 Still, Andrew Taylor—**Physician**—osteopathic physician
 Stillman, Alfred—**Squash Club**—squash tennis organization (national)
 Stillman, Alfred—**Squash Tournament**—squash tennis tournament
 Stillman, George F.—**Automobile Tire**—pneumatic tire patent
 Stillson, Daniel C.—**Wrench**—pipe or screw wrench (practical)
 Stimson, Henry Lewis—**Conscription**—peacetime conscription bill
 Stimson, Julia Catherine—**Army Officer**—woman with rank corresponding to major
 Stinis, Andy—**Skywriting**—skywriting at night
 Stinson, Emma B.—**Aviation—School**—airplane flying school operated by a woman
 Stockton, Robert Field—**Ship**—warship with propelling machinery below the waterline
 Stockton, Samuel Withim—**Agricultural Society**
 Stoddard, Joshua C.—**Calliope**
 Stoddard, Lawrence B.—**Golf Tournament**—amateur golf tournament (unofficial)
 Stoddard, Sampson Vryling—**Tract Society**—tract society (national)
 Stoddert, Benjamin—**Navy**—Secretary of the Navy
 Stokowski, Leopold—**Symphony**—symphony on a Negro folk theme
 Stone, A. P.—**Republican Party**—Republican Party meeting (national)
 Stone, Edward Mandell—**World War I**—American combatant to die in World War I
 Stone, Ellen R.—**Tuberculosis School**—outdoor school for tubercular children
 Stone, Elmer Fowler—**Aviation—Flight (transatlantic)**—transatlantic hydroplane flight
 Stone, John—**Pile Driver**
 Stone, John Osgood—**Health Board**—health board (municipal) armed with sufficient powers
 Stone, Marvin Chester—**Straws** (artificial) for drinking
 Stone, Roy—**Road**—federal road agency
 Stoughton, Israel—**Bridge**—bridge
 Stover, Daniel C.—**Bicycle**—bicycle with a back pedal brake
 Stow, Marietta Lizzie Bell—**Equal Rights Party**
 Strang, Robert Hallock Wright—**Dental Book**—book for dental hygienists (text)
 Stratton, Dorothy Constance—**Coast Guard**—Coast Guard woman's auxiliary
 Stratton, Samuel Wesley—**Standards Bureau (U.S.)**
 Straus, Isidor—**Business History Chair**
 Straus, Nathan—**Hospital**—tuberculosis preventorium for children
 Straus, Oscar Solomon—**Cabinet of the United States**—cabinet member who was Jewish
 Straus, Oscar Solomon—**Diplomatic Service**—Jewish ambassador
 Strauss, Harold A.—**Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)**—transcontinental dirigible flight (non-rigid dirigible)
 Strauss, Joseph Baermann—**Bridge**—bridge with piers sunk in the open sea
 Strawbridge, Robert Early—**Foxhound Master (American)**
 Streeter, Alson J.—**Union Labor Party**
 Streeter, Ruth Cheney—**Marines**—woman marine major
 Streett, St. Clair—**Aviation—Flights**—New York-Alaska flight
 Strelitzer, Hugh—**Public School**—public school opera studio
 Strickland, William—**Railroad Technical Report**—railroad technical report
 Stringham, James—**Medical Instruction**—medical jurisprudence course
 Strong, Alexander—**Aviation**—airplane sleeping berths
 Strong, Caleb—**Congress—Senate**—Senate
 Strong, Caleb—**Election Law**—registration law (state)

Strowger, Almon B.—**Telephone**—automatic telephone system (successful)
 Stuart, James Ewell Brown—**Civil War**—bloodshed north of the Mason-Dixon line
 Stubblefield, Nathan B.—**Radio Broadcast**—radio broadcast demonstration
 Stubblefield, Nathan B.—**Radio Telephone**—radio telephone marine demonstration
 Sturgis, Norman R.—**Trailer Church**
 Stuyvesant, Peter—**Fire Department**—established by municipal action
 Stuyvesant, Rutherford—**Building**—apartment house with a modern lay-out
 Suderman, Henry Leonard—**Christmas Tree**
 Sullivan, John—**Revolutionary War**—incident in the Revolutionary war
 Sullivan, John Laurence—**National Defense Department (U.S.)**
 Sullivan, John Lawrence—**Prize Fight**—prize fight of importance under the Marquis of Queensberry rules
 Sullivan, Philip—**Capital Punishment**—authorized by federal law
 Sullivan, Robert Oliver Daniel—**Aviation—Aviator**—aviator to fly one hundred times across the Atlantic ocean
 Sullivan, Robert Oliver Daniel—**Aviation**—transatlantic regular commercial airplane service
 Sully, Thomas—**Archery Club**—archery club
 Sulzberger, David—**Normal School**—teachers training school (Jewish)
 Summers, Rachael—**Woman**—women to become federal government employees
 Sumner—**Oratorio**—oratorio performance (complete)
 Sundback, Gideon—**Fastening**—hookless fastening for universal use
 Sutherland, J. B.—**Car**—refrigerating car patent
 Sutter, John Augustus—**Gold**—gold discovered in California
 Sutter, John Augustus—**Russian Settlement**
 Swaine, Charles—**Expedition**—arctic expedition to seek the northwest passage, for the £ 20,000 reward
 Swallow, Silas Comfort—**United Christian Party**
 Swan, Abraham—**Architectural Book**—architectural book printed in America
 Swan, Caleb—**Army Officer**—paymaster
 Swan, William G.—**Glider**—rocket glider flight
 Swarthout, Cornelius—**Waffle Iron Patent**
 Swarts, Gardner Taber—**Health Laboratory**—health laboratory (municipal)
 Swarts, Gardner Taber—**Health Laboratory**—health laboratory (state)
 Sweeney, Michael Francis—**Automobile**—armored commercial car completely protected
 Sweet, John Edson—**Caliper** (screw)
 Swift, Gustavus Franklin—**Railroad**—railroad shipments of dressed beef (year-round long-distance)
 Swift, Joseph Gardner—**Army School**—army school graduates
 Swift, William Henry—**Lighthouse**—iron pile lighthouse

Swinburn, John—**Boat Club**
 Swinton, George R.—**Old Age Colony**
 Sykes, Eugene Octave—**Federal Communications Commission**
 Sykes, Eugene Octave—**Radio Commission (U.S.)**
 Syle, Henry Winter—**Deaf—Church Service**—ordained deaf clergyman
 Symington, William Stuart—**National Defense Department (U.S.)**
 Synmes (Syms) Benjamin—**Educational Endowment**
 Symmes, John Cleves—**Land Pre-emption Act (federal)**
 Sze—**Marines**—marine officer of Chinese descent

T

Taft, Mrs. Josiah—**Woman**—woman whose vote was recorded
 Taft, William Howard—**Cable**—cable across the Pacific Ocean between Honolulu, Midway, Guam and Manila
 Taft, William Howard—**Chamber of Commerce**—chamber of commerce of the United States of America
 Taft, William Howard—**President**—president to become chief justice of the United States
 Taft, William Howard—**President**—president to pitch a ball to open the baseball season
 Taggart, William H.—**Dentistry**—gold inlay
 Tainter, Charles Sumner—**Phonograph**—phonograph that was practical
 Taitt, Francis—**Ship**—merchant ship formally blessed at a launching ceremony
 Talbot, Ethelbert—**Heresy Trial**
 Talley, Lynn Porter—**Commodity Credit Corporation (U.S.)**
 Talley, Marion—**Moving Picture**—sound talking picture
 Tallmadge, Benjamin—**Secret Service**—secret service (colonial)
 Tallmadge, Henry O.—**Golf Club**—golf association (national)
 Tally, Thomas L.—**Moving Picture Theater**
 Talon, Jean—**Oil**—oil spring
 Taney, Roger Brooke—**Cabinet of the United States**—cabinet appointee rejected by the Senate
 Taney, Roger Brooke—**Supreme Court Decision**—of a state boundary suit
 Taney, Roger Brooke—**Supreme Court of the United States**—chief justice of the Supreme Court who was Catholic
 Tanner, Zera Luther—**Ship**—fish hatching steamer (federal)
 Tapp, Jesse Washington—**Federal Crop Insurance Corporation**
 Tappan, D.—**Tract Society**—tract society
 Tappan, Lewis—**Business**—commercial rating agency
 Tappan, Lewis—**Unitarian Society**—national organization of the Unitarian churches of the United States and Canada

- Taub, Sam—**Television**—pugilistic telecast
- Taylor, Albert Hoyt—**Radar**—radar detection of airplanes
- Taylor, Albert Hoyt—**Radar**—radar observations
- Taylor, Estelle—**Moving Picture**—sound talking picture
- Taylor, Frederick W.—**Tennis Match**—lawn tennis national championship matches
- Taylor, Napoleon Edward—**World War II**—American expeditionary force to land in Africa
- Taylor, Nathaniel—**Presbyterian Presbytery**
- Taylor, Zachary—**Interior Department Secretary (U.S.)**
- Teagle, Walter Clark—**Industry**—industrial advisory board (federal)
- Tekahwitha, Kateri—**Catholic Beatification**—Catholic beatification of American Indian
- Telkes, Maria—**Building**—house completely sun-heated
- Tellefsen, Carl—**Ski Club**—ski club association
- Tellegen, Lou—**Moving Picture**—foreign feature film exhibited
- Temple, Mary B.—**Woman's Club**—woman's club federation
- Ten Broeck, Richard—**Horse Race**—American bred horse to win a major race abroad
- Tennent, John Van Brugh—**Medical Instruction**—midwifery professor
- Tennent, John Van Brugh—**Medical School**—medical college in New York
- Tenney, William H.—**College**—college principally for war veterans
- Terry, Eli—**Clock**—clock patent
- Terry, Silas Burnham—**Spring Manufacturer**
- Thacher, James—**Medical Book**—hydrophobia book
- Thacher, Thomas—**Medical Book**—medical pamphlet
- Thatcher, Linden A.—**Postal Service**—coin-operated mailbox
- Thayer, Abbott Henderson—**Camouflage**
- Thayer, Frederick Winthrop—**Baseball Catcher's Mask**
- Thelander, Hulda—**Naval officer**—woman physician in the Medical Corps Reserve of the U.S. Navy
- Thiry, John Henry—**Bank**—savings group
- Thomas—**Library**—book-wagon
- Thomas, Allan M.—**Incubator for Infants**
- Thomas, B. F.—**Dam**—needle-type dam
- Thomas, Evylyn—**Automobile Accident**
- Thomas, Isaiah—**Historical Society**—historical society (national)
- Thomas, Isaiah—**Printing History**
- Thomas, Isias (sic)—**Bible**—Greek testament
- Thomas, John H.—**Glass Wool**
- Thomas, Martha Carey—**College**—college "Dean of the Faculty"
- Thomas, Philip E.—**Railroad**—railroad for commercial transportation of passengers and freight
- Thomas, Theodore—**Symphony**—symphonic work by an American composer
- Thompson, Frank Adoniram—**Chiropody School**—chiropody school as a regular division of a university
- Thompson, George W.—**Benevolent Protective Order of Elks**
- Thompson, Henry—**Car**—gasoline powered street car
- Thompson, John—**Stage Coach Inter-City Service**
- Thompson, John Taliaferro—**Ordnance**—submachine gun
- Thompson, La Marcus Adna—**Railroad**—switchback railway
- Thompson, Mary Harris—**Physician**—woman surgeon
- Thompson, Maurice—**Archery Club**—archery association (national)
- Thompson, Samuel—**Trademark Lawsuit**—trademark lawsuit
- Thompson, Sarah—**Countess**—American woman to become a countess
- Thompson, Stephen W.—**Aviation**—**Aviator**
- Thompson, Thomas—**Flag**—American flag on the high seas
- Thompson, Thomas—**Temperance Society**—temperance society (union)
- Thomson, Elihu—**Welding**
- Thomson, John—**Railroad**—railroad for freight transportation
- Thomson, Robert William—**Rubber**—rubber tire patent
- Thomson, Samuel—**Bathhouse**—steam baths
- Thomson, Smith—**Library**—library for seamen
- Thonnellier, M.—**Money**—coins produced by steam power
- Thorgeson, Edward—**Radio Telephone**—two-way conversation between a glider and the land
- Thorn, Jonathan—**Colonist**—colonist to reach the Pacific coast
- Thorne, Oakleigh—**Bank**—bank open day and night
- Thorne, Rosalie—**Medal**—navy expert pistol shot medal to a woman
- Thorne, W. K.—**Polo**—international polo series
- Thornton, Seth Barton—**War (Mexican)**—Mexican war shots
- Thornton, William—**Capitol of the United States**
- Thornton, William—**Deaf**—**School**—lip reading first referred to in print
- Thurber, Charles—**Typewriter**—typewriter that actually typed
- Thurlow, Richard—**Bridge**—toll bridge
- Thurman, John S.—**Vacuum Cleaner**—motor-driven vacuum cleaner
- Thurston, Robert Henry—**Engineering Society**—mechanical engineering national society
- Thurston, Robert Henry—**Mechanical Engineering Laboratory**
- Thurston, Robert Henry—**Voting Machine Commission (State)**
- Thwaites, Reuben Gold—**Bibliography Society**—(national)
- Tibbals, Clarence Louis—**Submarine "Lung"**

- Tibbe, Henry—**Pipe**—corncob pipe commercial manufacture
- Tibbets, Eliza C.—**Oranges** (seedless navel)
- Tibbets, Jonathan—**Oranges** (seedless navel)
- Tibbets, Paul W.—**Atomic Bomb** explosion
- Tiffin, Edward—**College**—university founded by a federal land grant
- Tilghman, Benjamin Chew—**Sand Blasting**
- Tilton, James—**Army**—medical corps
- Tilton, James—**Army Officer**—surgeon general
- Timby, Theodore Ruggles—**Ordnance**—revolving gun turret
- Timothee, Louis—**Librarian**
- Tinker, Clarence Leonard—**World War II**—American general missing in action
- Tipton, William D.—**Aviation**—**Airplane**—airplane used by a newspaper
- Tkach, M.—**Newspaper**—Ukrainian daily newspaper
- Todd, Libanus McLouth—**Check Protectors**
- Todd, Thomas—**Wedding**—White House wedding
- Todd, William Cleaves—**Library**—library newspaper room
- Toiles, Pedro Menendez de—**Catholic Parish**
- Tokatyan, Armand—**Televison**—opera telecast
- Tolton, August—**Catholic Priest**—Negro Catholic priest
- Tombaugh, Clyde William—**Astronomy**—planet found
- Tomlinson, Homer—**Wedding**—parachute wedding
- Tompkins, Charles H.—**Civil War**—skirmish in the Civil War
- Tompson, Benjamin—**Poet**—American poet
- Toney, Fred—**Baseball Game**—double no-hit nine-inning baseball game
- Toniski, William J.—**Television**—play telecast
- Topliff, Samuel—**News Agency**
- Torkillus, Reorus—**Lutheran Church**—Lutheran pastor
- Torrey, John—**Assay Office Building** (Federal)
- Tour, Sieur le Blond de la—**Levees**
- Tourneau, Robert Gilmore Le—**Building**—building built within a factory
- Towers, John Henry—**Aviation**—**Airplane**—naval airplane
- Town, Ithiel—**Building**—building in all-Gothic architecture
- Tracy, Susan Edith—**Occupational Therapy Treatment**
- Trall, Russell Thacher—**Water Cures**
- Tranchepain, Marie—**Convent**
- Treadwell, Daniel—**Printing Press**—power or steam printing press
- Tresse, Thomas—**Paper Mill**
- Trik, Carl A.—**Bridge**—concrete arch highway bridge
- Tripler, Charles Eastman—**Air** (Liquid)
- Troost, Gerardt—**Pharmacy College**
- Trudeau, Edward Livingston—**Health Society**
- Trudeau, Edward Livingston—**Hospital**—tuberculosis sanatorium (modern)
- Trudeau, Edward Livingston—**Tuberculosis Laboratory**—tuberculosis research laboratory
- Trueblood, Thomas Clarkson—**Public Speaking Department**
- Truman, Harry S.—**Flag**—president's flag
- Truman, Harry S.—**Postmaster**—postmaster general appointed from the ranks
- Truman, Harry S.—**President**—president to travel underwater in a submerged submarine
- Truman, Harry S.—**Television**—presidential address telecast from the White House
- Trumbull, Earl—**Bridge**—cast iron girder bridge
- Truxton, Thomas—**Ship**—ship to capture an enemy ship after the Revolution
- Tucker, John—**Supreme Court of the United States**
- Tucker, Robert—**Medical School**—medical college in New York
- Tucker, Stephen D.—**Printing Press**—rotary printing press
- Tucker, William Ellis—**Porcelain** (hard)
- Tudor, Frederick—**Ice**—export of ice
- Tudor, William—**Army Officer**—judge advocate
- Tufts, John—**Music Book**—vocal instruction book
- Tugo, Oscar C.—**World War I**—American Army soldiers killed in World War I
- Tulley, John—**Map**—road map for public use
- Tunncliffe, George—**Hotel**—hotel to install electric lights
- Turner, Christopher—**Ship**—yacht
- Turner, Cyril—**Skywriting**—skywriting
- Turner, Daniel—**Physician**—doctor to receive an honorary medical degree
- Turner, Henry C.—**Labor**—labor anti-discrimination commission (state)
- Turner, Henry McNeal—**Army Officer**—chaplain (Negro) of the United States Army
- Turner, James Edward—**Hospital**—inebriates asylum
- Turner, Robert—**Brake**—brake patent
- Turner, Robert—**Paper Mill**
- Turpin, Mary—**Catholic Nuns**—nun who was born in the United States
- Tuthill, Richard Stanley—**Court**—juvenile court
- Tuttle, Dorothy Edith Lorne—**Coast Guard**—Coast Guard woman's auxiliary
- T'Vault, William G.—**Newspaper**—newspaper published on the Pacific Coast
- Twain, Mark. See Clemens, S. L.
- Twiller, Wouter Van—**Building**—brick building
- Twining, Nathan Crook—**Aviation**—**Flights**—airplane catapulted
- Twombly, John Fogg—**Esperanto Club**
- Tyler, John—**Political Convention**—unit rule
- Tyler, John—**President**—president married while in office

Tyler, John—**President**—president to serve as an official of the Confederate states
 Tyler, John—**Veto** (presidential)—legislation passed over a president's veto
 Tyler, John—**Vice President**—vice president to become president automatically
 Tyler, Joseph—**Ship**—revenue cutter
 Tyler, Royall—**Novel**—novel (American) republished in England
 Tyler, Royall—**Play**—native American play
 Tyng, James Alexander—**Baseball Catcher's Mask**
 Tytus, John Butler—**Steel**—continuous sheet steel mill

U

Uncles, Charles Randolph—**Catholic Priest**—Negro Catholic priest ordained in the United States
 Underhill, Isaac—**Marble Quarry**
 Underwood, Oscar Wilder—**Conference**—conference of great powers
 Unterberg, Mrs. Israel—**Young Women's Hebrew Association**
 Updike, Daniel Berkeley—**Printing Instruction**—printing lecture course in a college
 Upson, Ralph Hazlett—**Aviation—Airship**—airship to land on a roof
 Upton, Robert—**Theatrical Advance Publicity Man**
 Upton, Roger—**Glue Factory** (animal products)
 Urban, Charles—**Moving Picture**—colored moving pictures
 Urey, Harold Clayton—**Water**—heavy water
 Usher, Hezekiah—**Bookseller**
 Usher, John—**Copyright Law**

V

Vail, Alfred—**Telegram**—telegram inaugurating commercial service
 Vail, Alfred—**Telegraph**—telegraphic communication system in which dots and dashes represented letters
 Vallentine, Edward—**Silk**—silk dyers
 Van Bokkelen, Libertius—**Military School**—church military school
 Van Buren, Adelina—**Motorcycle Trip**—motorcycle transcontinental trip by a woman
 Van Buren, Augusta—**Motorcycle Trip**—motorcycle transcontinental trip by a woman
 Van Buren, Martin—**Free Soil Party**
 Van Buren, Martin—**Political Machine**
 Van Buren, Martin—**President**—president born a citizen of the U.S.
 Van Buren, Martin—**Presidential Candidate**—presidential candidate nominated at a national convention
 Van Buren, Martin—**Treaty**—treaty with a Far Eastern country

Vance, Claire K.—**Air Mail Service**—air mail transcontinental through regular service
 Van Dam, Anthony—**Chamber of Commerce** (state)
 Van Deman, Mrs. Ralph Henry—**Aviation—Passenger**—woman airplane passenger
 Vanderbilt, George Washington—**Forest Management**
 Vanderbilt, William Henry—**Monument**—obelisk to be brought to the United States
 Vandergrift, Alexander Archer—**World War II**—American offensive in the Pacific area
 Vander Meer, Johnny—**Baseball Player**—major league baseball player to pitch two successive no-hit no-run games
 Van de Waeter, Jan Hendricksen—**Swedes**
 Van Dusen, John—**Insurance**—plate glass insurance
 Van Etten, Edwin Jan—**Radio Broadcast**—religious service broadcast
 Van Gieson, Ira—**Medical Instruction**—Psychiatric Institute
 Vanni-Marcoux—**Opera**—opera broadcast over a national network from an American opera house
 Van Reypen, William Knickerbocker—**Ship**—ambulance ship
 Van Sant, Samuel Rinnah—**Optometry Legislation**
 Van Syckel, Samuel—**Oil**—oil pipe line of importance
 Van Twiller, Wouter—**Building**—brick building
 Vaughan, Henry G.—**Foxhound Association**
 Vaughan, Victor Clarence—**Medical Instruction**—bacteriology courses in a college laboratory
 Vaughn, Jim—**Baseball Game**—double no-hit nine-inning baseball game
 Veatch, John A.—**Borax**
 Venima, Pieter—**Algebra Book**
 Vening-Meinesz, Felix Andries—**Astronomer**—woman astronomer employed in the United States Naval observatory
 Vernon, Ambrose—**Biography Course**—biography department
 Vernon, Fortesque—**Astronomical Expedition**
 Vicente, Manuel de Populo—**Opera**—opera (Italian)
 Viets, Simeon—**Cigar Factory**
 Vinay, Ramon—**Television**—opera (complete) telecast from the Metropolitan Opera House
 Vincent, Ambrose—**Book Auction Catalog**—book auction catalog
 Vincent, John Heyl—**Chautauqua Organization**
 Viner, D. D. "Jimmy"—**Air Mail Service**—helicopter airmail delivery
 Vivian, Charles A. S.—**Benevolent Protective Order of Elks**
 Vlasto, Solon John—**Newspaper**—Greek newspaper
 Voorsanger, Elkan Cohen—**Army Officer**—regimental Jewish chaplain
 Vorstman, P.—**Labadist Community**

Vosburg, R. J.—**Radio Distress Signal**—radio SOS from an American ship
 Votey, Edwin S.—**Piano Player**—pneumatic piano player
 Vredenburg, Dorothy McElroy—**Woman**—woman secretary of a (national) political party
 Vry, Herman Adolf De—**Moving Picture Projector** (portable)

W

Wade, John—**Ship**—iron vessel
 Wade, Leigh—**Aviation**—**Flights** (World)—world flight
 Wadleigh, George Henry—**Nautical School**—nautical municipal school
 Wadsworth, Jeremiah—**Wool**—worsted mill operated by water power
 Wadsworth, W. Austin—**Foxhound Association**
 Waesche, Russell Randolph—**Coast Guard**—vice admiral in the coast guard
 Wagner, Herman L.—**Typewriter**—visible typewriter
 Wagner, Honus—**Hall of Fame**—hall of fame (baseball)
 Wagner, John—**Beer**—lager beer
 Wagner, Robert Ferdinand—**Labor**—labor board (national)
 Wagoner, Clyde Decker—**Radio Broadcast**—round the world broadcast
 Wait, William E.—**Labor**—labor congress (national)
 Waite, Charles C.—**Baseball Glove**
 Wakefield, William H. T.—**United Labor Party**
 Waksman, Selman Abraham—**Streptomycin**
 Waldauer, Abe D.—**Enclave**—municipal enclave of economic ground rent
 Walden, Henry W.—**Aviation**—**Airplane**—monoplane (American)
 Waldrake, Sarah—**Woman**—women to become Federal government employees
 Waldseemüller, Martin H.—**America**
 Wales, Thomas Cranc—**Artics**
 Walker, Aldace Freeman—**Interstate Commerce Act**
 Walker, Charles Duy—**Fraternity Magazine**—fraternity journal
 Walker, D. A.—**Civil Service Commission**
 Walker, Edwin Garrison—**Congressman (State)**—Negro congressmen to sit in any legislature
 Walker, Francis Amasa—**Economics Association**
 Walker, Frank Comerford—**National Emergency Council (U.S.)**
 Walker, George Herbert—**Golf Tournament**—international golf match
 Walker, John—**Dictionary**—rhyming dictionary
 Walker, John—**Senator (U.S.)**—senator appointed by a governor
 Walker, John (John Pearson)—**Fingerprinting**—international exchange of fingerprints

Walker, Joseph—**Shoe Peg**
 Walker, Maggie Lena—**Bank**—bank president (Negro woman)
 Walker, Mary Edwards—**Army Officer**—woman assistant army surgeon
 Walker, May—**Librarians' Union**
 Walker, Samuel Hamilton—**Temperance Society**—anti-saloon league
 Walker, William—**Land Office**
 Walker, William H.—**Rayon**—rayon patent
 Wallace, Henry—**Postal Service**—pony express mail
 Wallace, Henry Agard—**Agricultural Adjustment Administration**
 Wallace, Henry Agard — **Federal Surplus Relief Corporation**
 Wallace, John Hankins—**Horse Register**—trotting register
 Waller, Frank—**Motorcycle Race** — motorcycle paced race
 Waller, William—**Stage Coach Inter-City Service**
 Walsh, F. W.—**Temperance Society**—anti-saloon league (national organization)
 Walsh, Mary—**Wedding**—balloon wedding
 Walsh, Raoul—**Moving Picture**—talking picture taken outdoors (full length)
 Walsh, Robert—**Periodical**—quarterly magazine
 Walter, John — **Evangelical Association Council**
 Walter, Thomas—**Music Book**—music book printed with bars
 Walthour, Robert—**Bicycle Race** — paired six-day bicycle race
 Walworth, James Jones—**Heating System**—heating system (steam)
 Wambsganss, William "Bill" — **Baseball Game**—triple play unassisted in a world series
 Wanamaker, John—**Electric Lighting**—electric light in a store
 Wanamaker, Rodman—**Aviation**—**Airplane**—hydroplane (multi-engine)
 Wang, Theodora Chan—**Woman's Club** — Chinese woman's club incorporated
 Warbasse, James Peter—**Cooperatives Convention**
 Ward, Aaron Montgomery—**Business**—mail order house
 Ward, Artemas—**Army Officer**—major-general
 Ward, August—**Cattle Club** (Guernsey cattle)
 Ward, Charles S.—**World War II**—American expeditionary force to land in Africa
 Ward, Donald Gordon—**Radio Facsimile Transmission**—photograph sent by radio across the Atlantic as a public demonstration
 Ward, Henry Dana—**Second Advent Believers**—General Conference
 Ward, Holcombe—**Tennis Match**—lawn tennis matches for the Davis Cup
 Ward, Hortense—**Court** — state supreme court composed entirely of women
 Ward, Lester Frank—**Sociological Society**—sociological national society

- Ward, Robert De Courcy—**Climatology Professor**
- Warder, John Aston—**Forestry Society**—national forestry association
- Ware, Bruce Richardson—**World War I**—shot fired by the American Navy in World War I against a known German submarine
- Ware, W. H.—**Dental Corps**—dentist officially employed in the U.S. Army
- Ware, William Robert—**Architectural School**
- Waring, George E.—**Cattle Club**—cattle club (Jersey cattle)
- Waring, George Edwin—**Sewage**—sewage disposal separate system
- Warner, Amos Griswold — **Corporation Course**—industrial corporation course
- Warner, Charles Joseph—**Legislature**—unicameral legislature (state)
- Warner, Ira DeVer—**Corset**
- Warner, Lucien Calvin—**Corset**
- Warren, Edward—**Balloon**—balloon flight
- Warren, James—**Army Officer**—paymaster general
- Warren, John Collins—**Anaesthesia** — painless surgery demonstration
- Warren, John Collins—**Pharmacopoeia** — pharmacopoeia (prepared by a medical association)
- Warren, Josiah—**Anarchist**
- Warren, Leonard—**Television**—opera (complete) telecast from the Metropolitan Opera House
- Warren, Lillie Eginton—**Deaf**—**School**—lip reading school for adults
- Warren, Mercy Otis—**History**—history of importance written by a woman
- Washburn, Cadwallader Colden—**Congressman (U.S.)**—congressmen (brothers) to serve simultaneously
- Washburn, Ichabod—**Wire**—piano wire
- Washburn, Ichabod—**Wire Gage**
- Washburn, Israel — **Congressman (United States)**—congressman (brothers) to serve simultaneously
- Washburne, Elihu Benjamin—**Congressman (United States)**—congressman (brothers) to serve simultaneously
- Washington, Booker Taliaferro — **Postage Stamp**—Negro depicted upon a U.S. postage stamp
- Washington, George—**Animals**—mule
- Washington, George—**Army Officer**—general (Continental Army)
- Washington, George—**Cabinet of the United States**—cabinet
- Washington, George—**Capitol of the United States**
- Washington, George—**Congress of the United States**—joint meeting of the Senate and the House of Representatives
- Washington, George — **Degrees** — honorary degree granted George Washington
- Washington, George—**Flag**—American flag
- Washington, George—**Holiday**—Thanksgiving Day
- Washington, George—**Medal**—medal awarded by the Continental Congress
- Washington, George—**Neutrality Proclamation**
- Washington, George—**Patent**—patent granted by the U.S. government
- Washington, George—**President**—president
- Washington, George — **President** — president to receive the entire vote of the presidential electors
- Washington, George—**President** — president to tour the country
- Washington, George—**Presidential Inaugural Ball**
- Washington, George—"Presidential Mansion"
- Washington, George—**Salute**— (complimentary)
- Washington, George—**Tariff**—tariff legislation
- Washington, George—**Town Named For George Washington**
- Washington, George—**Veto (presidential)**—veto
- Washington, George — **War (colonial)** — bloodshed in the French and Indian war
- Washington, George — **War (colonial)** — French and Indian war battle
- Washington, George—**War Veterans' Society**—Society of the Cincinnati
- Washington, Lucy Payne—**Wedding**—White House wedding
- Washington, Martha—**Money**—bill bearing the portrait of a woman
- Washington, Martha—**Postage stamp**—postage stamp to picture a woman
- Washington, Martha—**Postal Service**—mail franking privilege
- Washington, Martha—**President**—president's wife to frank mail
- Washington, Mary Ball—**Monument**—monument to a woman financed by women
- Waterhouse, Benjamin — **Mineralogy Instruction**
- Waterhouse, Benjamin—**Vaccination**—inoculations against smallpox
- Waterman, Henry—**Elevator**
- Waterman, Lewis Edson—**Fountain Pen**
- Waters, Ethel—**Moving Picture**—talking picture entirely in color
- Watkins, Stanley Sylvester Alexander—**Voice Mechanism**—voice mechanism capable of creating the complex sounds of speech
- Watkinson, Cornelius—**Play**—play given by non-professional actors
- Watson, Cornelius S.—**Envelope** — envelope machine patent
- Watson, Ebenezer—**Genealogy**
- Watson, Elkanah—**Animals**—sheep (merino sheep) exhibition
- Watson, Elkanah—**Fair**—agricultural fair
- Watson, Ruth P.—**Cemetery**—foreign service women interred in the Arlington National Cemetery
- Watson, Thomas Augustus—**Telephone**—telephone conversation over out-of-door wires
- Watson, Thomas Augustus—**Telephone**—telephone message

- Watson, Thomas Augustus—**Telephone**—transcontinental telephone demonstration
- Watson, Thomas Edward—**Postal Service**—rural free delivery appropriation
- Watterston, George—**Librarian**—Librarian of Congress
- Watts, John—**Book**—stereotyped book
- Watts, John Dennis — **Wedding** — transatlantic telephone wedding
- Wayland, Francis—**Educational Association**
- Wayland, Julius Augustus—**Social Democracy of America**
- Weaver, James Baird—**Greenback Labor Party**
- Weaver, James Baird—**People's Party**
- Webb, B. B.—**Radio Telephone**—transatlantic radio telephone message
- Webb, George James—**Music Instruction**—musical pedagogy school
- Webb, George James—**Musician**—orchestra leader to conduct without using a baton
- Webb, Gerald Bertram—**Medical Society**—immunology society
- Webb, Lucy—**President**—president to celebrate his silver wedding anniversary at the White House
- Webb, Torrey H.—**Air Mail Service**—air mail experimental route
- Webb, William Henry—**Ship**—federal steamer named for a woman
- Webbe, John—**Periodical**—magazine published in America
- Webber, Thomas—**Calico**
- Weber, Karl Maria von—**Opera**—grand opera sung in English
- Webster, Noah—**Epidemiologist**
- Wedge, Francis—**Sawmill**—sawmill engine
- Weeden, William—**Baptist Church**—Seventh Day Baptist Church
- Weeks, John W.—**Navy**—naval militia (state)
- Weeks, Thomas Edwin—**Dental Book**—book on dental technic
- Weir, John Ferguson—**Fine Arts Department**—fine arts department in a college
- Weisiger, Daniel—**Road**—state road authorization
- Welch, Adonijah Strong—**Farmers' Institute**—farmers' institute held by a land grant agricultural college off its campus
- Welch, Hezekiah—**Ship**—revenue cutter
- Welch, R. A.—**Trapshooting Tournament**—(Grand American) at live birds
- Welch, William Henry—**Hygiene Instruction**—hygiene and public health school
- Welch, William Henry—**Medical Instruction**—history of medicine department
- Welch, William Henry—**Medical Instruction**—pathology chair
- Weld, Joseph—**Military organization**
- Weld, Theresa—**Skating (Ice)**—figure skating international championship tournament
- Welles, Gideon — **Ship** — iron-clad turreted vessel in the U.S. Navy
- Wellman, Walter—**Aviation**—**Flights (transatlantic)**—transatlantic dirigible flight
- Wells, Henry—**Automobile Accident**
- Wells, Horace—**Anaesthesia**—anaesthetic in dentistry
- Wenman, Richard—**Supreme Court of the United States**
- Wesselhoeft, William—**Medical Society** — homeopathic medical society
- Wesson, Daniel Baird—**Ordnance** — metal cartridge
- West, Absolom Madden — **Anti-Monopoly Party**
- West, Benjamin—**Artist** — American artist to win distinction
- West, Jake C.—**Aviation**—**Airplane**—jet propelled landing on an aircraft carrier
- West, John—**Treason**—treason trial (colonial)
- Westinghouse, George—**Air Brake**
- Westinghouse, George — **Holiday** — Saturday half holiday
- Weston, David M.—**Cream Separator**—centrifugal cream separator
- Weston, Frank William—**Bicycle Magazine**
- Wetherill, Charles Mayer—**Agriculture Bureau**—agriculture bureau scientific publication
- Wetherill, Samuel — **Cloth** — jeans, fustians, everlastings and coatings
- Wetherill, Samuel—**White Lead**—white lead manufacturer
- Wetherill, Samuel—**Zinc** — zinc commercial production
- Wetherill, Samuel—**Zinc**—zinc patent
- Wetmore, Alexander—**Bird Banding** — bird banding by federal authorities
- Wharton, Joseph—**Business School** — business collegiate school
- Wharton, Thomas—**Milestones**
- Wheatcraft, T. S.—**Vending Machine**—vending machine to sell from bulk
- Wheatland, Henry — **Fish Commission (state)**
- Wheatley, Julia — **Opera** — opera singer (American) to sing in an Italian opera in Italian
- Wheatley, Phillis—**Poet**—Negro poetess
- Wheeler, E. G.—**Car**—chapel car
- Wheeler, Frederick—**Seventh Day Adventist Church**
- Wheeler, Schuyler Skaats—**Electric Fan**
- Wheeler, Seth—**Paper**—perforated wrapping paper
- Whelan, Israel — **Insurance** — insurance agency
- Whipple—**Photograph**—photograph of a star
- Whipple, Abraham—**Navy**—naval fleet
- Whipple, Cullen—**Screw**—screw machine
- Whitaker, Alexander—**Presbyterian Church**
- Whitcher, Frances Miriam Berry—**Woman**—woman humorist
- White — **Oratorio** — oratorio performance (complete)
- White, Abraham—**Pituitary Hormone (isolated)**
- White, Andrew—**Engineering College**—electrical engineering course
- White, Andrew Dickson—**Historical Society**—historical society (general)

- White, Arthur M.—**Automobile Race**—automobile race
 White, Ben.—**Horse Race**—harness horse race (Hambletonian) for three-year olds
 White, Canvas—**Cement**—natural cement rock
 White, Caroline Earle — **Anti-Vivisection Society**
 White, David—**Fraternity**—social fraternity
 White, E. F.—**Aviation** — **Flights** — New York-Chicago non-stop flight
 White, Edward Douglas—**Supreme Court of the United States**—associate justice of the Supreme Court to become chief justice
 White, Edward H.—**Aviation**—**Airship**—dirigible transfer of mail to a train
 White, J. Andrew—**Radio Broadcast**—pugilistic heavyweight championship broadcast
 White, James Clarke—**Medical Instruction**—dermatology chair
 White, John—**Artist**—English artist
 White, John Barber—**Shipping** — United States Shipping Board
 White, Joseph N.—**Billiard Match**
 White, Josiah—**Bridge**—iron wire suspension bridge
 White, Susanna—**Wedding** — wedding in New England
 White, William—**Bible Society**—Bible society
 White, William—**Hospital**—dispensary
 White, William—**Prison Reform Society**
 White, William Alanson—**Medical Clinic**—mental hygiene international congress
 White, William Allen—**Book Club**—Book-of-the-Month club
 White, William W.—**Republican Party**—Republican Party meeting (national)
 White Eyes—**Treaty**—treaty entered into by the U.S. with Indian tribes
 Whitefield, George—**Orphanage**—orphanage with a continuous existence
 Whitehead, Gustave—**Aviation** — **Flights** — airplane flight
 Whitlock, William—**Minstrel Show Troupe**
 Whitman, Malcolm D.—**Tennis Match**—lawn tennis matches for the Davis Cup
 Whitman, Narcissa Prentiss — **Colonist** — women to cross the continent
 Whitney, Eli—**Cotton Gin**
 Whitney, William Dwight—**Philological Society**—philological national society
 Whitney, Willis Rodney—**Diathermy Machine**
 Whiton, James Morris—**Degrees**—doctor of philosophy degree
 Whittier, Earle Ovando—**Casein Fiber**
 Whittingham—**Military School**—church military school
 Whittlesley, Oramel—**Musical Instruction**—music school authorized to confer degrees
 Wickes, Lambert—**Ship**—warship (American built) to enter European waters
 Wiebe, Edward—**Kindergarten Manual**
 Wiggins, Leonard A.—**Aviation**—**License**—glider license
 Wigglesworth, Edward—**Divinity Professor**
 Wigle, Milford—**Automobile Race**—trans-continental automobile race (between two automobiles)
 Wilbour, Charlotte Beebe—**Woman's Club**—woman's professional club
 Wilbur, James H.—**Indian School**—Indian school (boarding) on a reservation
 Wilcox, John W.—**Electrotype**—electrotype manufacturing
 Wilcox, L. S.—**Tung**
 Wilde, Francis E. J.—**Electric Sign**—electric sign flasher
 Wildey, Thomas—**Odd Fellows Lodge**
 Wildman, Ernest Atkins—**Conscientious Objectors' Camp**
 Wiley, David—**Agricultural journal**
 Wiley, Herbert Victor—**Glider**—glider released from a dirigible
 Wilhelm, Prince of Sweden—**Lecturer**—lecturer of royal blood to speak for personal profit
 Wilkes, Charles—**Expedition**—scientific expedition fitted out by the United States Government
 Wilkinson, David—**Nut and Bolt Machine**
 Wilkinson, David—**Screw**—screw patent
 Wilkinson, Hannah—**Cotton Thread**
 Wilkinson, Jeremiah—**Nails**
 Willard, Charles Foster—**Aviation**—**Expositions and Meets**—aviation meet
 Willard, Emma—**College**—school for the higher education of women
 Willard, Frances Elizabeth—**College**—woman college professor
 Willard, Frances Elizabeth—**Monument**—statue of a woman in National Statuary Hall
 Willard, Samuel—**Book**—book of folio size
 Willard, Simon—**Clock**—banjo clock patent
 Willerup, Christian B.—**Methodist Episcopal Church**—Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church
 Willet, Edward—**Animals**—monkey trained to perform
 Williams, Charles—**Telephone**—telephone for domestic use
 Williams, Elkanah—**Medical Instruction**—ophthalmology professor
 Williams, Ella C.—**Fellowship**—resident fellowship for women awarded by a woman's college
 Williams, Harvey—**Radio Contest**
 Williams, Henry J.—**Publishing Society**
 Williams, Isaac—**Neutrality Regulation**
 Williams, J. A.—**Welsh Magazine**
 Williams, Jesse—**Cheese Factory**—cheese factory of consequence
 Williams, Jonathan—**Army**—engineer corps
 Williams, Jonathan—**Army School**
 Williams, John Foster—**Ship**—revenue cutter
 Williams, Kathlyn—**Moving Picture**—serial moving picture
 Williams, Richard F.—**Hospital**—negro hospital and asylum
 Williams, Roger—**Dictionary**—Indian-English dictionary

- Williams, Samuel—Astronomical Expedition**
Williams, Samuel Wells—Chinese Language and Literature Lectureship
Williams, Sydney Augustus—Insurance—
 mutual liability insurance company
Williams, Thomas Robinson—Felt—manu-
 facturing mechanical process
Williams, Thomas W.—Ship—steam whaler
Williams, Walter—Journalism Course—jour-
 nalism school
Williamson, James De Long—Community
Trust
Williamson, John Ernest—Photograph—
 photographs taken under the sea
Williamson, John Fulton—Television—re-
 ligious services telecast
Williamson, Peregrine—Pen—steel pen pat-
ent
Williamson, Walter—Medical School—home-
 opathic college
Willich, Anthony Florian Madinger—Agri-
cultural Encyclopedia
Willing, Thomas—Bank—bank chartered by
congress
Willingham, Harris Emanuel—Federal Al-
cohol Control Administration
Willis, Frances Elizabeth—Diplomatic Ser-
vice—American legation in which a woman
 assumed charge
Willis, Nathaniel Parker—Periodical—illus-
 trated weekly
Willis, Sophia—Flag—American flag over a
 schoolhouse
Williston, Samuel—Button—cloth covered
 buttons
Willkie, Wendell Lewis—Television—polit-
 ical convention telecast
Willoughby, Frances Lois—Naval Officer—
 woman doctor in the Regular Navy (U.S.)
Willson, Thomas Leopold—Acetylene
Willson, Thomas Leopold—Carbide Factory
Wilmot, David—Republican Party—republi-
 can party meeting (national)
Wilson, Allen Benjamin—Sewing Machine
 —sewing machine to sew curving seams
Wilson, Carrie—Labor Union—woman's la-
 bor organization (national)
Wilson, Darius—Royal Arcanum
Wilson, Edmund Beecher—Biology—biol-
 ogy general course offered in a college
Wilson, Henry—Negro—law (federal) au-
 thorizing military service for Negroes
Wilson, J. F.—Railroad Crossing Gate Pat-
ent
Wilson, James—Globe Factory
Wilson, James—Supreme Court of the Unit-
ed States
Wilson, John—Presbyterian Presbytery
Wilson, Luther Barton—Temperance So-
 ciety—anti-saloon league (national organ-
 ization)
Wilson, Milburn Lincoln—Federal Crop In-
surance Corporation
Wilson, William Bauchop—Commerce and
Labor Department (U.S.)
Wilson, William Powell—Museum—com-
 mercial museum
- Wilson, Woodrow—China Ware—dishes**
 (complete set) made in America for the
 Executive Mansion
Wilson, Woodrow—College—university to
 adopt the preceptorial system
Wilson, Woodrow—Flag—President's flag
Wilson, Woodrow—History Instruction—
 history course (integrated) in a woman's
 college
Wilson, Woodrow—President—president
 buried in Washington, D.C.
Wilson, Woodrow—President—president to
 visit a European country
Winans, Ross—Car—railroad car with a
 center aisle
Winans, Ross—Locomotive—locomotive
 with six or eight driving wheels
Winant, John Gilbert—Social Security Act
(U.S.)
Winchester, Hosea—Trademark Lawsuit—
 trademark lawsuit
Winchester, Oliver Fisher—Shirt Factory
Windram, John T.—Pier—pier (ocean) of
 steel
Wing, Simon—Socialist Labor Party of
North America
Wing, Yung—Chinese Students
Wingate, George Wood—Rifle Association
 —rifle association (national)
Wingate, George Wood—Rifle Association
 —rifle tournament (international)
Wingate, Paine—Congress—Senate—Senate
Wingfield, Edward Maria—Colonial Govern-
ment—colonial council
Wingfield, Edward Maria—Slander Pro-
ceedings
Wingfield, Edward Maria—War (Colonial)
 —Indian war that was serious between
 the English colonists in America and the
 Indians
Winn, Arthur—Crossword Puzzle
Winslow, Alan—World War I—air combat
 of an American organization in World
 War I
Winslow, Edward—Animals—cows
Winslow, Edward—Congregational Church
Winslow, Edward—Wedding—wedding in
 New England
Winslow, Josiah—Governor—native born
 governor
Winslow, Samuel—Patent—patent granted
 by the colonies
Winsor, Frederick—Country Day School
Winsor, Justin—Library Society—library
 national association
Winthrop, George—Monument—monument
 to George Washington (national)
Winthrop, James—Astronomical Expedition
Winthrop, John—Apples
Winthrop, John—Astronomer—astronomer
 of note in the American colonies
Winthrop, John—Colonial Government—
 colonial government union
Winthrop, John—Copper Mine
Winthrop, John—Degrees—doctor of laws
 honorary degree
Winthrop, John—Election—accredited colo-
 nial election

- Winthrop, John—**Expedition**—scientific expedition
- Winthrop, John—**Fork**
- Winthrop, John—**Iron**—iron works (successful)
- Wirt, William—**Anti-Masonic Party**
- Wirt, William—**Platoon School**
- Wirz, August Herman—**Tube**—collapsible tube-making machine
- Wisden, J.—**Cricket Tournament**—international cricket tournament
- Wise, Isaac Mayer—**Jewish College**—Jewish college to train men for the rabbinate
- Wise, John—**Aviation**—**Airship**—airship bombing
- Wise, John—**Aviation**—**Airship**—dirigible
- Wise, John—**Balloon**—balloon flight carrying mail
- Wistar, Caspar—**Medical Book**—anatomy book
- Wistar, Isaac Jones—**Research Institute**—anatomy research institute
- Wister, William—**Cricket Club**—cricket club to own its own clubhouse
- Withers, Clark—**Radio Telephone**—two-way radio conversation between a submerged submarine and another vessel
- Wittenmyer, Annie T.—**Temperance Society**—women's temperance society (national)
- Wittich, Jean Wetterau—**Woman**—woman state budget commissioner
- Witzke, Lothar—**World War I**—German spy to receive a death sentence from the American forces during World War I
- Wolber, Joseph Gustave—**Crime**—crime prevention commission for interstate cooperation
- Wolcott, Alexander S.—**Photographic Patent**
- Wold, Peter Irving—**Television**—speaker to address an organization by television
- Wolf, Ludwig Martin Nicolaus—**Sewing Machine**—sewing machine lamp holder
- Wolfe, Richard—**Church**—church without theology, creed or dogma
- Wolff, Julius—**Canning**—sardine cannery
- Woll, Frederic Albert—**Optometry Instruction**—optics and optometry courses
- Wollstonecraft, Mary—**Woman Suffrage Book**
- Wolman, Leo—**Labor**—labor advisory board (federal)
- Wood, Abraham—**Expedition**—expedition of Englishmen
- Wood, Charles Raymond—**Helicopter**—ram-jet helicopter
- Wood, Edward Stickney—**Medical Instruction**—medical chemistry course (systematic)
- Wood, Fernando—**Telegram**—transcontinental telegram
- Wood, George Bacon—**Medical Book**—dispensatory (American)
- Wood, Henry Alexander Wise—**Labor-Saving Device**
- Wood, Henry Alexander Wise—**Stereotype**—automatic plate-casting and finishing machine for stereotype printing
- Wood, John—**Printing Press**—rotogravure press
- Wood, John Jethro—**Plow**—plow with interchangeable parts
- Wood, Sally Sayward—**Woman's Club**—woman's club
- Wood, Stuart—**Political Science Society**—political and social science national society
- Wood, William M.—**Navy**—naval militia (state)
- Wood, William Maxwell—**Naval Officer**—surgeon general of the navy
- Woodbridge, Timothy—**Physician**—doctor to receive an honorary medical degree
- Woodbridge, William—**Educational Association**—educational association (local)
- Woodhouse, James—**Chemical Laboratory Manual**
- Woodhouse, James—**Chemical Society**
- Woodhull, Victoria Claflin—**Brokerage**—woman brokerage office owner
- Woodhull, Victoria Claflin—**Presidential Candidate**—woman presidential candidate
- Woods, Kate Tanett—**Woman's Club**—woman's club federation
- Woods, Leslie G.—**World War I**—American Army soldiers killed in World War I
- Woods, Persis C.—**College**—college for women
- Woods, William—**Steel**—cast steel for plows
- Woodward, Artemas—**Brushes**
- Woodward, George B.—**Bicycle Society**—bicycle club
- Woodward, John Blackburne—**Rifle Association**—rifle association (national)
- Woodworth, John Maynard—**Public Health Service (U.S.)**
- Woolley, John Granville—**United Christian Party**
- Woolley, Leonidas G.—**Locomotive Headlight**—electric locomotive headlight
- Woolworth, Frank Winfield—**Business**—five-cent store
- Worden, John Lorimer—**Ship**—iron-clad turreted vessel in the U.S. Navy
- Worthington, Henry Rossiter—**Pump**—Independent single direct-acting steam power pump
- Worthington, John—**Health Board**—health board (local)
- Worthylake, George—**Lighthouse**—lighthouse
- Wortman, Jacob L.—**Typewriter Ribbon**—typewriter "copy" ribbon
- Wouters, Alexander—**Wedding**—airplane wedding
- Wright, Arthur Williams—**Degrees**—doctor of philosophy degree
- Wright, Carroll Davidson—**Labor**—labor bureau (federal)
- Wright, Carroll Davidson—**Vending Machine**—vending machine (coin operated) to dispense postage stamps
- Wright, Elizur—**Insurance**—non-forfeiture insurance law (state)
- Wright, George—**Baseball Team**—baseball team to receive a regular salary
- Wright, Harry—**Baseball Team**—baseball team to receive a regular salary

Wright, J. Hood—**Electric Lighting**—electric light from a power plant in a residence
 Wright, John D.—**Hospital**—inebriates asylum
 Wright, Orville—**Aviation**—airplane fatality
 Wright, Orville—**Aviation**—**Airplane**—airplane to receive national acclaim
 Wright, Orville—**Aviation**—**Flights**—airplane flight of one hour duration
 Wright, Orville—**Aviation**—**Flights**—cross country airplane flight
 Wright, Orville—**Aviation**—**License**—civil aeronautics administration honorary license
 Wright, Silas—**Political Machine**
 Wright, Wilbur—**Aviation**—**Airplane**—airplane purchased by the United States Government
 Wright, Wilbur—**Aviation**—**Airplane**—airplane to receive national acclaim
 Wright, William Hammond—**Moving Picture**—moving picture of the planets
 Wunderlich, Frieda—**College**—woman dean of a graduate school
 Wyatt, Ben Harrison—**Moving Picture**—moving pictures of an eclipse of the sun taken from an airplane
 Wyatt, Francis—**Prohibition**—prohibition enforcement officers
 Wyatt, Francis—**Temperance Law** (colonial)
 Wyatt, James—**Wax Works Museum**
 Wye, Thomas E.—**Factory**—factories operated by the United States Government
 Wyman, George A.—**Motorcycle Trip**—motorcycle transcontinental trip
 Wyman, Morrill—**Medical Book**—hayfever book
 Wyman, Walter—**Hospital**—tuberculosis hospital operated by the government
 Wynn, Ed.—**Television**—high-definition telecast
 Wythe, George—**Law School**—law school in a college

Y

Yalden, James—**Accountants Society**—accountants society to become a national organization
 Yale, Linus—**Lock** ("clock")
 Yancey, Lewis Alonzo—**Aviation**—**Flights**—New York-Bermuda flight
 Yeager, Charles E.—**Aviation**—**Flights**—airplane to travel faster than the speed of sound
 Yeardley, George—**Legislative Assembly**
 Yeaton, Hopley—**Naval Officer**—naval officer commissioned
 Yolton, John Maloney—**Aviation**—**Airship**—airship with an enclosed cabin

Young, Achsah—**Witchcraft Execution**
 Young, Brigham—**Business**—department store
 Young, Clarence Marshall—**Aviation**—**License**—glider pilot's license
 Young, Edna Earle—**Naval Officer**—women sworn into the regular U.S.N.
 Young, James Hadden—**Typesetting Machine**—typesetting machine patent
 Young, John Richardson—**Medical Book**—gastroenterology treatise
 Young, Leo C.—**Radar**—radar detection of airplanes
 Young, Leo C.—**Radar**—radar observations
 Young, Mahonri—**Monument**—monument to a bird
 Young, Samuel Baldwin—**Army War College**
 Young, William G.—**Ice Cream Freezer**
 Yulee, David Levy—**Senator** (U.S.)—Jewish senator
 Yung, Wing—**Chinese Students**

Z

Zacharie, Issachar—**Medical Book**—chiro-pody book
 Zachos, John Celinergos—**Stenotype**
 Zachow, Otto—**Automobile Brake**
 Zaharias, Babe Didrickson—**Golf Champion**—woman golfer (American born) to win the British Women's Amateur Golf Tournament
 Zakrzewska, Marie Elizabeth—**Hospital**—woman's infirmary staffed by women physicians
 Zamenhof, Lazaro Ludovico—**Esperanto**
 Zeisberger—**Protestant Church**—Protestant church
 Zeisberger—**Schoolhouse**—schoolhouse
 Zenger, John Peter—**Map**—war map
 Zentzytzki, Stanislaus—**Bobsled Run**
 Zeraga, Antoine—**Macaroni Factory**
 Zieber, George B.—**Sewing Machine**—sewing machine manufacturer
 Zimmermann, Cyrus Johnston—**Air Mail Service**—air mail service to steamer at sea
 Zinzendorf, Benigna von—**School**—school for Protestant girls
 Zoller, Frederick—**Business**—instalment finance company
 Zukor, Adolph—**Moving Picture**—foreign feature film exhibited
 Zworykin, Vladimir Kosma—**Electron Tube**
 Zworykin, Vladimir Kosma—**Microscope**—electron microscope
 Zworykin, Vladimir Kosma—**Television**—electronic television system

Geographical Index

To obtain an accurate account of the various items, the main body of the text should be consulted. The **boldface** type shows the heading under which the items may be found, followed by the specific subject entry.

ALABAMA

Boycott Law—enacted—Sept. 26, 1903
Dental Legislation—legislation (state) regarding dental surgery—enacted—Dec. 31, 1841
Ship—tugboat (diesel-electric)—1929
Trust—anti-trust law (state)—approved—Feb. 23, 1883
Woman—woman secretary of a (national) political party—D. M. Vredenburg—appointed

Birmingham

Photograph—cystoscopic photographs in color—publicly exhibited—March 11, 1940

Enterprise

Monument—monument to an insect—Dec. 11, 1919

Fairhope

Enclave—established—Jan. 5, 1895

Mobile

Catholic Bishop—native bishops of the South—ordained—Aug. 15, 1850

Money—confederate currency—authorized—March 9, 1861

Parade—parade with float tableaux—1868

Parade—street parade held by a mystic society—1830

Montgomery

Building—"White House of the Confederacy"—Feb. 18, 1861

Congress of the Confederate States—provisional congress—Feb. 4, 1861

Constitution of the Confederate States of America—adopted—March 11, 1861

Flag—Confederate States flag—adopted—March 4, 1861

President of the Confederate States—Jefferson Davis—Feb. 18, 1861

Suture—silver wire suture—used—Dr. J. M. Sims—1852

ARIZONA

Apache Pass

Medal—medal of Honor action—Col. B. J. D. Irwin—Feb. 13, 1861

Ashfork

Dam—steel dam—Johnson Canyon—1898

Canon Diablo

Diamond—diamonds in a meteorite—June 1891

Flagstaff

Astronomy—planet found—beyond Neptune Feb. 18, 1930

Phoenix

Aviation—Aviator—pilot to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor—posthumous award—May 29, 1919

Prescott

Old Age Home—old folks home for pioneer's—authorized—March 10, 1909

Rodeo—July 4, 1888

Tucson

Aviation — **Airport** — airport municipally owned—Nov. 20, 1919

ARKANSAS

Park—park (national)—Hot Springs National Park—March 4, 1921

Protestant Episcopal Bishop—Negro suffragan—Rev. E. T. Demby—appointed—Sept. 29, 1918

Senator (U.S.)—woman elected to the Senate—Mrs. H. O. W. Caraway—Jan. 12, 1932

Senator (U.S.)—woman senator to preside over the Senate—Mrs. H. O. W. Caraway—May 9, 1932

Benton

Fuller's Earth—discovered—1891

Fayetteville

Army—Reserve Officers Training Corps Units—authorized—Oct. 21, 1916

Hot Springs

Hospital—hospital for the military and naval forces—opened—Jan. 17, 1887

Lonoke

Medal—soldier to win the three highest ranking decorations—M. L. Britt

Murfreesboro

Diamond—diamond in actual rock—discovered—1906

CALIFORNIA

Alfalfa—introduced—1854
Congressman (U.S.)—congresswoman elected to serve in the place of her husband—Jan. 23, 1923
Dock—state owned docks—authorized—April 24, 1863
Election Law—fraudulent election law (state)—enacted—March 26, 1866
Forest Service—forest commission (state) (permanent)—authorized—March 3, 1885
Gold—discovered—1842
Homestead Act—homestead act (desert)—enacted—March 3, 1875
Oyster Cocktail—originated—1866
Park—park (national) containing an active volcano—established—Aug. 9, 1916
Park—state park—Yosemite Valley park—1865
Price Regulation Law—resale price maintenance law (state)—“Fair Trade Act”—enacted May 8, 1931
Quarantine—plant quarantine legislation (state)—enacted—March 4, 1881
State—state admitted to the Union on the Pacific coast—Sept. 9, 1850
Volcano—eruption—recorded—1694
Woman—woman district attorney of the United States—A. A. Adams—served—July 25, 1918

Angels Camp, Calaveras County

Frog Jumping Jubilee—May 19-20, 1928

Arcadia

Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)—transcontinental dirigible flight (non-rigid dirigible) from Newport News, Va.—Sept. 23, 1922

Berkeley

Aviation—Airship—airship disaster—May 23, 1908
High School—junior high schools—authorized—Dec. 21, 1909
Museum—museum to install refrigerated vaults—March 1930
Naval Officer—woman naval inspector—Mrs. Jean Hales—appointed—Aug. 24, 1942
Physics—cyclotron—developed—E. O. Lawrence—1934
Physics—radio active substance produced synthetically—Feb. 4, 1936
Soilless Culture of Plants—private soilless garden—W. F. Gericke—1931
Vitamin—vitamin E—recognized—1922

Burbank

Air Mail Service—helicopter air mail experimental tests—July 8, 1946

Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)—transcontinental airplane flight by a woman—arrived from New York City—Nov. 24, 1930

Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)—transcontinental east-west non-stop flight by a woman—landed—July 11, 1935

Capitola

Soilless Culture of Plants—commercial production of plants in water—Feb. 1934

Catalina Island

Aviation—Flights—over-water round trip flight—from Newport Bay—May 10, 1912

Radio Telephone—radio telephone service (commercial)—inaugurated to Los Angeles—July 16, 1920

Cazadero

Russian Settlement—established—March 15, 1812

Chico

Locker—public locker plant—established—1903

Tung—trees successfully planted—1905

Coloma

Gold—gold discovered in California—of importance—Jan. 24, 1848

Coronado

Aviation—refueling attempt in mid-air—June 27, 1923

Aviation—Airplane—jet propelled fighter plane—U.S. Army Air Forces—flight—Jan. 1944

Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)—transcontinental non-stop flight—from New York City—landed—May 3, 1923

Culver City

Radar—demonstrated for commercial and private planes—May 1, 1947

Emeryville

Dog Race Track—opened—Feb. 22, 1920

Folsom

Sawmill—electrically driven sawmill—operated successfully—1896

General Grant National Park

Christmas Tree—National Christmas Tree—dedicated—May 1, 1926

Glendale

Electric Generator—hydrogen-cooled turbine generator for outdoor installation—operated—April 11, 1941

Hawthorne

Aviation—Airplane—bomber all-wing jet—tested—Oct. 21, 1947

Aviation—Airplane—bomber with the flying wing design—flight to Muroc, Calif.—June 25, 1946

Aviation—Airplane—rocket airplane (military)—flown—July 5, 1944

Hollywood

Humanist Society—established—Jan. 13, 1929

Moving Picture—animated cartoon talking picture—produced—1928

Moving Picture Actor—moving picture actor and son to receive "Oscars"—John and Walter Huston—March 24, 1949

Moving Picture Actor—moving picture actors to receive "Oscars"—awards—May 16, 1929

Moving Picture Actor—Negress to win an "Oscar"

Honey Lake

Moving Picture—moving picture of an eclipse of the sun—April 28, 1930

Inglewood

Electric Starting Gate—installed—May 8, 1939

La Habra

Citron—commercially grown—1925

La Jolla

Oceanography Institution—established—1912

Los Angeles

Air Mail Service—helicopter regularly authorized mail route—Oct. 1, 1947

Animals—chinchilla farm—established Feb. 22, 1923

Automobile "Bus"—bus night coach—to San Francisco—July 1929

Automobile Bus—coast to coast through bus line—to New York City—Sept. 11, 1928

Automobile Race Track—automobile speedway (board track) opened—April 7, 1910

Aviation—transcontinental regularly scheduled through air service—to New York City—Oct. 25, 1930

Aviation—Expositions and Meets—aviation meet—held Jan. 10-20, 1910

Aviation—Flights (Transcontinental)—transcontinental airplane flight (east-bound)—R. G. Fowler—Oct. 19, 1911

Aviation—Flights (Transcontinental)—transcontinental commercial overnight transport service—from Newark—landed Aug. 2, 1934

Aviation—Flights (Transcontinental)—transcontinental flight made by Negroes in their own plane—arrived July 19, 1933

Aviation—Flights (Transcontinental)—transcontinental non-stop flight by a woman—Amelia Earhart—Aug. 24, 1932

Aviation—Races—airplane race (of importance) in which both men and women were contestants—commenced—Aug. 30, 1931

Buddhist Temple—established—July 15, 1904

Car—air-conditioned cars—installed—to Chicago—1914

Fog Disposal Unit—accepted by test—March 29, 1949

Moving Picture—animated cartoon in color of feature length—Dec. 21, 1937

Moving Picture Theater—Electric Theater—opened—April 2, 1902

Public School—public school opera studio—opened—Oct. 1937

Radio Telephone—radio telephone service (commercial)—to Catalina—July 16, 1920

Railroad—streamlined Pullman train (six cars)—to New York City—Oct. 22, 1934

Sleeping Car—transcontinental through Pullman sleeping car service—to New York City—inaugurated—March 31, 1946

Street Car—trackless trolley system—operated—Sept. 11, 1910

Television—telecast (distant) received in an airplane—May 21, 1932

Theater—theater provided with scientific air distribution—1921

March Field

Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)—transcontinental round-trip airplane flight within one day—to Andrews Field, Md.—June 13, 1946

Mare Island

Ship—electrically propelled ship of the United States Navy—launched—Aug. 24, 1912

Submarine—streamlined submarine of the United States Navy—"Nautilus"—launched—March 15, 1930

Modesto

Aviation—Airport—airport municipal legislation—ratified—Sept. 14, 1910

Montebello

Soilless Culture of Plants—commercial hydroponicum (large)—established—Dec. 5, 1935

Monterey

Army Officer—chaplain (Catholic) of the U.S. Army—Rev. S. H. Milley—Sept. 28, 1849

Newspaper—newspaper published on the Pacific coast—in California—*Californian*—Aug. 15, 1846

Ship—naval vessel of the United States to sail around the Cape of Good Hope to the west coast of the United States—arrived—Sept. 15, 1843

CALIFORNIA—Monterey—Continued

Ship—ship from the Atlantic coast to anchor in a Californian port—"Otter"—Oct. 29, 1796

Mount Hamilton

Moving Picture—moving picture of the planets—Sept. 1926

Seismograph—exhibited—June 1, 1888

Mount Ophir

Mint (U.S.)—private mint authorized by the United States Government—built—1850

Money—fifty-dollar gold pieces—minted—1852

Mount Wilson

Astronomer—astronomer to measure the size of a fixed star—Prof. A. A. Michelson—Dec. 13, 1920

Muroc

Aviation—Airplane—bomber with the flying wing design—landed—June 25, 1946

Aviation—Airplane—gas turbine propeller driven airplane—tested—Feb. 11, 1945

Aviation—Airplane—jet propelled airplane—flown—Oct. 1, 1942

Aviation—Airplane—jet propulsion four-engine bomber—flown—March 6, 1947

Aviation—Flights—airplane to exceed the speed of 650 miles an hour—flown—Aug. 25, 1947

Aviation—Flights—airplane to travel faster than the speed of sound—Capt. C. E. Yeager—Oct. 14, 1947

Newport Bay

Aviation—Flights—over-water round trip flights—to Catalina Island—May 10, 1912

Oakland

Aviation—Airport—airport hotel—opened—July 15, 1929

Aviation—Aviator—woman aviator to fly solo across the Pacific—A. E. Putnam—arrived—Jan. 12, 1935

Aviation—Flights—California-Hawaii flight—June 28-29, 1927

Balloon—balloon circular flight—Aug. 3, 1904

Bird Refuge—authorized by a state—Feb. 14, 1872

Fingerprint Society—fingerprint society (international)—formed—Oct. 9, 1915

Forest Service (U.S.)—aircraft owned by the Forest Service—in service—Aug. 17, 1938

Laundry—commercial power laundry—1851

Unitarian Society—woman moderator of the Unitarian Church—Dr. A. H. Reinhardt—1940

Otay

Glider—glider flight—J. J. Montgomery—March 17, 1884

Palo Alto

Geology—woman graduate in geology—Lou Henry—1898

Photograph—photograph showing action (not moving pictures)—E. Muybridge—1872

Palomar Mountain

Telescope—telescope lens two hundred inches in diameter

Pasadena

Cosmic Ray—discovered—1925

Moving Picture—newsreel in color—taken—Jan. 1, 1948

Physics—positron—recognized—Dr. C. D. Anderson—1934

Tournament of Roses—Jan. 1, 1889

Petaluma

Locker—locker (coin vender)—patented—Willis S. Farnworth—March 7, 1911

Playa Del Rey

Automobile Race Track—automobile speedway (board track)—opened—April 7, 1910

Redwood City

Ship—concrete seagoing ship—"Faith"—launched—March 14, 1918

Riverside

Forest Service—forest service aerial patrol—established—June 1, 1919

Oranges (seedless naval)—grown—1873

Sacramento

Camel Race—April 7, 1864

Library Catalog—union catalog of books by a state library—undertaken—1909

San Bernardino

Aviation—License—airplane instructor's license—under C.A.A.—to a woman—E. P. Kilgore—Oct. 13, 1939

San Diego

Autogiro—transcontinental autogiro flight—J. M. Miller—landed—May 28, 1931

Aviation—Air Control Municipal Board—Dec. 19, 1927

Aviation—Airplane—hydroplane—that was successful—Jan. 26, 1911

Aviation—Airplane—jet propelled landing on an aircraft carrier—Nov. 6, 1945

Aviation—Airplane—twin-engine pressurized airplane—flown—March 16, 1947

Aviation—Flights—airplane loop the loop—Lincoln Beachy—Nov. 18, 1913

Aviation—Flights—hydroplane flight to and from a ship—Feb. 17, 1911

Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)—transcontinental airship voyage—"Shenandoah"—from Lakehurst, N.J.—arrived Oct. 11, 1924

Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)—transcontinental flight in one day—to Jacksonville—take off—Feb. 21, 1921

Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)—transcontinental one-stop flight from Jacksonville—Sept. 5, 1922

California Mission—dedicated—July 16, 1769

Car—double deck street car—operated—July 4, 1892

Discovery—discovery of land on the United States Pacific coast—J. R. Cabrillo—Sept. 28, 1542

Glider—glider towed across the continent—piloted by F. M. Hawks—take off—March 30, 1930

Lighthouse—lighted beacon on the Pacific coast—1855

Motorcycle Trip—motorcycle transcontinental trip by a woman—from New York City—arrived—Sept. 12, 1916

Photograph—photograph from an airplane—Jan. 10, 1911

San Fernando

Glider—glider (all-plywood-plastic)—tested Dec. 1, 1941

Glider—powered soaring commercially licensed glider—built—licensed—Oct. 15, 1946

Gold—gold discovered in California—1842

San Francisco

Air Mail Service—air mail transcontinental flight—to New York City—left—Feb. 22, 1921

Air Mail Service—air mail transcontinental service—from New York City—Sept. 8, 1920

Air Mail Service—air mail transcontinental through regular service—from New York City—July 1, 1924

Air Mail Service—Pacific air mail flight—left—Nov. 22, 1935

American Expeditionary Force—sailed—May 25, 1898

Animals—giant panda—arrived—Dec. 18, 1936

Automobile Bus—bus night coach—to Los Angeles—July 1929

Automobile Transcontinental Trip—successful transcontinental automobile trip by a non-professional driver—started—May 23, 1903

Automobile Transcontinental Trip—to New York City—started—June 18, 1903

Aviation—air stewardess—May 15, 1930

Aviation—Airplane—transport airplane designed especially for trans-oceanic service—flight—to Hawaii—April 16, 1935

Aviation — Airplane Bombing — airplane bombing experiment with explosives—Jan. 7, 1911

Aviation—Flights—Honolulu squadron flight—Jan 10, 1934

Aviation—Flights (Transcontinental)—transcontinental flight, dawn to dusk—June 23, 1924

Aviation—Flights (World)—world flight by a commercial airplane—left—Dec. 2, 1941

Aviation—Passenger—woman airplane passenger (transcontinental)—Oct. 5, 1922

Aviation—Races—transcontinental air race—Oct. 8, 1919

Bed—"concealed bed"—manufactured—1909

Bicycle Race Track of Wood—opened—July 1, 1893

Bicycle Trip Around the World—Thomas Stevens—started—April 22, 1884

Billiard Match—billiard three-ball match on a six-by-twelve carom table—April 30, 1855

Book—book of Common Prayer—used—June 24, 1579

Bridge—bridge with piers sunk in open sea—commenced—Jan. 5, 1933

Brokerage—exchange to specialize in mining securities—Sept. 11, 1862

Cable—cable across the Pacific ocean—completed—Jan. 1, 1903

Car—cable street car—Aug. 1, 1873

Chinese Embassy—landed—July 25, 1878

Dentistry—patent for a gold crown—Dr. John B. Beer—Nov. 4, 1873

Dock—state owned docks—Board of State Harbor Commissioners meeting—Nov. 4, 1863

Dynamite—manufactured—1866

Electric Company—electric company—organized to produce and sell electricity—June 30, 1879

Equal Rights Party—formed—Sept. 20, 1884

Flea Laboratory—opened—Jan. 1, 1939

Football Game—mid-western football team to play on the Pacific coast—Univ. of Chicago—game—Dec 25, 1894

Forest Service—forest commission (state) (permanent)—meeting—April 1, 1885

Hospital—Chinese hospital—opened—April 18, 1925

Immigration—Chinese immigrants—arrived 1848

Japanese Ambassador—arrived—March 9, 1860

Labor Union Label—adopted—Cigar Makers' International Union—1874

Money—fifty-dollar gold pieces minted by the United States—coined—June 15, 1915

Motorcycle Trip—motorcycle transcontinental trip—to New York City—left—May 16, 1903

Naval Officer—woman physician in the Medical Corps Reserve of the U.S. Navy—Dr. H. Thelander—appointed—April 19, 1944

CALIFORNIA—San Francisco—Continued

Newspaper—Chinese daily newspaper—published—Feb. 16, 1900
Opera—opera house municipally owned—opened—Oct. 15, 1932
Play—Chinese theatrical performance—Oct. 18, 1852
Postal Service—overland mail service—to Tipton, Mo.—Sept. 15, 1858
Postal Service—Pony Express mail—to St. Joseph, Mo.—April 3, 1860
Prize Fight—pugilist to win three world championships—"Bob" Fitzsimmons—Nov. 25, 1903
Public School—public school for Chinese—opened—Sept. 1859
Radio Broadcast—radio program (all-Chinese, commercial)—April 22, 1940
Radio Facsimile Transmission—photograph sent by radio across the continent—to New York City—April 18, 1925
Railroad Excursion—railroad excursion (transcontinental)—from Boston—arrived—May 31, 1870
Rat Extermination (city wide) to eliminate bubonic plague—accomplished—1907
Road—coast to coast paved road—opened—Sept. 10, 1913
Ship—naval ship with a plural name—"The Sullivans"—launched—April 4, 1943
Ship—steamboat built on the Pacific Coast for the government—"Saginaw"—1860
Ship—steamboat service (regular) to California via Cape Horn—established—from New York—arrived—Feb. 18, 1849
Ship—steamboat service round-the-world (regular passenger)—sailed—Feb. 1924
Ship—warship fleet to circumnavigate the world—left San Francisco—July 7, 1908
Stadium—municipal stadium—completed—1907
Street Car—municipally owned street cars—operated—Dec. 28, 1912
Telegram—transcontinental telegram—from New York City—Oct. 24, 1861
Telephone—telephone switchboard or exchange for Chinese subscribers—established—1894
Telephone—transcontinental telephone demonstration—from New York City—Jan. 25, 1915
Theater—Chinese theater—"Celestial John"—opened—Dec. 23, 1852
Tong—(Chinese secret society)—organized—1870
United Nations Conference on International Organization—April 25, 1945
Woman—woman horseback rider to make a solo transcontinental trip—to New York City—left—Sept. 1, 1910.

San Leandro

Automobile Tractor—steam tractor—manufactured—1886

Santa Barbara

Avocado—planted—1833

Santa Catalina

Moving Picture—moving pictures of an eclipse of the sun taken from an airplane—Sept. 10, 1923

Santa Clara

Medical School—medical college on the Pacific Coast—1858

Santa Cruz

Loganberry—produced—Judge J. H. Logan—1881

Santa Monica

Automobile—automobile-airplane combination—manufactured—Feb. 20, 1937

South Pasadena

Birds—ostrich farm—established—1886

Tulare County

Disease (distinctly American)—tularemia—recognized—1910

Tuscan Springs

Borax—discovered—Jan. 8, 1856

Van Nuys

Aviation—Airplane—plastic bonded airplane—built—July 1940
Woman—woman referee (licensed)—Mrs. B. Martell—licensed—April 30, 1940

Venice

Automobile Transcontinental Trip—automobile transcontinental group tour—concluded—Aug. 13, 1911

Washington

Canning—salmon cannery—erected—1864

COLORADO

Child Delinquency Law—passed—April 28, 1909

Expedition—Exploration of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado—J. W. Powell—May 24, 1869

Canon City

Bridge—hanging railroad bridge—built—1879

Castlewood

Dam—rock-filled dam—opened—Nov. 1890

Colorado City

Automobile Trucking Service—automobile inter-city trucking service—to Snyder, Texas—Oct. 29, 1904

Denver

- Animals**—pronghorn antelope—bred and reared in captivity—1903
Birds—snow goose—bred and hatched in captivity—1934
Church—church without theology, creed or dogma—organized—1912
Hospital—tuberculosis hospital—non-sectarian—opened Dec. 10, 1899
Lawyer—woman lawyer to become a member of the American Bar Association—1917—graduate of University of Denver
War Veterans' Society—Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States—organized—Aug. 18, 1913
Zoological Garden—barless zoological garden of naturalistic rock construction—completed—1918

Grand Junction

- Election Law**—preferential ballot system—first election—Nov. 2, 1909

Telluride

- Electric Transmission**—alternating current power transmission—installation—1890

CONNECTICUT

- Arbitration**—colonial arbitration law—enacted—1753
Automobile Legislation—state motor car legislation—May 21, 1901
Automobile License Plates—permanent license plates—March 1, 1937
Aviation—Legislation—aviation legislation (state)—June 8, 1911
Boiler Legislation—approved July 9, 1864
Branding Legislation—enacted Feb. 5, 1644
Constitution—fundamental orders passed Jan. 14, 1639
Copyright Law—copyright law (state)—session Jan. 8, 1783
Dental Legislation—legislation (state) regarding dental hygienists—approved—May 19, 1915
Extradition—New England Confederation—1643
Pound (Enclosure for Animals)—authorized—May 1650
Supreme Court Decision—Supreme Court decision between states—Connecticut vs. New York—commenced—Aug. 5, 1799

Ansonia

- Bicycle**—bicycle with a rotary crank—demonstrated—1866
Copper Refinery Furnace—to use gaseous fuel—1878

Avon

- Sewing Machine**—sewing machine lamp holder—patented—M. N. Wolf—May 13, 1873

Berlin

- Tinware Manufacturers**—Pattison brothers—1740

Bridgeport

- Air Mail Service**—helicopter airmail delivery—July 5, 1946
Automobile—steam automobile—H. A. House—1866
Aviation—Flights—airplane flight—Gustave Whitehead—Aug. 14, 1901
Dental School—dental hygienists course—commenced—Nov. 17, 1913
Electric Attachment Plug (separable)—patented—H. Hubbell—Nov. 8, 1904
Electric Light Socket with pull chain—patented—H. Hubbell—Aug. 11, 1896
Helicopter—helicopter commercially designed—initial flight—Feb. 16, 1946
Ordnance—bazooka rocket gun—produced—June 14, 1942
Trading Stamp—originated—T. A. Sperry—1891

Bristol

- Clock**—brass clock works—invented—1837
Fishing Rod of Telescoping Steel Tubes—patented—March 8, 1887
Spring Manufacturer—E. L. Dunbar—1845

Brooklyn

- Unitarian Minister**—woman ordained to the Unitarian ministry—Mrs. C. C. Burleigh—parish—Oct. 5, 1871

Centerbrook

- Comb**—ivory comb—manufactured—1789

Danbury

- Hat Factory**—established—Zadoc Benedict—1780

Danielson

- Dentist**—woman dentist—Dr. Emeline R. Jones

Derby

- Animals**—sheep (merino sheep)—imported—1802
Manual Training—industrial school—Josiah Holbrook—1819
Pin—machine for manufacturing pins—patented—J. I. Howe—June 22, 1832

East Windsor

- Clock**—clock patented—Eli Terry—Nov. 17, 1797

Farmington

- Cattle Club (Guernsey Cattle)**—formed—March 1, 1876

Georgetown

- Sieve**—wire sieves—manufactured—1834

CONNECTICUT—Continued**Granby****Copper Mine**—company chartered—1709**Money**—copper coins—from Granby copper—1737**Greenwich****Squash Champion**—woman to win the U.S.A. Women's Squash Rackets Single championship—E. R. Sears—Jan. 16-19, 1928**Groton****Engine**—diesel engine in a submarine—submarines commissioned—Feb. 14, 1912**Gurleyville****Silk**—silk dyers—1838**Hampden****Rubber**—rubber shoe manufacturer—L. Candee—1842**Hartford****Aluminum**—aluminum used commercially in a transmission conductor—Nov. 30, 1899**Anaesthesia**—anaesthetic in dentistry—Dec. 11, 1844**Automobile Tire**—pneumatic tire—manufactured—1895**Aviation—Parachute**—nylon parachute jump June 6, 1942**Belting**—manufactured—1826**Bicycle Factory**—established—1877**Brick Machine**—installed—1857**Clock**—watch made by machinery—1838**Cook Book**—cook book—published—1796**Cryptography Book**—published—1805**Deaf—Church Service**—prayers in the sign language of the deaf—1817**Deaf—School**—school for the deaf—Connecticut Asylum—opened—April 15, 1817**Electric Alternator**—successfully operated in parallel—installed—1896**Electric Company**—three-phase alternating high frequency current transmission—operated—March 1893**Electric Generator**—mercury boiler turbine—placed in service—Sept. 7, 1923**Electric Power Plant**—hydro-electric power plant to use a storage battery—1896**Genealogy**—of American family—published—1771**Gyroscope**—(commercially manufactured)—June 1857**Insurance**—accident insurance company—chartered—June 17, 1863**Insurance**—accident insurance policy—issued—1864**Insurance**—accident insurance policy—(printed)—issued—April 1, 1864**Insurance**—aircraft liability and property damage insurance—1919**Insurance**—automobile insurance policy—Feb. 1, 1898**Insurance**—boiler insurance company—chartered—June 1866**Law Book**—law book containing the federal laws of the United States—published—1791**Periodical**—children's magazine—*Children's Magazine*—published—Jan. 1789**President**—president to ride in an automobile—Theo. Roosevelt—Aug. 22, 1902**Silver Plating Factory**—successful—Rogers Brothers—1847**Teachers' Institute**—Oct. 1839**Torpedo**—underwater torpedo operated by electric current—invented—Samuel Colt—1841**Turbine**—steam turbine—installed—April 1901**Wool**—worsted mill operated by water power—Hartford Woolen Manufactory—1788**Huntington****Tungsten and Tellurium**—found—1819**Ivoryton****Comb Cutting Machine**—patented—April 12, 1799**Kensington****Monument**—monument to commemorate the Civil War—dedicated—July 25, 1863**Killingworth****Gem-Cutting Machine**—lapidary—invented—Abel Buell—1766**Type Foundry**—Abel Buell—April 1, 1769**Lakeville****Cutlery Factory**—for the manufacture of pocket cutlery—1845**Litchfield****Anthology (American)**—published—1793**Clock**—self winding clock—Oct. 6, 1783**Law Reports**—published—1789**Law School**—law school—opened—Judge Tapping Reeve—1784**Temperance Society**—temperance organization (local)—formed—1789**Mansfield****Silk**—silk mill—erected—1810**Silk**—silk thread—manufactured—1819**Marion****Nut and Bolt Factory**—established—1840**Middlebury****Lathe**—profile lathe patent—Thomas Blanchard—Sept. 6, 1819

Middletown

- Agricultural Experiment Station**—state agricultural experiment station—approved—July 20, 1875
Educational Association—educational association (local)—Middlesex County Assn. for the Improvement of Common Schools—organized—May 1799
Elastic Webbing—produced—Russell Mfg. Co.—1841
Factory Standardization of Production—interchangeable parts contract with U.S. government—April 16, 1813
Normal School—normal school instruction course by a university—Dec. 1, 1841

Milford

- Camp for Boys**—established—Aug. 1861

Mystic

- Ship**—iron-clad warship for service at sea—"Galena"—launched—Feb. 14, 1862

Naugatuck

- Trade Association**—American Brass Association—organized—Feb. 1853

New Haven

- Baseball Batting and Fielding Cage**—built—1885
Bicycle—bicycle with a rotary crank—demonstrated—1866
Blotting Paper—manufactured—1856
Building—building in all-Gothic architecture—Trinity Episcopal Church—designed—1814
Caster—for furniture—patented—June 30, 1838
Chemistry Professor—professor of applied chemistry—appointed—1846
Chinese Language and Literature Lecture-ship—Yale University—1877
Chinese Students—college graduate—Yung Wing—Yale University—1854
Confectionery Machine—lollipop machine used—1908
Degrees—Doctor of Philosophy degree—awarded—Yale University—1861
Degrees—Doctor of Philosophy degree awarded a Negro—Yale University—1876
Extradition—New England Confederation—1643
Fine Arts Department—fine arts department in a college—School of Fine Arts—established—1864
Football Dummy—improved by A. A. Stagg—1889
Football Game—football game played in the U.S. to be broadcast in England—Nov. 22, 1930
Football Game—intercollegiate football championship—1876

- Football Game**—international football game—Yale—Dec. 6, 1873

- Geography**—printed—1784

- Geological Society**—geological national society—founded—1819

- History**—political history—T. Pitkin—published—1828

- Knights of Columbus**—founded—Jan. 16, 1882

- Map**—map of the United States (engraved)—Abel Buell—1783

- Milk**—acidophilus milk—devised—1920

- Music Magazine**—*American Musical Magazine*—published—May 1786

- Newspaper**—college daily—*Yale News*—published—Jan. 28, 1878

- Novel Course**—course on the contemporary novel—Prof. W. L. Phelps—1895

- Oil**—oil company—formed by G. H. Bissell—Dec. 30, 1854

- Paleontology Chair**—in a college—established—1866

- Periodical**—college magazine—*Literary Cabinet*—published—Nov. 15, 1806

- Physician**—doctor to receive an honorary medical degree—Daniel Turner—Sept. 11, 1723

- Physiological Laboratory**—established—1874

- Pituitary Hormone**—isolated—announced—July 23, 1937

- Planetarium**—orrery—built in America—Rev. R. Clapp—1743

- Rowing**—college to feature rowing—Yale—1844

- Skating (Ice)**—figure skating international championship tournament—March 20, 1914

- Sprinkler**—sprinkler head—patented—H. S. Parmelee—Aug. 11, 1874

- Stone Crusher**—patented—Eli W. Blake—June 15, 1858

- Tape Measure Patent**—A. J. Fellows—July 14, 1868

- Telephone**—telephone switchboard or exchange (commercial)—installed—Jan. 28, 1878

- Telephone Directory**—issued—Feb. 21, 1878

- Theatrical School**—theater and dramatic criticism course—to award a Ph.D.—established—Yale—Sept. 24, 1934

- Tornado**—June 10, 1682

New London

- Hospital**—eye infirmary—established—Elisha North—1817

- Mine Barrage**—David Bushnell—Aug. 1777

- Protestant Episcopal Bishop**—Samuel Seabury—consecrated—at Aberdeen, Scotland—Nov. 14, 1784

- Ship**—steam whaler—"Pioneer"—converted by T. W. Williams—1865

- Submarine-Escape Training Tank**—in operation—Aug. 15, 1930

CONNECTICUT—New London—Cont.

Submarine-Escape Training Tank—women to take the submarine-escape test—certified—July 12, 1943

North Canaan

Insurance—hail insurance—on growing tobacco crops—1880

North Windham

Paper-Making Machinery—paper-making machine (Fourdrinier) imported—installed—Jan. 1828

Norwich

Typewriter—typewriter that actually typed—patented—Charles Thurber—Aug 26, 1843

Riverton

Chair Factory—established—1818

Rocky River

Electric Power Plant—hydroelectric power plant to use water pumped—into reservoir—Connecticut Light and Power Co—1927

Salem

Music Instruction—music schol authorized to confer degrees—established—Oramel Whittlesey—1835

Salisbury

Library—youth's library—established—Jan. 1803

Saugatuck

Building—building devoted entirely to highway traffic—completed—July 1, 1939

Saybrook

Submarine—submarine for war purpose—"American Turtle"—built—David Bushnell—1776

Seymour

Auger—auger (screw auger)—manufactured—Walter French—1810

Simsbury

Fuse—Cordeau-Bickford detonating fuse—introduced—1913

Fuse—safety fuse—manufactured—1836

Fuse—textile wrapped detonating fuse—manufactured—1936

Steel—steel—manufactured—Samuel Higley—May 1728

South Killingly

Woman—woman granted a patent—Mrs. Mary Kies—May 5, 1809

South Norwalk

Hat—derby hat—manufactured—1850

South Windham

Paper-Making Machinery—paper-making machine (Fourdrinier)—manufactured—1829

Stamford

Crane—manufactured—1833

Postal Service—coin-operated mailbox—patented—L. A. Thatcher—July 28, 1942

Postal Service—postage meter—officially set—Nov. 16, 1920

Railroad Signal System—railroad signal system (automatic electric block)—patented—T. S. Hall—June 7, 1870

Razor—electric dry shaver—manufactured—March 18, 1931

Shoe Measuring Stick—introduced—1657

Typewriter—portable typewriter—patented—G. C. Blickensderfer—April 12, 1892

Stanfield

Cider Mill—patented—April 5, 1806

Stratford

Aviation—Aviator—woman aviator to fly across the Atlantic Ocean east-west—Amy Mollison—crashed—July 23, 1933

Aviation—Flights (Transatlantic)—transatlantic solo westward flight—first to cross Atlantic twice in westward flight—July 23, 1933

Helicopter—helicopter (direct-lift-aircraft)—constructed—Oct. 1939

Helicopter—helicopter flight (cross country)—May 13, 1942

Helicopter—helicopter flight from water—April 17, 1941

Helicopter—helicopter flight under N.A.A.—April 15, 1941

Stonington

Discovery—discovery of Antarctica—July 25, 1820—expedition sailed

Suffield

See West Suffield

Tariffville

Aluminum—aluminum used commercially in a transmission conductor—Hartford Electric Light Co.—Nov. 30, 1899

Thomaston

Clock—clock (one-day back-wind alarm clock)—in round metal case—1876

Torrington (Wolcottville)

Brass Kettles—made—Coe Brass Co.—1834

Brass Rod—drawn—Coe Brass Co.—1873

Brass Spinning—commercial—1851

Milk—condensed milk (commercial)—condensery established—1856

Needles (machine made)—manufactured—1866
Wire—wire cutting machine and automatic straightener—invented—1866

Trumbull

Fluorspar—commercial mining—1837

Wallingford

Coffee Mill Patent—April 3, 1829

Waterbury

Brass—rolled—Abel Porter & Co.—1802
Brass Spinning—patented—Dec. 16, 1851
Brass Wire Drawing and Tube Making Machinery—imported—1831
Button—gilt buttons to be commercially manufactured—1802
Button—pewter or block tin buttons—manufactured—1790
Fastening—hooks and eyes—successfully manufactured—1836

Watertown

Sewing Machine—sewing machine to sew curving seams—patented—A. B. Wilson—Dec. 19, 1854
Silk—silk thread placed on spools—M. Heminway—1849

West Haven

Photoelectric Cell—photoelectric cell installed commercially—June 19, 1931

West Suffield

Cigar Factory—established—1810

West Torrington

Wire—brass wire—manufactured—Edwin Hodges—1840

Westville

Lock—mortised lock—introduced—Blake Bros.—1835

Wethersfield

Election—election in defiance of the Royal Courts—April 11, 1640

Windsor

Umbrella—used—1740

DELAWARE

Electric Home and Farm Authority—incorporated—Dec. 19, 1933
Fertilizer Law—fertilizer law (state)—enacted—March 16, 1871
Poorhouse (state)—replaced by state home—opened—Sept. 25, 1933
Rebellion (colonial)—rebellion of colonists against the English—Konigsmark—condemned—Dec. 20, 1669

Single Tax—single tax political ticket—formed—Sept. 1896

State—state to ratify the Federal Constitution—Dec. 7, 1787

Brandywine

Paper-Making Machinery—paper-making machine (cylinder)—manufactured—Aug. 1817

Cooch's Bridge

Flag—American flag flown in battle—Sept. 3, 1777

Fort Christina

Lutheran Church—Lutheran pastor—R. Torkillus—arrived—April 17, 1640

Newark

College—"Junior Year Abroad"—instituted—University of Delaware—July 7, 1923

Seaford

Nylon—nylon yarn commercial manufacture—commenced—Dec. 15, 1939

Wilmington

Lucite—(polymethyl methacrylate) production (commercial)—May 21, 1936

Lutheran Church—Lutheran Church building—dedicated—Sept. 4, 1645

Radio Telephone—radio telephone communication (one way)—from Montauk Point, N.Y.—April 4, 1915

Rubber—synthetic rubber—commercially produced—Nov. 3, 1931

Seal—Christmas seals of the modern variety—designed—E. P. Bissell—sold Dec. 9, 1907

Ship—iron steamship built for transatlantic service—"Bangor"—launched—May 1844

Ship—merchant ship of the U.S. commanded by a Negro captain—"Booker T. Washington"—launched—Sept. 29, 1942

Telephone—mobile telephone conversation—with commercial equipment over commercial communication lines—automobile to an airplane—Oct. 9, 1947

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Anacostia

Radar—radar observations—Sept. 27, 1922

Radar—radar detection of airplanes—June 24, 1930

Washington

Most of the entries under Washington are of national importance and not necessarily local. Prior to November 17, 1800, the Federal Government was at New York City or Philadelphia.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration—approved May 12, 1933

Agricultural Journal—issued July 4, 1810

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington —Continued

- Agricultural Land Grant**—signed July 2, 1862
- Agricultural Seed Distribution (National)**—undertaken 1836-37
- Agricultural Society**—agricultural society of national importance—organized Dec. 4, 1867
- Agricultural Soil Conference**—June 13, 1917
- Agriculture Bureau**—May 15, 1862
- Agriculture Bureau**—agriculture bureau scientific publication—issued Oct. 15, 1862
- Agriculture Department (U.S.)**—Office of Markets—created May 16, 1913
- Agriculture Department (U.S.)**—Secretary—appointed Feb. 13, 1889
- Air Mail Service**—air mail experimental route—to New York City and Philadelphia—May 15, 1918
- Air Mail Service**—airplane mail pick-up—Oct. 1, 1929
- Almanac**—almanac bibliography—published—1907
- American**—as an adjective recommended Aug. 3, 1904
- American Red Cross**—organized May 21, 1881
- Amnesty**—proclamation issued Dec. 8, 1863
- Animal Industry Bureau (U.S.)**—animal husbandry federal appropriation—approved April 23, 1904
- Animal Industry Bureau (U.S.)**—Bureau of Animal Industry established May 29, 1884
- Animal Industry Bureau (U.S.)**—dairy division—organized July 1, 1895
- Animal Industry Bureau (U.S.)**—pathological division established April 1, 1891
- Animals**—cattle importation law (U.S.)—passed Dec. 18, 1865
- Arbitration**—arbitration proceeding—agreement May 22, 1902
- Arbitration**—federal arbitration law—passed Feb. 12, 1925
- Arbitration**—Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation—authorized—March 4, 1913
- Arbitration**—interstate carrier arbitration law—enacted—Oct 1, 1888
- Archival Administration**—course Sept. 25, 1940
- Archivist of the United States**—appointed Oct. 10, 1934
- Army**—cavalry unit organized August 1833
- Army**—engineer corps established March 16, 1802
- Army**—gas regiment authorized Aug. 15, 1917
- Army**—law (federal) authorizing military service for Negroes—signed—July 17, 1862
- Army**—medical corps organized April 14, 1818
- Army**—Reserve Officers Training Corps authorized June 3, 1916
- Army**—Reserve Officers Training Corps Units established Oct. 21, 1916
- Army**—Signal Corps authorized March 3, 1863
- Army Ambulance Corps**—army ambulance corps established by congressional action—March 11, 1864
- Army Ambulance Corps**—established Aug. 2, 1862
- Army Auxiliary Corps**—woman member of Women's Army Corps—sworn in—July 8, 1948
- Army Auxiliary Corps**—Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) authorized May 14, 1942
- Army Balloon Corps**—formed Oct. 1, 1861
- Army Camp**—army citizens' military training camp—authorized June 4, 1920
- Army Insignia**—chevrons authorized 1847
- Army Insignia**—shoulder sleeve insignia—authorized Oct 19, 1918
- Army Insignia**—shoulder sleeve insignia issued to an independent air unit—authorized July 20, 1937
- Army Nurse (Female) Corps**—established Feb. 2, 1901
- Army Officer**—brigadier-general (Negro)—appointed Oct. 25, 1940
- Army Officer**—chaplain (Catholic) appointed by the President—June 13, 1862
- Army Officer**—chaplain (Negro) of the U.S. Army—Rev. H. Turner commissioned 1863
- Army Officer**—chaplain (chief) of the U.S. Army—Rev. J. T. Axton appointed July 15, 1920
- Army Officer**—chemical warfare chief—A. A. Fries—July 16, 1920
- Army Officer**—general appointed from civilian rank—W. S. Knudsen—Jan. 16, 1942
- Army Officer**—General of the Armies of the United States—Gen. J. J. Pershing—confirmed—Sept. 4, 1919
- Army Officer**—general of the U.S. Army—U. S. Grant appointed July 25, 1866
- Army Officer**—general to be consecrated a bishop—W. R. Arnold, Oct. 11, 1945
- Army Officer**—general to become a rear admiral—S. P. Carter—May 16, 1882
- Army Officer**—generals to wear the five-star insignia authorized Dec. 14, 1944
- Army Officer**—major (Negro)—M. R. Delany commissioned Feb. 8, 1865
- Army Officer**—regimental Jewish chaplain—authorized Oct. 6, 1917
- Army Officer**—surgeon general of U.S. Army—James Tilton—June 11, 1813
- Army Officer**—woman army officer—Col. M. A. Hallaren—sworn in
- Army Officer**—woman assistant army surgeon—Dr. Mary E. Walker—March 11, 1864
- Army Officer**—woman with rank corresponding to colonel—March 13, 1942

- Army Officer**—woman with rank corresponding to major—June 4, 1920
- Army Secret Service Bureau**—inaugurated 1861
- Army Vote**—tabulated 1864
- Army War College**—authorized Nov. 27, 1901
- Astronomer**—woman astronomer employed in the U.S. Naval Observatory—July 20, 1900
- Astronomical Observations Book**—published 1838
- Automobile Legislation**—federal motor carrier legislation—enacted—Aug. 9, 1935
- Automobile License (Federal)**—common carrier license granted Dec. 22, 1936
- Automobile License (Federal)**—contract carrier license issued Dec. 29, 1936
- Aviation**—Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (national) established March 3, 1915
- Aviation**—aeronautical division of the U.S. War Department—authorized August 1, 1907
- Aviation**—air service of the U.S. Army—formed July 18, 1914
- Aviation**—air squadron of the U.S. Army—combat—April 8, 1918
- Aviation**—Coast Guard aviation unit—authorized Aug. 29, 1916
- Aviation**—war night-flying scout group—assigned to front Oct. 5, 1918
- Aviation—Airplane**—airplane heavier-than-air to make any long sustained flight—tested May 6, 1896
- Aviation—Airplane**—high-speed tank to test airplanes completed—May 1931
- Aviation—Airplane**—Navy fighter airplane powered exclusively by jet engines to land on a ship—FD-1 Phantom—July 21, 1946
- Aviation—Airport**—airport (federally owned and operated) Washington National Airport opened June 16, 1941
- Aviation—Aviator**—woman aviator to pilot an air-mail transport—H. Richey—to Detroit, Mich.—Dec. 31, 1934
- Aviation—Flights**—airplane catapulted successfully—Nov. 12, 1912
- Aviation—Legislation**—aviation legislation (national) dealing with the operation of civil aircraft—act approved—May 20, 1926
- Aviation—License**—airplane instructor's license—under C.A.A.—authorized—June 23, 1938
- Aviation—License**—civil aeronautics administration honorary license—Orville Wright—Aug. 19, 1940
- Aviation—License**—glider license class "C"—first woman—Mrs. H. M. Barnaby—Aug. 12, 1931
- Aviation—License**—glider license class "C"—R. S. Barnaby—Feb 5, 1931
- Bank**—bank for Negroes privately operated by Negroes—organized—Oct. 17, 1888
- Bank**—export-import bank—organized—Feb. 8, 1934
- Bank**—federal reserve system—in operation—Nov. 16, 1914
- Bank**—Freedmen's bank—Freedman's Savings and Trust Co.—chartered—March 3, 1865
- Bank**—postal savings bank—authorized—June 25, 1910
- Bank Legislation**—bank guaranty legislation—enacted—June 16, 1933
- Bank Legislation**—national banking system—created—Feb. 25, 1863
- Bankruptcy Act**—April 4, 1800
- Baseball Player**—baseball "Home Run King"—to achieve 25 home runs in one season—J. Freeman—1899
- Baseball Player**—baseball player to catch a ball dropped from the Washington Monument—Aug. 29, 1892
- Bird Banding**—bird banding by federal authorities—1914
- Bird Legislation**—Migratory Bird Treaty—proclaimed—Dec. 8, 1916
- Bird Protection Agency (Federal)**—begun July 1, 1885
- Births**—child born in the White House—Washington, D.C.—Jan. 17, 1806
- Births**—child born in the White House, Washington, D.C., the offspring of a President—Sept. 9, 1893
- Bond**—bonds payable specifically in U.S. gold coins—authorized—March 14, 1900
- Bond**—notes wholly engraved and printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing—authorized—March 3, 1863
- Bond**—treasury notes (interest bearing—authorized—June 30, 1812
- Border Patrol**—border patrol organization—under Immigration and Naturalization Service—established—June 1, 1924
- Border Patrol**—border patrolman
- Boy Scouts of America**—incorporated—Feb. 8, 1910
- Budget Bureau (U.S.)**—act approved June 10, 1921
- Building**—building erected by the Government in Washington, D.C.—Executive Mansion cornerstone laid Oct. 13, 1792
- Building**—building with prefabricated walls of mosaic concrete—completed Feb. 1935
- Business School**—business high school—opened—Sept. 22, 1890
- Cabinet of the U.S.**—Cabinet member convicted of a crime—A. B. Fall—October 25, 1929
- Cabinet of the U.S.**—Cabinet member who was Jewish—O. S. Straus—appointed—Dec. 12, 1906
- Cabinet of the U.S.**—Cabinet officer to address a joint session of Congress—Cordell Hull—Nov. 18, 1943
- Cabinet of the U.S.**—woman cabinet member—Frances Perkins—March 4, 1933
- Cabinet of the U.S.**—woman sub-cabinet member—A. A. Adams—June 26, 1920

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington —Continued

Capital Punishment—authorized by federal law—law enacted May 18, 1934
Capitol (of the United States)—cornerstone laid Sept. 18, 1793
Casein Fiber—patented—Dec. 13, 1938
Catholic Apostolic Delegate—(permanent) arrived Jan. 24, 1893
Cemetery—congressional cemetery—1804
Cemetery—national cemeteries—authorized—July 17, 1862
Census—census which included the deaf, dumb and blind—1830
Central Statistical Board (U.S.)—created—July 27, 1933
Chamber of Commerce—Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. of A.—founded—1912
Child Labor Law—child labor law (federal)—effective—Sept. 1, 1917
Children's Bureau (U.S.)—established act of April 9, 1912
Children's Welfare Congress (International)—March 10-17, 1908
China Ware—dishes (complete set) made in America for the Executive Mansion—delivered July 31, 1918
Chinese Embassy—Oct. 4, 1878
Cigarette Tax—June 30, 1864
Citizenship—citizenship granted to an alien on foreign soil—conferred Dec. 4, 1942
Civil Aeronautics Authority (U.S.)—created June 23, 1938
Civil Air Patrol (U.S.)—organized Dec. 1, 1941
Civil Service Commissioner (Woman)—appointed April 13, 1920
Civil Works Administration (U.S.)—established—Nov. 9, 1933
Civilian Conservation Corps (U.S.)—authorized March 31, 1933
Coast Guard (U.S.)—Coast Guard commandant—Feb. 1, 1842
Coast Guard (U.S.)—Coast Guard Woman's Auxiliary—Spars authorized—Nov. 23, 1942
Coast Guard (U.S.)—created Jan. 28, 1915
Coast Guard (U.S.)—vice admiral in the coast guard—March 24, 1942
Coast Survey Superintendent—appointed Aug. 3, 1816
Codification Board (U.S.)—created—June 19, 1937
College—Catholic college—Georgetown College—Washington, D.C.—opened—Nov. 15, 1791
College—Negro university to establish undergraduate, graduate and professional schools—Howard University founded Nov. 20, 1866
Commerce and Labor Department (U.S.)—authorized Feb. 14, 1903
Commerce Case—decided—Feb. 1824

Commerce Department (U.S.)—established March 4, 1913
Commerce Department (U.S.)—Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau—created Aug. 23, 1912
Commercial Policy Executive Committee—organized Nov. 21, 1933
Commodity Credit Corporation (U.S.)—created Oct. 16, 1933
Comptroller—comptroller of the currency—May 9, 1863
Comptroller General of the U.S.—appointed June 27, 1921
Conference—conference of great powers—Nov. 12, 1921
Conference—Pan American Conference—opened—Oct. 2, 1889
Congress (U.S.)—officer to preside over both of the branches of Congress—Schuyler Colfax—1869
Congress (U.S.)—prime minister of England to address the congress of the U.S.—Oct. 7, 1929
Congress (U.S.)—(House of Representatives)—first session at Washington—Nov. 17, 1800
Congress (U.S.)—(House of Representatives)—foreign clergyman to open the H. of R. with prayer—Jan. 9, 1872
Congress (U.S.)—(House of Representatives)—gag rule—May 26, 1836
Congress (U.S.)—(House of Representatives)—girl page—Jan. 3, 1939
Congress (U.S.)—(House of Representatives)—Jewish preacher to open the House of Representatives with prayer—Feb. 1, 1860
Congress (U.S.)—(House of Representatives)—Negro preacher to deliver a sermon in the H. of R.—Feb. 12, 1865
Congress (U.S.) (Senate)—loud speaker—May 15, 1933
Congress (U.S.) (Senate)—Senate cloture resolution—enacted—March 8, 1917
Congress (U.S.) (Senate)—Senate hearing in which women, other than members of Congress, were permitted on the floor—Nov. 22, 1929
Congressional Caucus—Congressional caucus—1800
Congressional Caucus—Congressional Caucus (open, not secret)—Feb. 29, 1804
Congressional Directory—authorized Feb. 14, 1865
Congressman (U.S.)—congressman who had been a President of the U.S.
Conscience Fund—1811
Conscription—peacetime conscription bill—Sept. 14, 1940
Conscription—wartime conscription bill—Nov. 10, 1814
Conscription—wartime conscription bill—March 3, 1863

- Constitutional Amendment**—constitutional amendment (U.S.) submitted to the states for repeal—Feb. 20, 1933
- Constitutional Amendment**—constitutional amendment nullified—Dec. 5, 1933
- Consumers' Advisory Board (U.S.)**—authorized June 16, 1933
- Consumers' Counsel (U.S.)**—authorized June 16, 1933
- Copyright Law**—international copyright agreement—March 4, 1891
- Copyrights Registrar of the U.S.**—T. Solberg—July 1, 1897
- Court**—commerce court (U.S.)—established June 18, 1910
- Court**—court of claims—established Feb. 24, 1855
- Daylight Saving**—in effect—March 31, 1918
- Deaf—School**—institution in the world for the higher education of the deaf—National Deaf Mute College—incorporated—Feb. 16, 1857
- Degree**—Doctor of Music degree—conferred Georgetown University—July 24, 1849
- Dental Corps (Military)**—admiral in the Dental Corps—March 13, 1943
- Dental Corps (Military)**—Army Dental Corps Major General—Oct. 7, 1943
- Dental Corps (Military)**—Dental Corps commissions—authorized—March 3, 1911
- Dental Corps (Military)**—Dental Corps of the U.S. Army—authorized—Feb. 2, 1901
- Dental Corps (Military)**—dentist officially employed in the U.S. Army—1898
- Diplomatic Service**—ambassador—to Great Britain—March 30, 1893
- Diplomatic Service**—ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—Nov. 21, 1933
- Diplomatic Service**—American legation in which a woman assumed charge—Oct. 12, 1932
- Diplomatic Service**—chief executive-elect of a foreign country—April 20, 1930
- Diplomatic Service**—consul general—authorized—Aug. 18, 1856
- Diplomatic Service**—consul to California—May 1, 1843
- Diplomatic Service**—Foreign Service of the United States—created—July 1, 1924
- Diplomatic Service**—Jewish ambassador—March 24, 1887
- Diplomatic Service**—Jewish diplomatic representative—1813
- Diplomatic Service**—ministers plenipotentiary to South and Central America—appointed—Jan. 27, 1823
- Diplomatic Service**—Negro consul—April 16, 1869
- Diplomatic Service**—Pan American delegates (American)—appointed—July 1817
- Diplomatic Service**—woman ambassador from a foreign country—S.V.L. Pandit—received—May 12, 1949
- Diplomatic Service**—woman diplomat to represent the United States in the capacity of a Minister—appointed—April 12, 1933
- Diplomatic Service**—woman legation secretary—commissioned—July 1, 1924
- Diplomatic Service**—woman vice-consul—appointed—March 20, 1925
- Education Department (U.S.)**—created—March 2, 1867
- Election**—election day—uniformly observed—Jan. 23, 1845
- Election Law**—corrupt election practices law (federal)—enacted—Jan. 26, 1907
- Electric Lighting**—glass light bulb machine—patented—Sept. 1, 1925
- Emancipation Proclamation (preliminary)**—announced—Sept. 22, 1862
- Embargo Act**—passed—Dec. 22, 1807
- Emergency Housing Corporation (U.S.)**—authorized—Oct. 28, 1933
- Employment Service**—employment service (U.S.)—inaugurated Jan. 3, 1918
- Employment Service**—employment service (U.S.E.S.)—created—June 6, 1933
- Engraving and Printing Bureau (U.S.)**—authorized—Feb. 25, 1862
- Entomologist**—federal entomologist—T. Glover—commissioned—June 14, 1854
- Esperanto Club**—Esperanto Congress in the U.S.—Aug. 14, 1910
- Export**—exports from the United States to exceed the imports—fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1811
- Farm Board (Federal)**—assembled—July 15, 1929
- Farm Credit Administration (U.S.)**—authorized—March 27, 1933
- Farm Loan Board (Federal)**—farm loan commissioner—sworn in—Aug. 7, 1916
- Federal Alcohol Control Administration**—authorized—Dec. 4, 1933
- Federal Communications Commission**—created—June 19, 1934
- Federal Communications Commission**—federal communications commission woman member—Frieda B. Hennock appointed
- Federal Credit Union Act**—approved—June 26, 1934
- Federal Crop Insurance Corporation**—approved—Feb. 16, 1938
- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation**—created—June 16, 1933
- Federal Emergency Relief Administration**—approved—May 12, 1933
- Federal Home Loan Bank Board**—established—July 22, 1932
- Federal Surplus Relief Corporation**—incorporated—Oct. 4, 1933
- Federal Trade Commission**—organized—March 16, 1915
- Federal Works Agency**—established—July 1, 1939
- Fish and Fisheries Commissioner**—S. F. Baird—March 8, 1871

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington —*Continued*

Fish Protection—fish protection office (Federal)—authorized—Feb. 9, 1871

Fishes—goldfish industry—inception—1878

Flag—American flag made of American bunting to fly over the Capitol—hoisted—Feb. 24, 1866

Flag—president's flag—48 stars—authorized—Oct. 25, 1945

Flag—president's flag—seal and four stars—adopted—May 29, 1916

Flag—vice president's flag—established—Feb. 7, 1936

Flag Legislation—flag act—to establish the flag—April 4, 1818

Foreign Service School—School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy—opened—Nov. 15, 1898

Forest Reserve—forest reserve (national)—Yellowstone Park Timberland Reserve—designated—March 30, 1891

Forest Service (U.S.)—Division of Forestry—authorized—June 30, 1886

Forestry Legislation—federal forestry supervision—Aug. 15, 1876

Free Port—legislation enacted—June 18, 1934

Freedman's Bureau (U.S.)—created—March 3, 1865

Game Preserve—game preserve appropriation (federal)—Sept. 2, 1937

Gas—gas light in the White House, D.C.—Dec. 29, 1848

Geological Survey—geological survey appropriation (U.S.)—June 28, 1834

Geological Survey—geological survey director (U.S.)—geological department (U.S.)—authorized—March 3, 1879

Geological Survey—geological survey director (U.S.)—Clarence King—took office—May 24, 1879

Girl Scouts—incorporated—June 10, 1915

Government Printing Office—created—June 23, 1860

Government Printing Office—Superintendent of Documents—authorized—Jan. 12, 1895

Governor—governor of the Territory of Hawaii—S. B. Dole—appointed—1900

Governor—Negro governor appointed by the United States—W. H. Hastie—appointment confirmed—Virgin Islands

Grain Stabilization Corporation—authorized—Feb. 10, 1930

Habeas Corpus—suspension order—issued May 3, 1861

Hall of Fame—Hall of fame (national)—established—July 2, 1864

Health Society—important—annual meeting—May 18, 1905

Holiday—labor day holiday (federal)—authorized—June 28, 1894

Home Owners Loan Corporation—approved—June 13, 1933

Homestead Act—homestead act—approved—May 20, 1862

Humane Association—humane association (national organization)—American Humane Association incorporated—Nov. 12, 1903

Immigration—alien registration—authorized—June 28, 1940

Immigration—Chinese labor immigration act—approved—May 6, 1882

Immigration—immigration bureau superintendent—confirmed—Dec. 16, 1891

Immigration—immigration quota act—approved—May 19, 1921

Impeachment—impeachment of a Federal judge—Judge J. Pickering—trial commenced—March 3, 1803

Impeachment—impeachment proceedings—against a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States—Samuel Chase—trial commenced—Nov. 30, 1804

Impeachment—impeachment proceedings—against a President of the U.S.—trial commenced—March 13, 1868

Index of Government Publications—published—1885

Indians—Indian Affairs Commissioner (U.S.)—appointed—July 10, 1832

Indians—Indian citizenship statute—enacted—June 2, 1924

Indians—Indian tribal constitution—signed—Oct. 28, 1935

Industrial Recovery Act—code under the National Industrial Recovery Act—effective—July 17, 1933

Industrial Recovery Act—compliance board under the National Industrial Recovery Act—Oct. 26, 1933

Industrial Recovery Act—conviction under a National Industrial Recovery Code—Dec. 2, 1933

Industrial Recovery Act—Industrial Recovery Act (National)—enacted—June 16, 1933

Industrial Recovery Act—postage stamps commemorating the National Recovery Act—issued—August 15, 1933

Industry—Industrial Advisory Board (Federal)—authorized—June 16, 1933

Information Service (U.S.)—created—Dec. 6, 1933

Insurance—Employer's Liability act (federal)—approved—June 11, 1906

Insurance—group hospital-medical cooperative—opened—Nov. 1, 1937

Insurance—War Risk Insurance Bureau—authorized—Sept. 2, 1914

Insurance—workmen's compensation insurance law (federal)—approved—May 30, 1908

Interior Department Secretary (U.S.)—Thomas Ewing—appointed—March 8, 1849

- Internal Revenue Commissioner**—G. S. Boutwell—took office—July 17, 1862
- Interstate Commerce Act**—approved Feb. 4, 1887
- Irrigation Legislation (Federal)**—enacted—July 26, 1866
- Judge**—woman judge of a juvenile court—K. Sellers—appointed—Oct. 15, 1918
- Justice Department (U.S.)**—created—June 22, 1870
- Knights of Pythias**—founded—Feb. 19, 1864
- Labor**—Labor Advisory Board (Federal)—authorized—June 16, 1933
- Labor**—Labor Board (National)—authorized—Aug. 5, 1933
- Labor**—Labor bureau (Federal)—authorized—June 27, 1884
- Labor**—Labor Relations Act (National)—approved—July 5, 1935
- Labor**—National Mediation Board—created—June 21, 1934
- Labor Department (U.S.)**—women's bureau—permanently organized—June 5, 1920
- Labor Department (U.S.)**—Labor secretary (native-born)—W. N. Doak—took office—Dec. 9, 1930
- Labor Department (U.S.)**—woman Secretary of Labor—Frances Perkins—served—March 4, 1933
- Labor Law**—eight-hour day for government laborers and mechanics—authorized—June 25, 1868
- Labor Law**—federal labor law—forty hour week—authorized—June 30, 1936
- Land Grant**—land subsidy for internal improvements—granted—April 30, 1802
- Land Mines**—land mines—used—May 3, 1862
- Land Pre-emption Act (Federal)**—enacted—March 3, 1801
- Law Book**—law compilation of United States laws—publication authorized—March 3, 1845
- Lawyer**—Negro lawyer to practice in the United States Supreme Court—John S. Rock—Feb. 1, 1865
- Lawyer**—Negro woman lawyer—admitted to bar—April 23, 1872
- League of Nations representative (unofficial)**—Grace Abbott—appointed—Oct. 13, 1922
- Legislative Conference (interstate)**—assembled—Feb. 3, 1933
- Lewisite**—developed—Dr. W. L. Lewis—Feb. 1898
- Librarian**—Librarian of Congress—John Beckley—appointed—Jan. 29, 1802
- Library Catalog**—catalog of the Library of Congress—printed—1802
- Library Catalog**—union catalog of books—begun—1901
- Library Society**—state librarians society—Nov. 16, 1898
- Life Saving Service**—authorized—June 18, 1878
- Loan**—Liberty loan subscriptions—taken—May 2, 1917
- Locomotive**—electric locomotive—trial trip—April 29, 1851
- Locomotive**—streamlined electric engine—in service—Jan. 28, 1935
- Lottery**—lottery legislation (national)—March 2, 1827
- Marines**—marine officer of Chinese descent—Dec. 15, 1943
- Marines**—woman marine—Aug. 19, 1812
- Marines**—woman marine reserve—Aug. 12, 1918
- Meat Inspection Legislation (Federal)**—approved—Aug. 30, 1890
- Medal**—air mail flyer's medal of honor—presentation—Dec. 13, 1933
- Medal**—bronze star—established—Feb. 4, 1944
- Medal**—campaign medal—authorized—June 3, 1898
- Medal**—combat decoration—authorized—Dec. 22, 1944
- Medal**—combat infantry badge—authorized—Nov. 4, 1943
- Medal**—distinguished flying cross—authorized—July 2, 1926
- Medal**—distinguished service cross—authorized—July 9, 1918
- Medal**—distinguished service medal (army)—authorized—July 9, 1918
- Medal**—distinguished service medal (Merchant Marine)—authorized—April 11, 1942
- Medal**—distinguished service medal (navy)—authorized—Feb. 4, 1919
- Medal**—expert infantryman's badge—awarded—March 29, 1944
- Medal**—legion of merit medal awarded a Women's Army Corps member—presentation—Sept. 27, 1944
- Medal**—life saving medal—treasury department—authorized—June 20, 1874
- Medal**—medal of freedom—authorized—July 6, 1945
- Medal**—medal of honor—authorized—July 12, 1862
- Medal**—medal of honor awarded to a soldier who already had received a distinguished service cross—in World War II—presented—June 21, 1943
- Medal**—medal of honor presentation to a conscientious objector—presentation—Oct. 12, 1945
- Medal**—National Geographic Society gold medal awarded to a woman—presentation—June 21, 1932
- Medal**—Navy cross awarded to a Coast Guard officer in World War II—presentation—June 4, 1942
- Medal**—Navy expert pistol shot medal to a woman—qualified woman—Aug. 4, 1943
- Medal**—Navy unit commendation decoration—authorized—Dec. 20, 1944
- Medal**—platinum medal—presentation—Dec. 1, 1932

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington —*Continued*

Medal—presidential citation—to an entire division—March 15, 1945

Medal—silver star medal to a civilian—approved—March 3, 1945

Medal—soldier to receive seven decorations at once—Dec. 6, 1946

Medal—soldier to win the three highest ranking decorations

Medal—soldier's medal awarded a woman—June 21, 1943

Medal—soldier's medal awarded a Women's Army Corps member—presentation—Nov. 17, 1943

Medal—woman to have her likeness on a medal issued by the United States Mint—June 1935

Medical Congress—mental hygiene international congress—opened—May 4, 1930

Medical Society—American College of Surgeons—organized—May 5, 1913

Medical Society—Negro medical society—organized—April 24, 1884

Merchant Marine—merchant marine officer to hold the rank of rear admiral—Feb. 1, 1942

Mines Bureau (U.S.)—established—May 16, 1910

Mint (U.S.)—woman director of the mint—Nellie Tayloe Ross—May 3, 1933

Money—bill bearing the portrait of a woman—1886

Money—bill to depict both the face and the reverse side of the Great Seal of the United States—Dec. 18, 1935

Money—bimetallism—abolished—Feb. 12, 1873

Money—coin bearing the portrait of a foreign monarch—authorized—March 3, 1893

Money—coin bearing the portrait of a living person—1921

Money—coin bearing the portrait of a living President—1926

Money—coin to use "In God We Trust"—1864

Money—coins manufactured for a foreign government—authorized—Jan. 29, 1874

Money—coins produced by steam power—1836

Money—commemorative coinage—authorized—Aug. 5, 1892

Money—demand notes—authorized—July 17, 1861

Money—double eagle coinage—authorized—March 3, 1849

Money—gold certificates—authorized—March 3, 1863

Money—gold standard abrogation—authorized—May 29, 1933

Money—nickel—authorized—May 16, 1866

Money—paper money issued by the government of the United States—authorized—July 17, 1861

Money—paper money of the new small size—issued—July 10, 1929

Money—trade dollar—authorized—Feb. 12, 1873

Monument—bronze equestrian statue—unveiled—January 8, 1853

Monument—monument by a woman ordered by the U.S. Government—July 28, 1866

Monument—monument to George Washington (national) capstone set—Dec. 6, 1884

Monument—statue cast by the United States government—bronze of Admiral Farragut—April 25, 1881

Monument—statue of a woman in National Statuary Hall—Feb. 17, 1905

Motor Boat—invented by James Rumsey—exhibited Sept. 1784

Moving Picture—talking pictures of presidential candidates—taken—Aug. 11, 1924

Moving Picture Censorship—moving picture censorship regulation (federal)—law enacted—July 31, 1912

Narcotic—narcotic prohibition act (federal)—Feb. 9, 1909

Narcotic—narcotic regulation (federal)—enacted—Oct. 1, 1890

Narcotic—narcotic tariff—enacted—Aug. 30, 1842

National Anthem—"Star Spangled Banner"—designated national anthem—March 3, 1931

National Defense Department—formed—Sept. 17, 1947

National Emergency Council (U.S.)—authorized—Nov. 17, 1933

National Planning Board (U.S.)—organized—July 30, 1933

Naval Officer—admiral killed in action—Dec. 7, 1941

Naval Officer—admiral who was Jewish—Adolph Marix—appointed—July 4, 1908

Naval Officer—captain in the U.S. Navy who was a woman—Feb. 26, 1944

Naval Officer—captain in the U.S. Navy who was Jewish—Uriah Phillips Levy—March 29, 1844

Naval Officer—chaplain to win a congressional medal of honor—Lt. Com. J. T. O'Callahan—presentation—Jan. 23, 1946

Naval Officer—naval attache—Nov. 15, 1882

Naval Officer—naval nurses corps (woman member)—Dec. 14, 1945

Naval Officer—naval officer condemned for mutiny—Dec. 1, 1842

Naval Officer—naval officer designated Commander, Aircraft Battle Force—April 1, 1935

Naval Officer—naval officer to become "Admiral of the Navy"—March 3, 1899

Naval Officer—naval officer to become an admiral—July 25, 1866

Naval Officer—naval officer to become an engineer—Feb. 19, 1836

Naval Officer—naval officers to wear the five star insignia—Dec. 15, 1944

- Naval Officer**—naval surgeon of the U.S. Navy—1801
- Naval Officer**—surgeon general of the Navy—June 28, 1869
- Naval Officer**—woman naval officer—Aug. 3, 1942
- Navigation Bureau (U.S.)**—established—July 5, 1884
- Navy**—bureau of medicine and surgery—authorized—Aug. 31, 1842
- Navy**—Naval nurses corps—established—May 13, 1908
- Navy "E" Award**—army-navy "E" awards—to war production plants—Aug. 10, 1942
- Navy "E" Award**—navy "E" certificates of meritorious service—granted—July 25, 1941
- News Correspondent**—Negro news correspondent admitted to the House of Representatives and Senate press gallery—Feb. 3, 1947
- News Correspondent**—Washington correspondent of importance—James Gordon Bennett—Jan. 2, 1828
- News Correspondent**—White House reporter—William W. Price—April 24, 1897
- News Correspondent**—woman news correspondent accredited to the White House—Mrs E. E. Briggs—Jan. 1866
- Newspaper**—newspaper with perfumed advertising page—issued—March 25, 1937
- Nursing School**—army school of nursing—authorized—May 25, 1918
- Observatory**—Observatory (national)—established—Dec. 6, 1830
- Oleomargarine**—oleomargarine legislation (federal)—enacted—Aug. 2, 1886
- Pan American Union**—established—April 14, 1890
- Parent-Teacher Association (national)**—organized—Feb. 17, 1897
- Park Service (national)**—created—Aug. 25, 1916
- Parliamentary Rules of Order**—printed—1801
- Passport**—passport fee—enacted—July 1, 1862
- Passport**—passport photographs—required—Nov. 20, 1914
- Patent**—numbering system for patents—introduced—July 13, 1836
- Patent Commissioner**—Henry Leavitt Ellsworth—appointed—June 15, 1835
- Patent List**—patent list—issued weekly—Jan. 3, 1872
- Pension**—pensions paid by the United States government to workers in private industry—mailed—July 13, 1936
- Pension**—pension to the widow of a president—authorized—July 14, 1870
- Pensions Commissioner (U.S.)**—appointed—James L. Edwards—March 2, 1833
- Periodical**—magazine of the United States Government—issued—March 14, 1936
- Phonograph**—phonograph that was practical—patented—May 4, 1886
- Photograph**—photograph showing air in motion—Washington, D.C.—1918
- Physician**—doctor to receive a medal from Congress—Frederick Henry Rose—May 11, 1858
- Plow**—plow for pulverizing the soil—patented—George Page—Washington, D.C.—Aug. 7
- Police**—police training school—July 29, 1935
- Political Convention**—political nominating caucus attended by party leaders—Feb. 25, 1804
- Political Platform (national)**—adopted—May 11, 1832
- Polygamy Legislation (federal)**—enacted—July 1, 1862
- Post Office**—airplane post office—dedicated—May 15, 1938
- Post Office**—naval post office aboard a naval vessel—established—Aug. 20, 1908
- Postage Stamp**—airmail stamps—issued—May 13, 1918
- Postage Stamp**—books of postage stamps—issued—April 16, 1900
- Postage Stamp**—commemorative postage stamps—issued—Jan. 2, 1893
- Postage Stamp**—departmental postage stamps—authorized—March 3, 1873
- Postage Stamp**—memorial stamp—on sale—Feb. 12, 1909
- Postage Stamp**—mourning stamp—issued—June 17, 1866
- Postage Stamp**—Negro depicted on a U.S. postage stamp—issued—April 7, 1940
- Postage Stamp**—parcel-post stamps—on sale—Jan. 1, 1913
- Postage Stamp**—perforated postage stamps—Feb. 6, 1857
- Postage Stamp**—postage stamps depicting scenes—issued—March 1, 1869
- Postage Stamp**—postage stamps depicting the American eagle—issued—Nov. 17, 1851
- Postage Stamp**—postage stamps in coils—issued—Feb. 18, 1908
- Postage Stamp**—postage stamps issued by the Post Office Department—authorized—March 3, 1847
- Postage Stamp**—postage stamps on which were inscribed the name of a living American—issued—June 18, 1927
- Postage Stamp**—postage stamps to picture a woman—Jan. 2, 1893
- Postage Stamp**—postage stamps to picture an airplane—issued—Dec. 16, 1912
- Postage Stamp**—postage stamps to picture the coat of arms of the United States—March 1, 1869
- Postage Stamp**—precanceled stamps printed on rotary presses—issued—April 21, 1923
- Postage Stamp**—sheet of postage stamps to contain more than one variety—on sale—May 9, 1936

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington —Continued

- Postage Stamp**—stamped envelopes (U.S.)—issued—June 1853
- Postage Stamp**—stamped envelopes issued to commemorate an event—May 10, 1876
- Postage Stamp**—unperforated ungummed sheet of postage stamps—issued—Feb. 10, 1934
- Postal Card**—issued—May 1, 1873
- Postal Directory**—printed—1855
- Postal Savings Stamp**—issued—Dec. 22, 1910
- Postal Service**—collection and delivery of mail in automobiles—Oct. 19, 1914
- Postal Service**—dead letter office—organized—1825
- Postal Service**—free city delivery of mail—authorized—March 3, 1863
- Postal Service**—highway post office service—route to Harrisonburg, Va.—established—Feb. 10, 1941
- Postal Service**—mail delivery by steamboats—authorized—Feb. 27, 1813
- Postal Service**—money order system—established—Nov. 1, 1864
- Postal Service**—navy mail service—established—May 27, 1908
- Postal Service**—newspaper wrappers—authorized—Feb. 27, 1861
- Postal Service**—parcel post convention—negotiated—July 22, 1887
- Postal Service**—parcel post service—authorized—Aug. 24, 1912
- Postal Service**—philatelic agency—opened—Dec. 1, 1921
- Postal Service**—postage cancelling machine patent—issued—March 17, 1868
- Postal Service**—postal fraud order—authorized—June 8, 1872
- Postal Service**—railroad post office—tested—July 7, 1862
- Postal Service**—registration of letters—authorized—March 3, 1855
- Postal Service**—rural free delivery—established—Oct. 1, 1896
- Postal Service**—rural free delivery appropriation—1891
- Postal Service**—special delivery service—authorized—March 3, 1885
- Postmaster**—postmaster general appointed from the ranks—Nov. 24, 1947
- President (U.S.)**—President buried in Washington, D.C.—Woodrow Wilson—Feb. 5, 1924
- President**—President elected by the House of Representatives—Thomas Jefferson—Feb. 11, 1801
- President**—President elected for a fourth term—F. D. Roosevelt—Nov. 7, 1944
- President**—President elected for a fourth term—third term election—F. D. Roosevelt—Nov. 5, 1940
- President**—President elected for two non-consecutive terms—Grover Cleveland—inaugurated 1885, 1889
- President**—President inaugurated in the city of Washington—Thomas Jefferson—March 4, 1801
- President**—President inaugurated on January 20th—F. D. Roosevelt—Jan. 20, 1937
- President**—President inaugurated on March 5th—James Monroe—March 5, 1821
- President**—President married while in office—John Tyler—at New York City—June 25, 1844
- President**—President to be assassinated—Abraham Lincoln—died—April 15, 1865
- President**—President to become a godfather to a member of the English royal family—F. D. Roosevelt—Aug. 4, 1942
- President**—President to become a senator—Andrew Johnson—served—March 4, 1875
- President**—President to become Chief Justice of the United States—W. H. Taft—June 30, 1921
- President**—President to broadcast in a foreign language—F. D. Roosevelt—Nov. 7, 1942
- President**—President to celebrate his silver wedding anniversary at the White House—R. B. Hayes—Dec. 31 1877
- President**—President to die in Washington, D.C.—W. H. Harrison—April 4, 1841
- President**—President to face enemy gunfire while in office—James Madison—Aug. 25, 1814
- President**—President to go through the Panama Canal while president—F. D. Roosevelt—July 11, 1934
- President**—President to invite the President-elect—H. C. Hoover—Nov. 12, 1932
- President**—President to pitch a ball to open the baseball season—W. H. Taft—April 14, 1910
- President**—President to receive fewer popular and electoral votes than an opponent—John Quincy Adams—1824
- President**—President to reside in Washington, D.C.—John Adams—June 3, 1800
- President**—President to rest in state at the United States Capitol rotunda—Abraham Lincoln—April 15, 1865
- President**—President to review the military forces—at his residence—T. Jefferson—July 4, 1801
- President**—President to use a telephone—J. A. Garfield—1878
- President**—President to visit a European country—W. Wilson—sailed—Dec. 4, 1918
- President**—President to visit a foreign country—Theodore Roosevelt—Nov. 14-17, 1906
- President**—President to visit a foreign country in wartime—F. D. Roosevelt—flew to Trinidad—Jan. 10, 1943
- President**—President to visit Alaska and Canada—W. G. Harding—July 8, 1923

- President**—President to visit Hawaii while President—F. D. Roosevelt—July 25, 1934
- President**—President who was a bachelor—James Buchanan—served—March 4, 1857
- President**—President who was a "dark horse" candidate—James Knox Polk—May 29, 1844
- President**—President whose assassination was attempted—Andrew Jackson—Jan. 30, 1835
- President**—President's wife to frank mail—Martha Washington—authorization—April 3, 1800
- Presidential Candidate**—presidential candidate nominated at a caucus—Feb. 25, 1804
- Presidential Censure**—Senate resolution—enacted—March 28, 1834
- Presidential Executive Order**—to be numbered—Oct. 20, 1862
- Presidential Popular Vote**—recorded—Nov. 2, 1824
- Presidential Protest**—Andrew Jackson—April 15, 1834
- Printing Press**—printing press for printing "paper hangings"—patented—Peter Force
- Prohibition**—prohibition bureau (federal)—authorized—March 3, 1927
- Prohibition**—prohibition national law—enacted—Nov. 21, 1918
- Prohibition**—prohibition vote—dry majority recorded—Dec. 22, 1914
- Public Health Service (U.S.)**—public health service—woman assistant surgeon-general—Lucile Petry—commissioned—June 8, 1949
- Public Works Administration (U.S.)**—authorized—June 16, 1933
- Pure Food Law**—pure food and drug legislation (national)—enacted—June 26, 1848
- Quarantine**—plant quarantine legislation (national)—Aug. 20, 1912
- Radio Broadcast**—debate over the radio—WJH—May 23, 1922
- Radio Broadcast**—presidential message—broadcast—Calvin Coolidge—Dec. 6, 1923
- Radio Commission (U.S.)**—authorized—Feb. 23, 1927
- Radio Facsimile Transmission**—facsimile transmitted to a moving train—June 4, 1946
- Radio Facsimile Transmission**—photographs sent over a city telephone—transmitted—Oct. 3, 1922
- Radio Legislation (National)**—enacted—June 24, 1910
- Railroad**—air-conditioned train—installed—May 24, 1931
- Railroad**—railroad to run trains to Washington, D.C.—July 1, 1835
- Railroad Legislation**—railroad legislation (federal)—enacted—March 2, 1893
- Reclamation Service (Federal)**—created—June 17, 1902
- Reconstruction Finance Corporation**—created—Jan. 22, 1932
- Road**—federal grant-in-aid—enacted—July 11, 1916
- Road**—federal road agency—established—March 3, 1893
- Road**—highway planning surveys (nation-wide) authorized—June 18, 1934
- Road**—inter-American highway appropriation—March 26, 1930
- Science Advisory Board**—authorized—July 31, 1933
- Science Association**—National Research Council—established—First meeting—Sept. 20, 1916
- Secret Service**—secret service (federal)—authorized—June 23, 1860
- Securities and Exchange Commission (U.S.)**—created—June 6, 1934
- Senator (U.S.)**—senator to receive a mileage allowance for a trip which he did not make—George Evans—March 4, 1841
- Sewing Machine**—sewing machine patent—J. J. Greenough—Feb. 21, 1842
- Social Security Act (U.S.)**—approved—Aug. 14, 1935
- Solicitor General**—appointed—Oct. 4, 1870
- Spoils System**—introduced—President A. Jackson
- Standards Bureau (U.S.)**—established—March 3, 1901
- State Department (U.S.)**—State Department (U.S.) Negro official—Dr. R. J. Bunche appointed—Jan. 4, 1944
- Steamboat Inspection Service (U.S.)**—established—July 7, 1838
- Supreme Court of the U.S.**—Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to become Chief Justice
- Supreme Court of the U.S.**—Associate Justice of the Supreme Court who was Jewish
- Supreme Court of the U.S.**—Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- Supreme Court of the U.S.**—Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who was Catholic
- Supreme Court of the U.S.**—family admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the U.S.
- Supreme Court of the U.S.**—woman admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the U.S.
- Swimming Pool**—in the White House—formally accepted—June 2, 1933
- Tariff**—tariff commission—authorized—June 7, 1882
- Tariff**—tariff for protection—enacted—April 27, 1816
- Tariff**—tariff to prevent the importation of obscene literature and pictures—enacted—Aug. 30, 1842
- Tax**—corporation tax—enacted—Aug. 5, 1909

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington —*Continued*

Tax—excess profits tax—March 3, 1917

Tax—federal income tax—enacted—July 1, 1862

Tax—income tax amendment to the Constitution—July 12, 1909

Tax—inheritance tax (federal)—July 1, 1862

Telegram—news dispatch telegram—to Baltimore, Md.—May 25, 1844

Telegram—telegram inaugurating commercial service—May 24, 1844

Telegraph—telegraph appropriation (federal)—March 3, 1843

Telegraph—telegraph station—opened—Washington, D.C.

Telephone—commercial telephone service on railroads—Aug. 15, 1947

Television—congressional opening session to be telecast—Jan. 3, 1947

Television—presidential address telecast from the White House—President H. S. Truman—Oct. 5, 1947

Television—telecast (long distance) received in an airplane—Oct. 17, 1939

Television—telecast of a moving object—June 13, 1925

Television—weather map telecast—from Arlington, Va.—Aug. 18, 1926

Temperance Society—Anti-Saloon League (national organization)—formed—Dec. 17-18, 1895

Time (Standard)—suggested—C. F. Dowd—1870—adopted—Nov. 18, 1883

Tobacco—tobacco tax for internal revenue—enacted July 1, 1862

Trademark—registration authorized—July 8, 1870

Transportation Coordination—transportation coordination (federal)

Treasury Department of the United States—sub-treasury act enacted—July 4, 1840

Treasury Department of the United States—treasury surplus returned and apportioned among the several states—June 23, 1836

Treasury Department of the United States—woman assistant treasurer of the United States—July 26, 1933

Treaty—treaty with a Far Eastern country—March 20, 1833

Treaty—treaty with a foreign nation to provide for mutual reduction of import duties—July 4, 1831

Treaty—treaty with a South American country—Colombia—Oct. 3, 1824

Treaty Advisory Board—established—July 1933

Trust—anti-trust law (national)—enacted—July 2, 1890

Trust—cartel—Pacific Coast Gasolene Cartel—Feb. 24, 1934

Typesetting Machine—monotype—June 7, 1887

Vaccination Legislation—vaccination legislation for Indians—enacted—May 5, 1832

Vaccination Legislation—vaccination legislation (national)—enacted—Feb. 27, 1813

Veteran's Bureau—established—Aug. 9, 1921

Veterans' Bureau—Veterans Administration authorized—July 3, 1930

Veto (Presidential)—legislation passed over a President's veto—March 3, 1845

Veto (Presidential)—veto message read by a President—May 22, 1935

Vice President of the United States—vice president elected by the Senate—Feb. 8, 1837

Vice President of the United States—vice-president sworn in on foreign soil—March 4, 1853

Vice President of the United States—vice president to be nominated—1804

Vice President of the United States—vice president to become President automatically—April 4, 1841

Vice President of the United States—vice president to die in office—George Clinton—April 20, 1812

Vice President of the United States—vice president to resign—John Caldwell Calhoun—Dec. 28, 1832

Vice President of the United States—vice president to serve under two presidents—George Clinton—March 4, 1809

Vice Presidential Candidate—vice-presidential nominee to decline nomination—John Langdon—May 12, 1812

Vice Presidential Candidate—vice-presidential nominee to die before the meeting of the electoral college—Oct. 30, 1912

Visiting Celebrities—king (reigning) to visit the United States—Dec. 15, 1874

Visiting Celebrities—president of a Negro country to visit the United States—President Edwin Barclay of Liberia—arrived—May 26, 1943

Voting Machine—voting machines for use in federal elections—approved by Congress—Feb. 14, 1899

War (1812)—War declaration—June 18

War Bond—exclusive of refunding Revolutionary War debts—authorized—March, 14, 1812

War Loan—war loan made by the United States Government to a war ally—April 25, 1917

Warehouse—warehouse legislation—enacted—Aug. 6, 1846

Weather Bureau—Weather Bureau (U.S.)—authorized—Feb. 9, 1870

Wedding—White House wedding—March 29, 1812

Wedding—White House wedding of a president—June 2, 1886

Weights and Measures Standardization—act legalizing the employment of the metric system—approved—July 28, 1866

Weights and Measures Standardization—International Bureau of Weights and Measures—established—May 20, 1875

Woman—woman passport division chief—R. B. Shipley—appointed—June 1, 1928
Woman—woman tax appeals board member—served—Feb. 18, 1930
Woman Suffrage—woman suffrage association (international)—organized—Feb. 1902
Works Progress Administration—created by executive order—May 6, 1935
World War I—United States declaration of war against Germany—April 6, 1917
Young Men's Christian Association—Young Men's Christian Association (for Negro members)—organized—1853
Zinc—zinc—produced by John Hitz—1835-1836
Zoological Laboratory (U.S.)—for the study of the parasites of livestock—opened—Aug. 1, 1886
Zoological Laboratory (U.S.)—zoological laboratory (U.S.) for the study of the parasites of man—started—Aug. 16, 1902

FLORIDA

Artist—English artist—arrived—John White—1585
Artist—to arrive in America—Jacques Le Moyne de Morgues—arrived—June 22, 1564
Astronomy—meteoric display—"shooting stars"—recorded—Nov. 12, 1799
Bird Reservation (National)—Pelican Island—authorized—March 14, 1903
Catholic Bishop—Catholic bishop—Frai Juan Cabezas de Altamirano—visited Florida—1607
Photograph—photographs taken under the sea in natural colors—July 16, 1926
Seminole War—began—Nov. 27, 1817
Senator (U.S.)—Jewish senator—D. L. Yulee—served—July 1, 1845
Treaty—treaty violation—occurred—Pedro Menendez d'Aviles—Oct. 15, 1565

Anastasia Island

Alligator Farm—established—1892

Apalachicola

Refrigerator—mechanical refrigerator patent—John Gorrie—May 6, 1851

Arcadia

Rattlesnake Meat—rattlesnake meat in cans—March 1931

Daytona Beach

Automobile—automobile to exceed the speed of 100 miles an hour—A. G. MacDonald—Jan. 31, 1905
Automobile—automobile to exceed the speed of 200 miles an hour—H. O. Segrave—March 29, 1927
Diesel Engine—diesel engine speed record (official)—C. L. Cummins—March 20, 1930

Fort Caroline

Births—white child of French Protestant parentage—born—1565
War (colonial)—inter-colonial war—commenced—Sept. 20, 1565

Fort Jefferson

Prison—military prison of the United States—commenced—1846

Jacksonville

Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)—transcontinental flight in twenty-four hours—to San Diego—Feb. 21, 1921
Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)—transcontinental one-stop flight—to San Diego—Sept. 5, 1922

Key West

Aviation—air passenger international station—opened—flight to Havana, Cuba—Oct. 28, 1927
Aviation—airboat commercial line service (international)—Nov. 1, 1920
Aviation—airplane rescue at sea—James A. D. McCurdy—en route to Havana—Jan. 30, 1911
Aviation—Flights—sky-train international round trip flight—started—May 14, 1935
President—President to travel underwater in a submerged submarine—Harry S. Truman—Nov. 21, 1946

Marineland

Aquarium—aquarium for monsters of the deep—opened—June 23, 1938
Fishes—porpoise—born in captivity—Feb. 14, 1940

Miami

Air Mail Service—air mail service between North and South America—May 14, 1929
Births—child born in an airplane—Oct. 28, 1929
Greyhound Racing Association—formed—March 3, 1926
Totalisator—used—Jan. 14, 1932

Pelican Island

Bird Reservation (National)—established—March 14, 1903

Pensacola

Aviation—Airship—airship of the U.S. Navy—flown—April 1917
Aviation—School—naval air training school—opened—Dec. 1, 1914
Civil War—naval engagement in the Civil War—Sept. 14, 1861

St. Augustine

Billiards—introduced—1565
Catholic Bishop—Catholic bishop to exercise episcopal functions—1607
Catholic Holy Orders—holy orders conferred—Aug. 24, 1675

FLORIDA—St. Augustine—Continued

Catholic Parish—founded—Sept. 8, 1565
Catholic Priest—native Catholic priest—born 1620
Catholic Settlement—1565
Colonist—permanent white settlement in America—Sept. 8, 1565
Map—map of a city—engraved—1588

St. Petersburg

Aviation—airboat commercial line service—Jan. 1, 1914
Post Office—open air post office—opened—Oct. 1, 1917

San Mateo

War (colonial)—inter-colonial war—commenced—Sept. 20, 1565

Tampa

Aviation—airboat commercial line service—Jan. 1, 1914

Winter Park

Book Course—professor of books—Rollins College—1926
College—"unit cost" plan—Rollins College—Sept. 1933
Degrees—honorary degree awarded a Negro—Mary McLeod Bethune—Feb. 21, 1949
"Walk of fame"—Rollins College—1929
Woman—woman coxswain of a men's collegiate varsity team—May 27, 1936

GEORGIA

Birth Registration Law (State)—enacted—Dec. 19, 1823
Governor—Jewish governor—David Emanuel—March 3, 1801
Lynch Law (State)—enacted—Dec. 20, 1893
Moravian Bishop—David Nitschmann—arrived—1736
Railroad Legislation—railroad legislation (state)—enacted—March 5, 1856
Senator (U.S.)—woman to occupy a seat in the senate—Mrs. R. L. Felton—appointed—Oct. 3, 1922
Ship—steamboat patent—issued—Feb. 1, 1788
State—state to abolish both entail and primogeniture—Feb. 5, 1777

Athens

College—state university chartered—Jan. 27, 1785

Atlanta

Aviation—airplane sleeping berths—non-convertible—service to New York City—Oct. 5, 1933
Aviation—License—airplane instructor's license—under C.A.A.—issued to Arthur J. Banks—Sept. 27, 1939
Football Game—football game between Negro colleges—Jan. 1, 1897

News Correspondent—Negro news correspondent accredited to the White House—represented *Daily World*—Feb. 8, 1944
Nursing School—training school for Negro nurses—Spelman Seminary—founded—1881
Prison—penitentiary building (federal)—completed—Jan. 1902
Prison—prisoners (federal) employed in industry—July 11, 1919

Augusta

Aviation—airplane in actual military operation—Army Aviation School—1912

Brunswick

Ship—concrete ship built for the United States Shipping Board—"Atlantus"—launched—May 22, 1919

Cartersville

Automobile License (Federal)—contract carrier license—awarded to Howard W. Juett—Dec. 29, 1936

Crisp County

Electric Power Plant—hydroelectric power plant (county owned)—placed in operation—Aug. 1, 1930

Fort Benning

Army Parachute Troops—battalion formed—Oct. 1, 1940

Grover's Island

Forestry Legislation—reservation of public timber land—purchase—Dec. 19, 1799

Jefferson

Anaesthesia—anaesthetic (general)—Dr. C. W. Long—Dec. 1841
Anaesthesia—ether administration in childbirth—Dec. 27, 1845

Macon

Baptism—March 1540
College—woman's college chartered—1836
Woman's Club—woman's secret society—organized—May 15, 1851

Mulberry Grove

Cotton Gin—patented—Eli Whitney—March 14, 1794

New Echota

Newspaper—Indian newspaper—*Cherokee Phoenix*—Feb. 21, 1828

Rome

Bauxite—discovered—1887

Savannah

Agricultural Experiment Station—agricultural experiment farm—1735
Animals—cattle exportation—1755

Girl Scouts—founded—March 12, 1912
Hospital—Negro hospital and asylum—
 chartered—Dec. 24, 1832
Meat—beef export—1755
Moravian Church—built—1735
Orphanage—orphanage with a continuous
 existence—1740
Ship—iron vessel—"John Randolph"—1834
Ship—steamboat built in America to cross
 the Atlantic Ocean—sailed—May 22, 1819
Silk—silk exportation—1735
Sunday School—established—John Wesley—
 1736

Soperton

Newspaper—newspaper printed on pine-pulp
 paper—*Soperton News*—published—March
 31, 1933

IDAHO

Governor—Jewish governor—Moses Alexan-
 der—Jan. 4, 1915

Kellogg

Newspaper—mimeographed daily newspaper
 —July 25, 1923

ILLINOIS

Labor Law—labor law prohibiting the em-
 ployment of women—enacted—July 1, 1879
Labor Law—women's equal employment
 legislation—enacted—March 22, 1872
Plumbing—state plumbing legislation—en-
 acted—May 30, 1881
Railroad—state aid to railroads—enacted—
 March 2, 1833
Woman—woman internal revenue collector
 —M. G. Reinecke—served—June 1, 1923
Woman Suffrage—woman suffrage amend-
 ment approved by Congress—ratified—
 June 10, 1919

Aurora

Car—railroad car with observation dome

Belleville

Aviation—Airship—dirigible transfer of mail
 to a train—June 15, 1928

Bloomington

Corn—shipment of hybrid seed corn—April
 13, 1916
Sleeping Car—Pullman sleeping car—service
 to Chicago—Sept. 1, 1859

Chicago

Adding Machine—adding machine absolutely
 accurate at all times—patented Oct. 11,
 1887
Addressograph—commercial production—
 July 26, 1893
Air Mail Service—air mail long-distance
 night service—from New York City—July
 1, 1925

Ambulance—incubator ambulance service—
 placed in service March 21, 1935
Animals—cattle exportation to Great Britain
 —1868
Anti-Monopoly Party—formed May 14, 1884
Aquarium—aquarium (inland salt water)—
 1893
Atomic Energy—self-sustaining nuclear
 chain reaction demonstration—Dec. 2,
 1942
Automobile—armored commercial car—1918
Automobile—automobiles ordered for the
 U.S. War Department—purchased 1899
Automobile—foreign automobile exhibited—
 1893
Automobile Club—meeting Nov. 1, 1895
Automobile License Board—authorized July
 6, 1899
Automobile Race—to Waukegan, Ill.—Nov.
 28, 1895
Aviation—airplane sleeping berths—March
 1933
Aviation—airways illumination—Aug. 21,
 1923
Aviation—Flights—New York-Chicago non-
 stop flight—Capt. E. F. White—April 19,
 1919
Aviation—Flights (Transatlantic)—transat-
 lantic foreign squadron flight to the U.S.
 —landed July 15, 1933
Bank—"autobank"—complete service—in-
 stituted—Nov. 12, 1946
Baseball Game—baseball no-run nine-inning
 game—June 19, 1875
Baseball Game—double no-hit nine-inning
 baseball game—May 2, 1917
Baseball Team—baseball team to go on a
 world tour—Oct. 20, 1888
Baseball Team—professional league baseball
 team to win three pennants in succession
 —1882
Bicycle Tire (cord)—patented—J. F. Palmer
 —June 7, 1892
Billboard Standardization—association
 formed—July 15, 1891
Blood Bank—blood bank—established—
 March 15, 1937
Bowling Tournament—bowling tournament
 held under the American Bowling Con-
 gress—Jan. 8, 1901
Bread—completely automatic bread plant—
 opened July 1, 1910
Bridge—rolling lift bridge—opened—Feb. 4,
 1895
Building—building known as a skyscraper—
 commenced—May 1, 1884
Business—mail order house—established—
 1872
Cafeteria—opened—1895
Canal—Great Lakes to the Gulf waterway—
 opened June 21, 1933
Canal Locks—of concrete—Hennepin canal
 —to Rock Island, Ill.—section opened—
 April 17, 1895
Car—air-conditioned cars—service to Los
 Angeles—A.T.&S.F.—1914
Car—dining car—operated—1868

ILLINOIS—Chicago—Continued

- Car**—Pullman train completely equipped with roller bearings—to St. Paul, Minn.—May 21, 1927
- Caterpillar Club**—Caterpillar Club member—crashed—July 21, 1919
- Chemical**—chemical element to be isolated in the U.S.—Aug. 1934
- Citizenship**—Chinese granted citizenship—naturalized Jan. 18, 1944
- Clock**—watch movement to be electrically wound—1885
- Codeball**—played—May 11, 1929
- College**—college extension courses—Jan. 1, 1893
- College "Lettermen's Club"**—college lettermen's club—established Jan. 29, 1904
- Communist Labor Party of America**—organized—Aug. 31, 1919
- Communist Party of America**—organized—Sept. 2, 1919
- Court**—juvenile court—opened—July 1, 1899
- Cripples**—public school for cripples—opened 1900
- Dental Book**—book on dental technic—of value—published—1894
- Dental Code of Ethics**—proposed—American Dental Assn.—July 28, 1865
- Electric Bridge Table**—patented—Laurens Hammond—Nov. 29, 1932
- Electric Lighting**—electric indirect lighting demonstration—Oct. 1908
- Electric Power Plant**—rotary converter power plant—operated—May 16, 1896
- Elevated Railroad**—electric elevated railroad—June 2, 1883
- Envelope**—envelope with an outlook or window—patented—A. F. Callahan—June 10, 1902
- Fair**—woman's world fair—April 18-25, 1925
- Farmer Labor Party**—organized—June 12, 1920
- Fastening**—hookless fastening—patented—W. L. Judson—March 31, 1896
- Ferris Wheel**—exhibited—1893
- Football Game**—indoor football game (large)—Nov. 26, 1896
- Forestry Society**—national forestry association—America Forestry Assn.—organized—Sept. 10, 1875
- Greenback Labor Party**—national convention—June 9-10, 1880
- Horse Race**—horse race (American derby)—June 28, 1884
- Horse Race**—horse race of a thousand miles—from Chadron, Neb.—completed—June 27, 1893
- Insurance**—group insurance contract of importance—Montgomery Ward & Co.—July 1, 1912
- International Eucharistic Congress**—June 20-24, 1926
- Kapok**—commercially introduced—May 1, 1893
- Lawyer**—Japanese woman lawyer—K. E. Ohi—admitted—June 10, 1937
- Lawyer**—Negro woman lawyer to practice before the United States Supreme Court—Mrs. V. N. Anderson—Jan. 29, 1926
- Lawyer**—woman lawyer graduated from a law school—Mrs. Ada H. Kepley—Union College of Law—June 30, 1870
- Lie Detector**—invented by L. Keeler—used at Portage, Wis. in court evidence—Feb. 2, 1935
- Livestock Market Paper**—*Drovers' Journal*—published—Jan. 11, 1873
- Madstone**—sale recorded—1804
- Medical Instruction**—public hygiene professor—Dr. T. Bevan—appointed—1868
- Medical Instruction**—state medicine and public hygiene professorship—established—1882
- Medical Legislation**—premature baby health law—enacted—March 5, 1936
- Medical Society**—American College of Surgeons—annual convention—Nov. 13, 1913
- Models' Training School**—1928
- Moving Picture**—foreign feature film exhibited—commercial—Aug. 12, 1912
- Moving Picture**—serial moving picture—issued
- Moving Picture Projector (portable)**—invented—Dr. H. A. De Vry—1913
- Musician**—woman conductor-composer—major opera house—"Gale"—Nov. 23, 1935
- News Correspondent**—woman news reporter at a political convention—M. A. R. Livermore—May 12-18, 1860
- Newspaper Audit**—newspaper circulation audit—Audit Bureau of Circulations—formed—Aug. 21, 1914
- Nobel Prize**—Nobel prize in physics—A. A. Michelson—1907
- Nurses Society**—society for superintendents of nursing schools—formed—June 15-17, 1893
- Opera**—opera broadcast over a national network from an American opera house—"Faust"—Jan. 21, 1927
- Optometry Instruction**—optometry school—founded—1872
- Organ**—pipeless organ—patented—Laurens Hammond—April 24, 1934
- Physical Culture Department**—established—A. A. Stagg—appointed—1892
- Pinball Game Machine**—manufactured—1930
- Planetarium**—Adler Planetarium—opened—May 10, 1930
- Police**—Police Bureau of Identification—established—Jan. 1, 1884
- Political Convention**—national nominating convention presided over by a Negro—J. R. Lynch—June 3, 1884
- Postal Service**—railroad post office for the general distribution of mail—to Clinton, Iowa—Aug. 28, 1864
- Presidential Candidate**—presidential candidate of Negro blood nominated—Frederick Douglass—June 23, 1888
- Presidential Candidate**—presidential candidate to fly to a political convention—from Albany, N.Y.—F. D. Roosevelt—July 2, 1932
- Presidential Candidate**—presidential nominee to make a speech of acceptance at a nominating convention—F. D. Roosevelt—July 2, 1932

Printing Press—web-fed four-color rotary printing press—operated—*Inter-Ocean*—1892
Progressive Party—national convention—Aug. 6, 1912

Prohibition Party (national)—organized—Sept. 12, 1869

Propaganda Course (college)—University of Chicago—1927

Punchboards—patented—Jan. 17, 1905

Railroad—daily railroad service to the Pacific coast—to Portland, Ore.—through service without change—Nov. 17, 1889

Railroad—electrically lighted train—Pennsylvania Limited—service to New York City—June 1887

Railroad—railroad shipments of dressed beef—(year-round long-distance)—G. F. Swift—1877

Railroad—railroad to run west out of Chicago—C. N. W.—Oct. 25, 1848

Railroad Track—railroad rails of Bessemer steel—made—May 24, 1865

Rotary Club—organized—Feb. 23, 1905

Sanitary District—authorized—Nov. 5, 1889

Sewage—underground comprehensive sewer system (city)—grid pattern—1856

Sidewalk (Traveling)—1893

Sleeping Car—Pullman sleeping car—service to Bloomington—Sept. 1, 1859

Sleeping Car—Pullman sleeping car that was comfortable—built—1865

Snow Cruiser (automobile)—operated—Oct. 22, 1939

Social Democracy of America Party—national convention—June 7, 1898

Sociology Professor—A. W. Small—appointed—Oct. 1, 1892

Softball—indoor baseball game—played—Nov. 30, 1887

Taxidermy Sculptural Method—devised—C. E. Akeley—1902

Telephone—telephone switchboard and exchange (multiple)—Jan. 1879

Television—variety all-Negro talent show—April 1, 1949

Tunnel—freight delivery tunnel system—Aug. 15, 1906

Tunnel—subaqueous highway tunnel—commenced—Nov. 30, 1866

Turbine—steam turbine generator of large capacity for commercial service—Oct. 2, 1903

Vacuum Cleaner—suction-type vacuum cleaner—patented—June 8, 1869

Washing Machine—complete self-contained electric washing machine—1907

Water Conduit—water supply tunnel for a city—completed—Dec. 6, 1866

Woman's Club—Jewish woman's organization (national)—National Council of Jewish Women—formed—Jan. 1894

World War I—American combatant to die in World War I—E. M. Stone—Feb. 17, 1915

Decatur

Soybean Factory—successful commercial—1922

War Veterans' Society—Grand Army of the Republic—established—April 6, 1866

De Kalb

Wire—barbed wire—patented—J. F. Glidden—Nov. 24, 1874

Des Plaines

Wedding—television wedding—Oct. 14, 1928

Evanston

College—woman college president—Feb. 1871

Degrees—degree awarded a dummy—Aug. 28, 1938

East Peoria

Also see Peoria

Bank—bank payments to depositors of a closed insured bank—July 3, 1934

Building—building built within a factory—towed—Sept. 17, 1938

Effingham

Lawyer—woman lawyer graduated from a law school—Mrs. A. H. Kepley—graduated—Union College of Law, Chicago—June 30, 1870

Fort Chicago

Also see Chicago

Army School—Army school graduate killed—in military action—George Ronan—Aug. 15, 1812

Freeport

Bicycle—bicycle with a back pedal brake—patented—Dec. 24, 1889

Glencoe

Bottle—screw cap bottle with a pour-lip—patented—E. A. Ravenscroft—May 5, 1936

Highland Park

Telautograph—patented—Elisha Gray—Feb. 7, 1893

La Salle

Coal—discovered—Louis Hennepin—1673

Lake Forest

Golf Champion—golf champion (American born)—H. M. Harriman—won U.S. Amateur Golf Championship—July 8, 1899

McHenry County

Silo (of record)—constructed—F. L. Hatch—1873

Miller's Station

Glider—glider with cambered wings—invented—Octave Chanute—1895

Morrison

Lock—time lock—installed in bank—May 1874

North Chicago

Bottle—screw cap bottle with a pour-lip—manufactured—1936

ILLINOIS—Continued**Ottawa**

Coal—discovered—Louis Hennepin—1673
Game Preserve—established—c.1860

Peoria

Also see East Peoria

Automobile—armored car—manufactured—1898
Automobile Tractor—Diesel powered tractor—commercial manufacture—1931

Pullman

Locomotive—electric freight locomotive—built—1888
Sleeping Car—Pullman sleeping car made of all-steel—manufactured—1907

Quincy

Catholic Priest—Negro Catholic priest—ordained to work in U.S.—April 24, 1886

River Park

Deaf—Hearing Aid—hearing aid of interest—patented—R. S. Rhodes—Sept. 23, 1879

Rock Island

Bridge—railway bridge across the Mississippi River—completed—to Davenport, Iowa—April 21, 1856
Canal Locks—of concrete—Hennepin canal—to Chicago, Ill.—section opened—April 17, 1895
United Christian Party—first convention—May 2, 1900

Springfield

Cooperatives Convention—Sept. 25, 1918
Medical Society—American College of Surgeons—incorporated—Nov. 25, 1912
President—president who had received a patent—Abraham Lincoln—May 22, 1849
War Veterans' Society—Grand Army of the Republic—first state convention—July 12, 1866

Urbana

Betatron—operated—July 15, 1940
Civic Design Chair—established—University of Illinois—1912
Degrees—doctor of philosophy in accounting—June 12, 1939

Vandalia

Road—federal highway—from Cumberland, Md.—authorized—March 29, 1806

Waukegan

Automobile Race—automobile race—from Chicago—Nov. 28, 1895

Wheaton

Golf Champion—golf champion (American born professional) to win the United States Open Tournament—June 26, 1911

Golf Course—eighteen hole golf course—opened—1893

Williamson County

Aviation — Airplane bombing—airplane bombing in the United States—Nov. 12, 1926

Winnetka

Blind—correspondence school for the blind to offer instruction in Braille—Aug. 1921

INDIANA

Governor—governor granted almost dictatorial power—P. V. McNutt—Feb. 1933
Sterilization Legislation—act passed—March 9, 1907
Tax—chain store tax (state)—effective—July 1, 1929

Alexandria

Rock Wool Factory—Crystal Chemical Works—opened—June 1, 1897
Street Car—interurban street car line—to Anderson—June 1, 1898

Anderson

Street Car—interurban street car line—to Alexandria—June 1, 1898

Bloomington

College—state university to grant equal privileges to women—first woman graduate—1869
Medal—medal of honor awarded to a soldier who already had received a Distinguished Service Cross—in World War I—June 21, 1943
Vocational Guidance Chair—Indiana University—June 1914

Bluffton

Platoon School—established—1902

Columbus

Automobile Tractor—diesel engine tractor—assembled—May 1930
Diesel Engine—Diesel engine automobile trip—to New York City—left—Jan. 3, 1930
Diesel Engine—Diesel engine speed record (official)—established by C. L. Cummins of Columbus, Ind.—at Daytona Beach, Fla.—March 20, 1930

Crawfordsville

Archery Club—archery association (national)—formed—Jan. 23, 1879

Elkhart

Clarinet—made of metal—manufactured—patented—Aug. 27, 1889
Railroad Apprentice School—railroad apprentice school—established—1872
Sarrusophone—manufactured—1921

Saxophone—manufactured—1888
Sousaphone—manufactured—modern—1908

Evansville

Refrigerator—gas refrigerator (household)—patented—Dec. 7, 1926
Vitamin—synthetic vitamin—D—commercially manufactured—1927
World War I—American Army soldiers killed in combat—James B. Gresham—Nov. 2, 1917

Fort Wayne

Aviation—Aviator—woman aviator to make a public flight—R. S. Scott—Oct. 23, 1910
Baseball Game—baseball game at night—June 2, 1883
Pump—computer pump—sold—Nov. 1, 1932
Pump—gasoline pump—installed—Sept. 5, 1885
Sawmill—band sawmill—operated—1867

Franklin

Money—scrip money to be self liquidating—issued—March 8, 1933

Greencastle

Sorority—Kappa Alpha Theta—Jan. 27, 1870

Indianapolis

Automobile Race—automobile race on a track (long distance)—May 30, 1911
Greenback Party—organized—Nov. 25, 1874
Ordnance—machine gun (rapid fire)—patented—Nov. 4, 1862
Railroad Station—railroad station (union passenger)—opened—Sept. 20, 1853
Socialist Party—formed—March 25, 1900
Supreme Court of the U.S.—family admitted simultaneously to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States—March 1, 1940
Woman—woman secretary of a state senate—Fern Ale—Jan. 6, 1927

LaFayette

Balloon—balloon flight carrying mail—John Wise—started—Aug. 17, 1859

La Porte

Telephone—automatic telephone system (successful)—installed—May 1892

Martinsville

Fish Hatchery—goldfish hatchery—successfully operated—1899

Michigan City

Gas—gas storage tank (waterless)—placed in service—Feb. 10, 1925

New Harmony

Communitic Society—communitic non-religious settlement—1825
Printing Instruction—printing instruction—Robert Owen—1826

South Bend

Automobile—automobile-airplane combination—delivery received—Aug. 15, 1937
World War I—American shot fired in World War I—Alexander Arch—Oct. 23, 1917

IOWA

Cigarette Tax—cigarette tax by a state—April 11, 1921

Alleman

Corn Husking Championship Contest (National)—Dec. 1, 1924

Ames

Cornstone—Maizolith—made—1922
Veterinary School—veterinary school (state)—established—May 23, 1879

Cedar Falls

Farmers' Institute—farmers' institute held by a land grant agricultural college off its campus—by Iowa State College—Dec. 20, 1870

Davenport

Bank—national bank—opened—under laws of 1863—June 29, 1863
Bridge—railway bridge across the Mississippi River—to Rock Island, Ill.—completed—April 21, 1856
Camera—moving picture camera (portable)—manufactured—1923
Carrousel—patented—July 25, 1871
Chiropractic School—opened—1900
Chiropractor—Dr. Daniel David Palmer—adjustment—Sept. 18, 1895
Surgical Operation—appendicitis operation (appendectomy)—Jan. 4, 1885

Des Moines

Army Auxiliary Corps—women's army auxiliary corps (WAAC) training course—July 20, 1942
Army Camp—army camp for training Negro officers—June 15, 1917
Automobile—electric storage battery automobiles—built—1891

Dubuque

Ship—warship built on inland waters—"Ericsson"—launched—May 12, 1894

Fairfield

Electric Power Plant—municipally owned electric power plant—1882

Froelich

Automobile Tractor—gasoline tractor—manufactured—1892

Iowa City

Degrees—degree conferred by radio—June 9, 1925
Education—chair in education—permanently established—1873

IOWA—Continued**Kellerton**

Horseshoe Pitchers Association (national)
—championship tournament—Oct. 23, 1915

Marion

Bridge—concrete cantilever bridge—erected—1905

Mount Pleasant

Lawyer—woman lawyer—admitted—A. A. Mansfield—June 1869

Photograph—photograph of a total solar eclipse—E. C. Pickering—Aug. 7, 1869

Muscatine

Button—buttons made, of fresh water pearl—1890

Onawa

Eskimo Pie—patented—C. K. Nelson—Jan. 24, 1922

Oskaloosa

Fingerprinting—community to fingerprint its citizens—May 21, 1934

Sioux City

Addressograph—invented—J. S. Duncan—1892

Bank—joint stock land bank—chartered—April 24, 1917

Swea City

World War II—American to land on French soil—Dieppe—Aug. 19, 1942

KANSAS

Impeachment—impeachment proceedings against a state governor—acquitted—1862

Trust—anti-trust law (state)—enacted—March 9, 1889

Trust—blue sky laws—enacted—March 10, 1911

Abilene

Carrousel—portable carrousel—manufactured—1896

Shooting Gallery (Mechanized)—invented—C. W. Parker

Argonia

Woman—woman mayor—Susanna Medora Salter—May 1887

Atchison

Alcohol—power-alcohol plant—established—Oct. 2, 1936

Bronson

Horseshoe Pitching Contest (International)—1909

Dexter

Helium—discovered as a constituent of natural gas—1905

Fort Leavenworth

Photography—demonstration of rapid aerial photography—Sept. 5, 1925

Fort Riley

Army Officer—brigadier general (Negro)—appointed—Oct. 25, 1940

Garden City

Aviation—air-rail passenger transcontinental service—plane service from Cleveland—June 14, 1929

Kansas City

Aviation—airplane "fly-it-yourself" system—Fairfax Airport—Sept. 15, 1929

Horseshoe Pitchers Association (National)—formed—May 16, 1914

Leavenworth

Carrousel—carrousel with the jumping horse mechanism—manufactured—1896

Fingerprinting—federal penitentiary fingerprinting—United States Penitentiary—Nov. 2, 1904

Prison—penitentiary building (national)—completed—Feb. 1, 1906

Manhattan

Farmers' Institute—farmers' institute sponsored by a college—held—Nov. 14, 1868

Richland

Treasury Department of the United States—woman treasurer of the U.S.—Mrs. G. N. Clark—nominated—June 3, 1949

Topeka

Court—small debtors' court—established—1913

Victoria

Animals—cattle (Aberdeen-Angus) importation—1873

KENTUCKY

Debtors Prison—abolished by legislation—Dec. 17, 1821

Election Law—Australian ballot system—adopted for Louisville—Feb. 24, 1888

Nullification—nullification proceedings—approved—Nov. 10, 1798

Road—state road appropriation of a specific sum—Dec. 19, 1795

Road—state road authorization—Dec. 14, 1793

Ashland

Steel—continuous sheet steel mill—built—1922

Churchill Downs

See Louisville

Danville

College—university west of the Allegheny mountains—chartered—1783

Surgical Operation—abdominal operation—ovariotomy—Dr. E. McDowell—Dec. 13, 1809

Fort Knox

Woman—woman to have her name placed on the cornerstone of a United States government building—Nellie Tayloe Ross—April 1936

Fort Thomas

Medal—bronze star award to a woman—received by C. E. Cook—May 1944

Hodgenville

President—President born beyond the boundaries of the original thirteen states—Abraham Lincoln—Feb. 12, 1809

Lexington

Narcotic—narcotic sanatorium (Federal) for drug addicts—opened—May 29, 1935

Vineyard (successful)—established—Aug. 28, 1798

Logan County

Camp Meeting—1803

Loretto

Convent—Catholic Convent—to admit colored women as sisters—May 1824

Louisa

Dam—needle-type dam—constructed—1900

Louisville

Brick—terra cotta factory—to be successful—1867

Coast Guard—inland U.S. Coast Guard station—opened—Nov. 3, 1881

Coin Box—for street cars—invented—T. L. Johnson

Election Law—Australian ballot system—demonstrated—1888

Gas Mask—resembling modern type—patented—L. P. Haslett—June 12, 1849

Horse Race—horse race (Kentucky Derby)—May 17, 1875

Jockey—jockey to win the Kentucky Derby four times

Medal—Air medal (U.S.) awarded a woman—presentation—March 26, 1943

Presidential Candidate—presidential candidate who was a Catholic—Charles O'Connor—nominated—July 9, 1872

Telegraph—telegraph ticker which successfully printed type—patented—D. E. Hughes—May 20, 1856

Telephone—multiple common battery switchboard—in service—1897

Ludlow

Railroad—municipal railroad—from Cincinnati—service—July 23, 1877

Mayfield

Births—quintuplets—born—April 29, 1896

Murray

Radio Telephone—radio telephone marine demonstration—Nathan B. Stubblefield on Potomac River—March 20, 1902

Somerset

Railroad—municipal railroad—from Cincinnati—service—July 23, 1877

LOUISIANA

Governor—Negro governor (acting)—P. B. S. Pinchback—Dec. 11, 1872

Health Board—health board (state) to regulate quarantine

Law Codification (state)—promulgated—June 13, 1825

Price Regulation Law (state)—approved—July 2, 1908

Prize Fight—state legalization of prize fighting—May 12, 1890

Sugar—sugar cane—imported—1751

Calcasieu Parish

Sulphur Deposit—discovered—1869

Carville

Hospital—leper hospital—founded—1894

Protestant Church—Protestant Church for Lepers—dedicated—June 14, 1915

New Orleans

Anaesthesia—spinal anaesthesia report—Dr. R. Matas—1900

Business Economics Course—Tulane University—1849

Catholic Nuns—nun ordained—took vows—March 15, 1729

Catholic Nuns—nun who was born in the U.S.—novitiate—July 2, 1749

College—college for women to affiliate with a university—established—Oct. 11, 1886

College—Negro university (Catholic)—Xavier University—college department opened—Sept 13, 1925

Convent—Ursuline convent—opened—Aug. 6, 1727

Cotton-Bale Metallic Tie—patented—March 2, 1858

Craps—introduced—de Mandeville—1813

Free Lunch—Pierre Maspero—1838

Greek Orthodox Church—founded—1867

Heresy Trial of a bishop—Oct. 12, 1925

Holiday—Mardi Gras of New Orleans—1827

Levees—on Mississippi River—built—1724

Methodist—Methodist missionary—Ebenezer Brown—1819

Money—Confederate coinage—1861

Monument—statue officially sanctioned by Rome—Nov. 10, 1895

Political Science Society—political science association—founded—Dec. 30, 1903

LOUISIANA—New Orleans—Continued

Prize Fight—prize fight of importance under the Marquis of Queensberry rules—Sept. 7, 1892

Road—mosaic pavement—completed—Feb. 4, 1930

Ship—Confederate cruiser to raid Union commerce—fitted out—1861

Ship—steamboat (double decked)—"Washington"—arrived—Oct. 7, 1816

Ship—steamboat to sail down the Mississippi—"New Orleans"—arrived—Oct. 1, 1811

Shipping—coastal shipping service—T. L. Servoss—1831

Street Car—street car tracks which were tieless, soundless and shockless—1930

Sugar—sugar refinery (practical)—1791

Treason—citizen of the United States to be tried, found guilty and suffer death for treason—W. B. Mumford—hanged—June 7, 1862

Venetian Blinds—venetian blind patent—J. Hampson—Aug. 21, 1841

University

Art Course—true fresco painting course—Louisiana State University—Sept. 14, 1936

MAINE

Births—child born of European parents on American soil—Snorro—1007

Congressman (U.S.)—congressman (brothers) to serve simultaneously—Israel Washburn—March 4, 1855

Governor—Catholic governor—Edward Kavanagh—March 7, 1843

Senator (U.S.)—woman senator elected without previously having served an appointed time—M. E. Smith—Sept. 13, 1948

Ship—ship built by the English—launched—1607

Augusta

Fur Trading Post—established—1628

Bangor

Chewing Gum—manufactured—1848

Bath

Ship—schooner (four masted)—"William J. White"—launched—June 1880

Ship—steam whaler built as a whale boat—"The Mary and Helen"—registered—Sept. 8, 1879

Ship—steel sailing vessel—"Dirigo"—launched—Feb. 3, 1894

Bristol

Knighthood—knighthood conferred on a native-born American—William Phips—born Feb. 2, 1651

Pirate—on the Atlantic seaboard—Dixie Bull—looted—1632

Brunswick

Negro—Negro college graduate—J. B. Russwurm—graduated—1826

Bucksport

Fish Hatchery (Federal)—established—1872

Calais

Colonist—colonial white settlement (north of Florida)—founded—1604

Telephone—international telephone conversation—to St. Stephen—July 1, 1881

Camden

Ship—schooner (six masted)—launched—July 1, 1900

Cape Elizabeth

Air Brush Patent—L. L. Curtis—Oct. 25, 1881

Cape Porpoise

Discovery—discovery of New England by an Englishman—Bartholomew Gosnold—landed—March 26, 1602

Dixfield

Diving Suit (practical)—for submarine diving—patented—Leonard Norcross—June 14, 1834

Eastern Egg Rock

Birds—bird for which a definite crossing of the Atlantic has been recorded—banded—July 3, 1913

Eastport

Canning—sardine cannery—1876

Farmington

Earmuff—patented—Chester Greenwood—March 13, 1877

Gardiner

Technical Institute—Gardiner Lyceum—founded—1822

Greenville

Forest Fire—forest fire lookout tower—service commenced—June 10, 1905

Lake Sebago

Camp Fire Girls—founded—March 17, 1912

Lewiston

Postal Service—international dog sled mail—left—Dec. 20, 1928

Limerick

Bank—national bank woman president—elected—Jan. 11, 1938

Machias

Revolutionary War—naval battle of the Revolution—"Unity" vs "Margaretta"—June 12, 1775

Mount Desert

Park—park (national) east of the Mississippi—established—July 8, 1916
War (colonial)—colonial warfare between England and France for the possession of North America—took place—1613

Norway

Snowshoe—commercial production—A. M. Dunham, Jr.—1862

Orono

Army—Reserve Officers Training Corps Units—authorized—Oct. 21, 1916

Pemaquid

Road—road pavement—laid—1625

Phippsburg

Holiday—Thanksgiving Day service—Aug. 9, 1607

Portland

Catholic Bishop—Catholic bishop (Colored)—consecrated—1875
Oratorio by an American—performed—June 3, 1873
Radio Church—established—April 18, 1926
Railroad—international railroad—to Montreal—service—July 18, 1853

Sanford

Blanket—blanket robe and carriage lap robe business—successfully undertaken—1867

South Berwick

Blanket—blanket factory—Burleigh Blanket Mills—1854
Water Power—water power development grant—established—1620

Strong

Republican Party—Republican Party meeting (local)—Aug. 7, 1854

Thomaston

Doughnut Cutter—patented—John F. Blondel—July 9, 1872

Togus

Soldiers' Homes (national)—Eastern Home—authorized—March 21, 1866

Winthrop

Oilcloth Factory—successful—established—1845
Thresher—threshing machine to employ steam—thresher patented—Dec. 29, 1837

Wiscasset

Woman's Club—Female Charitable Society—organized—Nov. 18, 1805

York

Bridge—pile bridge—constructed—1761
City (incorporated)—March 1, 1642

MARYLAND

Arbitration—state arbitration law—Dec. 15, 1778
Autopsy—autopsy and verdict of a coroner's jury—Sept. 24, 1657
Cabinet of the U.S.—cabinet appointee rejected by the Senate—R. B. Taney of Maryland
Citizenship—citizenship (colonial) conferred by special grant—session—Nov. 1, 1784
Nail Cutting and Heading Machine—patented—George Chandler—Dec. 12, 1796
Physician—Jewish doctor—Jacob Lumbroso—arrived—Jan. 24, 1656
Religious Liberty Act (Colonial)—Tolerance Act—enacted—April 1649
Senator (U.S.)—Catholic senator—Daniel Carroll—March 4, 1789
Woman Suffrage—woman suffrage advocate—Margaret Brent—demanded vote—June 24, 1647

Abingdon

Methodist College—Cokesbury College—building opened—Dec. 6, 1787

Alborton (Elysville)

Bridge—wooden railroad bridge of a purely truss type—1838

Annapolis

Army—Reserve Officers Training Corps Units—authorized—Oct. 21, 1916
Catholic Work—1784
Marines—marine aviator—assigned—July 9, 1912
Naval Academy—Japanese midshipman in the U.S. Naval Academy—admitted—Dec. 8, 1869
Naval Academy—Naval Academy (U.S.)—opened—Oct. 10, 1845
Naval Academy—Negro midshipman in the U.S. Naval Academy—J. H. Conyers—attended—Sept. 21, 1872
Naval Academy—Negro midshipman in the U.S. Naval Academy to graduate—W. A. Brown—June 3, 1949
Woman—woman printer—Dinah Nuthead—petitioned—May 5, 1696

Baltimore

Agricultural Journal—agricultural journal to attain prominence—April 2, 1819
Anti-Masonic Party—presidential candidates nominated—Sept. 26, 1831
Atlas—atlas issued by a state—1825
Aviation—**Airplane**—airplane used by a newspaper—Sept. 1, 1920
Aviation—**Airplane**—naval patrol bomber—christened—Nov. 8, 1941
Balloon—balloon flight—June 23, 1784

MARYLAND—Baltimore—Continued

- Bottle Cap**—with crown cork—patented—Feb. 2, 1892
- Bridge**—stone arch railroad bridge—Dec. 21, 1829
- Car**—double-deck railroad coaches—used—to Ellicott's Mills—Aug. 1830
- Car**—railroad car with a center aisle—"The Columbus"—built—July 4, 1831
- Cathedral**—building dedicated—May 31, 1821
- Catholic Bishop**—Rev. John Carroll—Aug. 15, 1790
- Catholic Church**—Catholic parish church for Negroes—dedicated Feb. 21, 1864
- Catholic Diocese**—established—April 6, 1789
- Catholic Nuns**—Catholic Nuns (Colored Community)—Oct. 2, 1831
- Catholic Nuns**—Cloistered Community—founded April 24, 1922
- Catholic Priest**—Catholic priest ordained in the U.S.—May 25, 1793
- Catholic Priest**—Catholic priest to receive his full theological training in the U.S.—ordained—March 18, 1795
- Catholic Priest**—Negro Catholic priest ordained in the U.S.—Dec. 19, 1891
- Catholic Provincial Council**—convened—Oct. 4, 1829
- Citizenship**—Japanese granted citizenship—June 30, 1858
- Civil War**—bloodshed in the Civil War—April 19, 1861
- College**—woman professor at a first-class medical school—1901
- Constitutional Union Party**—organized—May 9, 1860
- Country Day School**—opened—Sept. 1897
- Democratic National Convention**—May 1832
- Dental Book**—dental textbook—*The Dental Art*—published—1839
- Dental School**—dental college—Baltimore College of Dental Surgery—degrees conferred—March 9, 1841
- Egyptian Antiquities Collection**—imported—1835
- Gas**—gas company—incorporated—Feb. 5, 1817
- Gas**—gas ordinance (city)—approved—June 19, 1816
- Health Board**—health board (local)—appointed—1792
- Humane Society**—humane association national organization—American Humane Association—constitution adopted—Nov. 14, 1878
- Hygiene Instruction**—hygiene and public health school—established—1916
- Ice Cream**—ice cream wholesale dealer—Jacob Fussel—1851
- Ice Cream Freezer**—patented—William G. Young—May 30, 1848
- Labor Law**—eight-hour day—uniform action—Aug. 20, 1866
- Law Magazine**—American Law Journal—published—1808
- Locomotive**—locomotive bid—Jan. 4, 1831
- Locomotive**—locomotive to pull passengers—"Tom Thumb"—test—Aug. 28, 1830
- Locomotive**—locomotive with six or eight driving wheels—used—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—July 4, 1831
- Locomotive**—race between a locomotive and a horse-drawn vehicle—to Relay—Aug. 25, 1830
- Manual Training**—manual training school entirely financed out of public taxes—established—1884
- Manual Training**—vocational public school—established—Oct. 20, 1883
- Medical Book**—aviation medicine book—*Aviation Medicine*—published—1926
- Medical Book**—ophthalmology book—published—1823
- Medical Clinic**—medical clinic (general)—of importance—Johns Hopkins—opened—Oct. 1889
- Medical Instruction**—history of medicine department—full staff—Johns Hopkins University—Oct. 18, 1929
- Medical Instruction**—ophthalmology course (regular)—ophthalmic clinic—established—1823
- Medical Instruction**—pathology chair—modern pathology chair—Dr. W. H. Welch—Johns Hopkins University—1883
- Methodist**—Methodist Bishop—Francis Asbury—appointed—1784
- Monument**—monument to Christopher Columbus—erected—1792
- Monument**—monument to George Washington (city or state)—cornerstone laid—July 4, 1815
- Newspaper**—newspaper to appear on Sunday—*Monitor*—Dec. 18, 1796
- Odd Fellows Lodge**—established—April 26, 1819
- Patent**—label patent—issued—Aug. 1, 1874
- Pen**—steel pen patent—Peregrine Williamson—Nov. 22, 1809
- Pharmacy College**—pharmacy college to make analytical chemistry a required course—Maryland College of Pharmacy—established—March 20, 1872
- Pharmacy Professor**—pharmacy professorship—David Stewart—April 24, 1844
- Political Convention**—national committee of a political organization—formed—May 22, 1848
- Political Convention**—two-thirds rule—adopted—May 21, 1832
- Polo**—polo game played outdoors at night—July 2, 1931
- Postmaster**—woman postmaster (colonial)—Mary K. Goddard—1775
- President**—president to broadcast (radio)—W. G. Harding—June 4, 1922
- Psychology Laboratory**—established—Johns Hopkins—1881
- Radio Facsimile Transmission**—facsimile transmitted to a moving train—public demonstration—June 4, 1946
- Railroad**—railroad for commercial transportation of passenger and freight—incorporated—Feb. 28, 1827

Railroad—railroad to use an electric engine—Baltimore tunnel—Aug. 4, 1894
Railroad Station—railroad station—(passenger and freight)—erected—1830
Refrigerator—refrigerator — invented — Thomas Moore—1803
Science Association—woman elected to the National Academy of Sciences—Dr. F. R. Sabin—April 29, 1925
Ship—clipper ship—"Ann McKim"—built—1833
Ship—iron vessel built of American iron—"De Rosset"—registered—April 4, 1839
Ship—Liberty ship—"Patrick Henry"—launched—Sept. 27, 1941
Ship—ship to capture an enemy ship after the Revolution—"Constellation"—launched—Sept. 7, 1797
Sociological Society—sociological national society—American Sociological Society—organized—Dec. 1905
Sports Magazine—*American Turf Register*—published—Sept. 1829
Street Car—electric cars commercially operated—Aug. 10, 1885
Submarine—cargo submarine to cross the Atlantic ocean—"Deutschland"—landed—July 9, 1916
Submarine—submarine fitted with an internal combustion engine—"Argonaut"—invented—built—Simon Lake—1897
Surgical Operation—lung removal carried out according to preoperative plans—Dr. W. F. Rienhoff—July 24, 1933
Swedenborgian or New Church Temple—erected—1799
Swedenborgian or New Church Temple—German Swedenborgian Society—organized—1855
Telegram—news dispatch telegram—from Washington, D.C.—May 25, 1844
Telegram—telegram inaugurating commercial service—from Washington, D.C.—May 24, 1844
Telephone—telephone message from a submarine under water—Jan. 6, 1898
Television—stratovision flight—television signal transmitted—April 30, 1948
Timetable—railroad timetable—advertised—May 20, 1830
Typesetting Machine—linotype machine—patented—O. Mergenthaler—Aug. 26, 1884
Union Reform Party—convention—Sept. 3, 1900
Vaccine Institution—opened—Dr. James Smith—March 25, 1802
Wedding—woman (American)—married to a former King of England—Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson—June 3, 1937

Beltsville

Radio Broadcast—radio broadcast from a moving train—pick up—March 24, 1932

Bethesda

Cooperative—cooperative entirely operated by women—incorporated—Aug. 1932

Bolton Depot

Bridge—tubular plate girder bridge—built—1841

Bladensburg

Duel—duel between congressmen—Feb. 1808

Bohemia Manor

Labadist Community—established—1683

Boonsboro

Monument—monument to George Washington—July 4, 1827

Cambridge

Automobile Trucking Service—to Salisbury and Tyaskin, Md.—Jan. 8, 1923

Cardiff

Slate—for roofing material—1734

Catonsville

Military School—church military school—founded—1845

College Park

Aviation—**Airplane**—airplane outfitted with a machine gun—flown—May 7, 1912

Aviation—**Flights**—all-blind cross-country test—from Newark, N.J.—March 21, 1933

Aviation—**Passenger**—woman airplane passenger—Oct. 27, 1909

Helicopter—helicopter flight—of importance—June 16, 1922

Cumberland

Road—federal highway—Cumberland road—to Vandalia, Ill.—appropriation—March 29, 1806

Elkridge Landing

Clock—clock to strike the hours—constructed—Benj. Banneker—1754

Ellicott's Mills

Car—double-deck railroad coaches—to Baltimore, Md.—Aug. 1830

Elysville

See Alberton

Fort George G. Meade

Army Armored Car Unit—organized—1928

Frederick

Carpet Factory—carpet mill—to make ingrain carpets—established—1810

Stamp Act Repudiation—Nov. 23, 1765

Supreme Court of the U.S.—Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who was Catholic—Roger Brooke Taney—appointed—March 28, 1836

Glenross

Patent—Negro to obtain a patent—Henry Blair—Oct. 14, 1834

MARYLAND—Continued**Hagerstown**

Library—book-wagon—service—April 1907

Hyattsville

Single Tax—city to adopt the single tax for local revenue purposes—July 1892

Laurel

Radio Broadcast—radio broadcast from a moving train—pick up—March 24, 1932

Middle River

Television—stratovision flight test—Dec. 9, 1945

Mount Savage

Brick—fire brick to withstand high heat—manufactured—1841

Railroad Track—railroad rails of iron—rolled—1844

Patuxent

Jury—jury composed of women—ordered—Sept. 22, 1656

Prince George County

Art Commission (Public)—contract placed—Sept. 5, 1721

Relay

Conscientious Objectors' Camp—opened—May 15, 1941

Locomotive—race between a locomotive and a horse-drawn vehicle—from Baltimore—Aug. 25, 1830

St. Johns

Shorthand Report—Nov. 15, 1681

Salisbury

Automobile Trucking Service—to Cambridge and Tyaskin, Md.—Jan. 8, 1923

Sykesville

Railroad—railroad to carry troops—B.&O.—June 30, 1831

Talbot County

Manual Training—school to offer courses in manual training—opened—Dec. 1, 1751

Tyaskin

Automobile Trucking Service—to Cambridge and Salisbury, Md.—Jan. 8, 1923

Upper Marlborough [Marlboro]

Orchestra—orchestra used in conjunction with an opera—1752

White Oak

Betatron—mobile betatron—operated—Nov. 12, 1948

MASSACHUSETTS

Accident Report—industrial accident reports—required—Sept. 1, 1887

Animals—cows—imported—March 1624

Animals—horses—imported—April 17, 1629

Apples—imported—John Winthrop—1629

Army Insignia—special insignia—authorized—July 5, 1775

Automobile License Plates—plastic license plate tabs—issued—Dec. 15, 1942

Aviation—aeronautical patent—M. McFarland—Oct. 28, 1799

Charity Board (state)—established—April 29, 1863

Child Labor Law—child labor law regulating hours of employment—March 3, 1842

Child Labor Law—child labor law to include educational provision—effective—April 1, 1837

Copyright Law—May 15, 1672

Credit Union Law—approved—May 21, 1909

Dairy Legislation (state)—milk law—May 30, 1856

Education—compulsory education law—June 14, 1642

Education—compulsory school attendance law (state)—May 18, 1852

Education—state board of education—established—April 30, 1837

Election—accredited colonial election—May 18, 1631

Election Law—registration law (state)—March 7, 1801

Epidemic—small pox epidemic—of importance—1616

Expedition—scientific expedition—outfitted—1761

Extradition—New England Confederation—1643

Fish Commission (state)—authorized—May 16, 1856

Forestry Legislation—colonial forestry legislation—enacted—March 29, 1626

Fork—imported—1630

Furs—exported—Robert Cushman—Dec. 1621

Game Law—game law (state)—enacted—1817

Gas Commission (state)—legislation approved—June 11, 1885

Geological Survey—geological survey (state)—1830-1833

Health Board—health board (state)—approved—June 21, 1869

Hurricane—recorded—Aug. 15, 1635

Insurance—automobile compulsory insurance act (state)—effective—Jan. 1, 1927

Insurance—insurance regulation (state)—legislation—Feb. 13, 1799

Insurance—marine insurance law (state)—approved—Feb. 16, 1818

Insurance—non-forfeiture insurance law (state)—approved—April 10, 1861

Insurance—savings bank life insurance—approved—June 26, 1907

Labor—labor bureau (state)—approved—June 23, 1869

Labor Law—factory inspection law—enacted—April 30, 1879

Labor Law—minimum wage law—enacted—June 4, 1912

Lawyer—lawyer disbarred—Thomas Lechford—Sept. 1639

Legislature—legislature with two chambers—March 1644

Life Saving Station—life saving stations for distressed mariners—established—1787

Literacy qualification for voting—legislation—May 1, 1857

Loan—state loan—authorized—Dec. 10, 1690

Medical Legislation—law to regulate the practice of medicine (colonial)—enacted—May 3, 1649

Military Leader—of Puritans—Miles Standish—1621

Milk Inspectors—authorized—April 6, 1859

Missionary Society—missionary society organized in the U.S.—1762

Money—paper money—issued—1690

Nautical School—nautical state school—established—June 11, 1891

Patent—machine patent—granted—Joseph Jenkes—March 6, 1646

Patent—patent granted by the colonies—Samuel Winslow—1641

Pension—pension act—1636

Physician—doctor in New England—Dr. Samuel Fuller—arrived—Dec. 21, 1620

Physician—Negro doctor to become a member of a medical association—Dr. J. V. DeGrasse—1854

Post Office—post office (colonial)—established—Nov. 5, 1639

Probation—legislation for juvenile delinquents—enacted—June 23, 1869

Quakers—Quakers to arrive in America—July 1656

Quarantine—quarantine legislation (colonial)—March 1647

Railroad Commission—railroad commission (state)—established—July 1, 1869

School Law (compulsory)—enacted—Nov. 11, 1647

Secession—was first mentioned in Congress—Josiah Quincy of Mass.—June 4, 1811

State—state constitution—adopted—May 16, 1775

Supreme Court Decision—supreme court decision of a state boundary suit—vs. R.I.—1846

Tax—property tax general law—enacted—May 14, 1634

Tobacco—tobacco tax (colonial)—authorized—Oct. 3, 1632

Trademark Lawsuit—1837

Vaccination Legislation—vaccination legislation (state)—enacted—March 6, 1810

Witchcraft Execution—Achsah Young—May 27, 1647

Abington

Shoe Manufacturing Machine—patented—L. R. Blake—July 6, 1858

Sprinkler—sprinkler system patent—P. W. Pratt—Sept. 17, 1872

Amherst

Hygiene Instruction—hygiene and physical education professorship—established—1860

Arlington

Loop the Loop Centrifugal Railway—patented—E. Prescott—Aug. 16, 1898

Auburn

Rocket—liquid fuel rocket flight—March 16, 1926

Belchertown

Semaphore Telegraph System—invented—Jonathan Grout—1799

Beverly

Cotton—cotton goods to be trademarked—June 6, 1788

Cotton Mill—established—Beverly Cotton Manufactory—1788

BillERICA

Leather—leather-splitting machine—patented—S. Parker—July 9, 1808

Boston

Actor—actor to receive curtain applause—Edmund Keene—1821

Adding Machine—adding machine to print totals and sub-totals patented Nov. 19, 1872

Advertisement—*News-Letter*—May 1-8, 1704

Agricultural Book—published 1760

Almanac—nautical almanac published—Dec. 29, 1782

America (the song)—publicly sung—July 4, 1832

American Language—book on Americanisms—published 1816

Anaesthesia—painless surgery demonstration—Oct. 16, 1846

Angling Book—printed—1743

Animals—bear (white) exhibited—Jan. 18, 1733

Animals—camels exhibited—Oct. 2, 1721

Animals—cattle (Guernsey cattle) imported—1831

Animals—leopard exhibited—Feb. 2, 1802

Animals—lion exhibited—Nov. 26, 1716

Animals—mule imported—Oct. 26, 1785

Annunciator—patented—Dec. 26, 1833

Archaeological Society—archaeological national society—founded May 10, 1879

Architectural School—of collegiate rank—Massachusetts Institute of Technology—established—Feb. 20, 1865

Arithmetic—American arithmetic by a native American—published 1729

Arithmetic—printed 1719

Artist—American artist of importance—John Singleton Copley

Arts and Science Society—arts and science national society—chartered May 4, 1780

MASSACHUSETTS—Boston—Continued

Arts and Science Society—woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences—Maria Mitchell—May 30, 1848

Automobile School—established 1903

Aviation—airplane commutation tickets—to Newark, N. J.—May 1, 1929

Aviation—Flights—airplane night scheduled passenger flight—left Boston April 1, 1927

Bank—savings bank to become a corporation—chartered Dec. 13, 1816

Baseball Book—*Boy's Own Book* published 1834

Baseball Glove—worn—Charles C. Waite—1875

Baseball Team—baseball team to travel beyond the confines of the U.S.—played—July 30, 1874

Bathhouse—bathhouses owned and operated by a municipality—built 1865

Bibliography—bibliography of theological and biblical literature—printed 1726

Bicycle Magazine—*American Bicycling Journal*—Dec. 22, 1877

Bicycle Society—bicycle club formed Feb. 11, 1878

Blind—school for the blind—incorporated March 2, 1829

Boat Race—fisherman's boat race—May 1, 1886

Book—book of folio size—published 1726

Book Auction Catalog—book auction catalog advertised May 18, 1713

Book Auction Catalog—book auction printed catalog—July 2, 1717

Book Index—catalog of books published—Jan. 1804

Book Plate—engraved—1740

Book Store (Antiquarian)—established—1830

Building—building heated by steam—Eastern Hotel—1845

Burglar Alarm—installed Feb. 21, 1858

Business Manual—*Young Secretary's Guide* published 1703

Calico—printery—April 21-28, 1712

Car—railroad coach placed in service May 19, 1847

Caricature—published 1762

Carillon—carillon—installed—Old North Church—1745

Catholic Magazine—published April 23, 1789

Chair—folding theatre chair invented—Dec. 5, 1854

Chemical Laboratory—established—1836

Chiropodist—Nehemiah Kenison—1840

Christian Science—founded—Mary Baker Eddy—1879

Church of England—organized in New England—1686

Clock—banjo clock patent—Feb. 8, 1802

Cloth—sail cloth factory—established 1788

Club Woman—Anne Hutchinson—arrived—Sept. 18, 1634

Cold Storage Plant—operated by mechanical refrigeration—1881

College—inter-continental system of study—introduced Feb. 11, 1875

College—technical college for women—chartered 1899

Colonial Government—colonial government union—United Colonies of New England—organized—May 10, 1643

Congressman (state)—Negro congressmen to sit in any state legislature—1866

Copyright Law—May 15, 1672

Cream Separator—centrifugal cream separator 1879

Cricket Club—1809

Deaf—School—oral instruction for the deaf—Horace Mann School—1871

Degrees—bachelor of music degree—Boston University—June 7, 1876

Degrees—doctor of philosophy degree awarded a woman—Boston University—1877

Dental Book—book on dentistry—to become popular—J. F. Flagg—published—1822

Dental School—dental school permanently established by a university—Harvard School of Dental Medicine—established July 17, 1867

Dentist—Josiah Flagg—1782

Drydock—federal drydocks—commenced—June 1827

Drydock Patent—John Adamson—Dec. 13, 1816

Dwarf—exhibited—August 22, 1771

Economics Magazine—published—Oct. 1886

Educational Association (national)—organized—Aug. 1830

Educational Book—S. R. Hall—published—1829

Electrotype—electrotype manufacturing—J. W. Wilcox—1846

Elevator—elevator patent for a vertical-gear hydraulic electric elevator—C. W. Baldwin—Feb. 20, 1872

Engineering Society—of importance—Boston Society of Civil Engineers—organized—April 26, 1848

Engraving—engraving of any artistic merit—published—1701

Engraving—historical print engraved in America—1755

Epidemic—smallpox epidemic—May 26, 1721

Equestrian Exhibition—John Sharp—1771

Esperanto Club—organized—Feb. 16, 1905

Express Service—organized—to New York City—Feb. 23, 1839

Farrier's Guide—*The Husband-Man's Guide*—published—1710

Feeble-Minded School—Massachusetts School for the Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth—opened—Oct. 1, 1848

Fire—fire of serious consequence—Nov. 27, 1676

Fire Alarm System (Electric)—patented—May 19, 1857

Fire Hose—of rubber-lined cotton web—patented—May 30, 1821

Fireboat—fireboat with two-way radio equipment—1925

Fishing Treatise—published—1743

- Football Club**—football club—Oneida Football Club—organized—1862
- Freemasons**—Mason (native born)—J. Belcher
- Freemasons**—masonic lodge to work under a regular charter—St. John's Lodge—established—July 30, 1733
- Freemasons**—Negro mason—initiated—March 6, 1775
- Gambling Legislation (Colonial)**—passed—March 22, 1630
- Garage (Public)**—established—May 24, 1899
- Gazetteer**—American gazetteer—compiled—J. Morse—1795
- Glass Factory**—window glass factory—Boston Crown Glass Company—1792
- Glue Factory**—animal products—established—Roger Upton—1807
- Golf Tee**—patented—Dec. 12, 1899
- Grammar**—French grammar—John Mary—published—1784
- Grammar**—Hebrew grammar—Judah Monis—published—1735
- Grammar**—Latin grammar textbook—Ezekiel Cheever—published—1709
- Greenhouse**—erected—Andrew Faneuil—1737
- High School**—high school—English Classical School—opened—May 1820
- High School**—high school for girls—established—1826
- Historical Society**—historical society (state)—Massachusetts Historical Society—organized—Aug. 26, 1790
- History**—history of importance written by a woman—published—Mercy O. Warren—1805
- Horse Breeding Society**—Massachusetts Society for Encouraging the Breed of Fine Horses—formed—1810
- Hospital**—tuberculosis home for the care of consumptives—Channing Home—opened—May 1857
- Hotel**—first-class hotel—Tremont House—opened—Oct. 16, 1829
- Hotel**—hotel to install radio reception—Hotel Statler—May 10, 1927
- Hygiene Instruction**—school department of hygiene—established—1907
- Ice**—export of ice—to Martinique—Aug. 1805
- Insurance**—Health insurance company—organized—April 21, 1847
- Insurance**—mutual liability insurance company—organized—April 21, 1887
- Insurance**—mutual life insurance company to be chartered—April 1, 1835
- Kindergarten**—English-speaking kindergarten—opened—1868
- Labor Union**—labor organization—shoemakers—Oct. 18, 1648
- Lawyer**—Japanese lawyer—graduated—June 5, 1877
- Lighthouse**—lighthouse—in operation—Sept. 14, 1716
- Logic Book**—published—1735
- Manual Training**—vocational high school for girls—opened—July 1904
- Map**—map made in the United States—published in a book—1677
- Map**—road map for public use—published—1698
- Masonry**—Masonic Grand Lodge (Negro) (not Free and Accepted Masons)—organized—June 24, 1791
- Medical Book**—bacteriology textbook—published—1880
- Medical Book**—medical pamphlet—treatise on smallpox—published—Jan. 21, 1677
- Medical Instruction**—medical chemistry course (systematic)—Harvard Medical School—1871
- Medical School**—coeducational medical school—Boston University School of Medicine—1874
- Medical School**—woman's medical school—Boston Female Medical School—organized—Nov. 1, 1848
- Medical Society**—medical society—founded—1735
- Medical Society**—medical society (state)—of importance—incorporated—Nov. 1, 1781
- Medical Society**—woman's medical society—organized—Nov. 23, 1848
- Medicine Ball**—game played—Y.M.C.A.—1895
- Military Organization**—Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company—chartered—March 13, 1638
- Milk Inspector**—appointed—Aug. 10, 1859
- Missionary Society**—foreign missionary society organized by women—organized—Nov. 1860
- Money**—deposit of gold bullion—made—Feb. 12, 1795
- Money**—dies for coins—Joseph Jenks—1652
- Motorcycle Endurance Run**—motorcycle endurance run—to New York City—July 4, 1902
- Music**—chamber music organization—concert—Dec. 14, 1849
- Music**—concert—Dec. 16, 1731
- Music**—music convention—Aug. 16, 1838
- Music**—music festival—Feb. 16, 1815
- Music**—orchestral song—published—March 1791
- Music**—patriotic American song—published—July 18, 1768
- Music**—secular song hit—published—1827
- Music Book**—music book printed with bars—published—1721
- Music Book**—music composition book—published—1770
- Music Book**—vocal instruction book—published—1721
- Music Instruction**—music instruction (public schools)—Hawes School—Nov. 1837
- Music Instruction**—musical pedagogy school—Boston Academy of Music—founded—Jan. 8, 1833
- Music Magazine**—music printed in a magazine—published—April 1774
- Musician**—Negro-song popularizer—J. C. G. Graupner—Dec. 30, 1799
- Musician**—orchestra leader to conduct without using a baton—G. J. Webb—1843
- Naval Officers' Training School**—naval officers' training school—established—Dec. 10, 1815

MASSACHUSETTS—Boston—Continued

Navy—naval militia (state)—Massachusetts Naval Battalion—organized—March 18, 1890
News Agency—established—1811
Newspaper—newspaper (successful)—*News-Letter*—April 17, 1704
Newspaper—newspaper printed on wood pulp—*Boston Morning Journal*—Jan. 15, 1863
Newspaper—newspaper publisher—Benj. Harris—Sept. 25, 1690
Nickel Plating—patented—W. H. Remington—Oct. 6, 1868
Novel—novel (American)—*The Power of Sympathy*—published—1789
Occupational Therapy Treatment—S. E. Tracy—April 1880
Oratorio—oratorio performance (complete)—*The Messiah*—presented—Dec. 25, 1818
Orchestra—orchestra—founded—J. C. G. Graupner—1810
Patent Medicine Advertisement—published—*Boston Almanack*—1692
Periodical—children's magazine with literary merit—*Juvenile Miscellany*—published 1826
Periodical—magazine for women—to reach age of five years—published—1828
Peritonitis—peritonitis preventative (successful)—used—1922
Pharmacopoeia—pharmacopoeia (general)—published—Dec. 15, 1820
Pharmacopoeia—pharmacopoeia prepared by a medical association—published—1808
Photograph—aerial photograph—taken—J. W. Black—Oct. 13, 1860
Photographic Pamphlet—published—1840
Phrenologist—of importance—lecture series—Sept. 17, 1832
Phrenology Book—phrenology book—published—1832
Physician—woman surgeon—Dr. M. H. Thompson—graduated—1863
Physiological Society—physiological society—American Physiological Society organized—Feb. 11, 1837
Physiology Journal—*American Journal of Physiology*—published—Feb. 1898
Piano—manufactured—John Harris—described—Sept. 18, 1769
Piano—piano frame of iron—manufactured—Jonas Chickering—1837
Playground—for children—Children's Mission—1886
Postal Service—postal route—to New York City—established—Jan. 22, 1673
Postal Service—street letter box—erected—Aug. 2, 1858
Poultry Show—Public Gardens—Nov. 15-16, 1849
Printing Press—power or steam printing press—made—1822
Printing Press—power printing press capable of fine book work—patented—Oct. 4, 1830
Probation—probation system, without restrictions as to age—established—1878

Public Health—medical inspection of school children—1894
Public School—with continuous existence—Boston Public Latin School—established—Feb. 13, 1635
Railroad Crossing Gate Patent—Aug. 27, 1867
Railroad Excursion—railroad excursion rates—originated—1849
Railroad Excursion—railroad excursion (transcontinental) of an organization—May 24, 1870
Rayon—rayon patent—Sept. 30, 1902
Razor—safety razors—marketed—K. C. Gillette—1895
Religious Publication—religious journal—*Christian History*—March 5, 1743
Respirator (iron lung)—invented—April 1927—used—Oct. 12, 1928.
Revolutionary War—martyr in the Revolutionary War—C. Snider—killed—Feb. 22, 1770
Rocket—rocket patent—Andrew Laneran—June 21, 1859
Royal Arcanum—founded—June 23, 1877
School—eye conservation class—Thornton Street School—opened—April 3, 1913
School Book—*New England Primer*—published—1689
Science Association—History of Science Society—organized—Jan. 12, 1924
Sculptor—sculptor (American)—Hiram Powers—1835 to 1873
Second Advent Believers—General Conference—Oct. 14-15, 1840
Sermon Printed (American)—published—1724
Sewing Machine—sewing machine manufacturer—I. M. Singer—1851
Ship—naval vessel of the United States to sail around the Cape of Good Hope to the west coast of the United States—left—Dec. 1840
Ship—ship to carry the United States flag around the world—"Columbia"—sailed—Sept. 30, 1787
Ship—ship to circumnavigate the world with but one in the crew—"Spray"—sailed—April 24, 1895
Ship—streamlined steamship—to arrive in the United States—May 14, 1934
Shirt Factory—of importance—O. F. Winchester—established—1848
Siamese Twins—Chang and Eng—arrived—Aug. 16, 1829
Slavery Book—L. M. F. Child—published—1833
Squash Champion—woman to win the U.S.A. Women's Squash Rackets Single championship—E. R. Sears at Greenwich, Conn.—Jan. 19, 1928
Statistical Society—American Statistical Association—formed—Nov. 27, 1839
Subway—municipal subway—construction commenced—March 28, 1895
Swimming School—opened—July 23, 1827
Symphony—symphonic work by an American composer—J. K. Paine—Jan. 1876

- Telephone**—long distance telephone call—to New York City—March 27, 1884
Telephone—news dispatch by telephone—to *Globe*—Feb. 12, 1877
Telephone—telephone conversation over out-of-door wires—to Cambridge—Oct. 9, 1876
Telephone—telephone message—distinguishable—March 10, 1876
Telephone—telephone switchboard or exchange—May 17, 1877
Telephone operator—woman telephone operator—E. M. Nutt—Sept. 1, 1878
Television—stratovision world series (baseball) telecast—Oct. 11, 1948
Tennis—court tennis—introduced—Hollis Hunnewell—1876
Tennis Match—lawn tennis match for the Davis Cup—Aug. 8-9-10, 1900
Theater—television theater—licensed—opened—July 13, 1938
Theater—theater destroyed by fire—Federal Street Theater—Feb. 2, 1798
Theater—theater lighted by electricity—Bi-jou Theater—Dec. 11, 1882
Theological School—theological school to admit women—Boston University School of Theology—formed—March 30, 1871
Theological School—theological school to present regular courses by scholars representing different denominations—Boston Theological Seminary—opened—Sept. 1867
Tile—wall and floor tiles—manufactured—1845
Tract Society—tract society—formed—Sept. 1, 1803
Unitarian Minister—James Freeman—ordained—Nov. 18, 1787
Unitarian Prayer Book—*A Liturgy*—published—1785
Unitarian Society—national organization of the Unitarian Churches of the United States and Canada—American Unitarian Association—organized—May 25, 1825
Vaccination—inoculations against smallpox—Dr. Z. Boylston—June 26, 1721
Vaudeville—originated—1883
Vending Machine—vending machine (coin operated) to dispense postage stamps—manufactured—1892
Veterinary School—veterinary college—Boston Veterinary Institute—incorporated—April 28, 1855
Voting Machine—electric vote recorder—patented—T. A. Edison—June 1, 1869
Water—municipal water supply system—built—1652
Water Conduit—drinking water conduit—built—1848
Woman Suffrage—woman suffrage book—*A Vindication of the Rights of Women*—published—1792
Wool—worsted mill—established—John Cornish—1695
Young Men's Christian Association—organized—Dec. 29, 1851
Young Women's Christian Association—organized—1866
- Bradford**
Missionary Society—foreign missionary society—organized—June 29, 1810
- Brant Rock**
Radio Broadcast—radio program broadcast—Dec. 24, 1906
- Bridgewater**
Spinning, Carding and Roping Machines—manufactured—1786
- Brockton**
Refrigerator—household refrigerating machine patent—A. T. Marshall—Aug. 8, 1899
- Brookline**
Country Club—country club to attain an age of sixty years—organized—Sept. 13, 1882
Curling Rink—indoors curling rink—opened—Dec. 19, 1920
- Buzzard's Bay**
Science School—natural science summer school—opened—1873
- Byfield**
Wool—wool carding machine—installed—1793
- Cambridge**
Almanac—by William Peirce—1639
Astronomer—astronomer of note in the American colonies—observations made April 19, 1739
Astronomical Expedition—left—Oct. 9, 1780
Aviation School—aeronautical engineering—complete college course—1913
Baseball Catcher's Mask—manufactured—1876
Bible—Bible in the Indian language—translation—1661
Bible Concordance—published—1683
Boat Race—international boat race—Harvard crew at London—Aug. 17, 1869
Book—book (full size)—published—July 1640
Book—book (pamphlet) on vellum—published—1854
Book—book privately printed—1665
Bookseller—of importance—Hezekiah Usher—1639
Bronze Statue—full length statue—1847
Business History Chair—established—1923
Chemical Laboratory—chemical laboratory in a collegiate institution—1858
Children's Book—published—1641
City Planning Instruction—offered—1909
Climatology Professor—appointed—1910
College—college—established—Sept. 8, 1636
College—college entrance requirement, other than Greek, Latin and arithmetic—1807
Congregational Church—Congregational Church council—met—August 30, 1637
Cooperative—college cooperative store—Feb. 28, 1882

MASSACHUSETTS—Cambridge—Cont.

Corporation—corporate body—Harvard chartered May 30, 1650
Court Martial Trial—military court martial—commenced—Jan. 20, 1778
Degrees—Doctor of Laws honorary degree—Harvard—July 21, 1773
Degrees—Doctor of Sacred Theology degree—Harvard—Increase Mather—1692
Degrees—honorary degree granted George Washington—Harvard—April 3, 1776
Divinity Professor—E. Wigglesworth—appointed—Jan. 24, 1722
Entomology Professor—H. A. Hagen—1870
Football Game—rugby contest (international)—with McGill University—May 14, 1874
Football Goal Post—used—May 14, 1874
Gas Mask—gas mask with a self-contained breathing apparatus—patented—B. J. Lane—July 2, 1850
Grammar—Indian—John Eliot—published—1666
Gymnastics Instruction—gymnastics instruction at a college—1826
Hebrew Type—used—1640
History—*History of New England*—published—1669
History Instruction—ancient and modern history chair—1838
Impregnation—impregnation (artificial)—Nov. 1939
Language Instruction—French instruction—1733
Law School—law school of collegiate rank—Harvard College School of Law—opened—1817
Medical Instruction—bacteriology lectures—H. C. Ernst—1885
Medical Instruction—dermatology chair—Dr. J. C. White—1871
Medical Instruction—hygiene lectures—Dr. J. Jackson—1818
Medical Instruction—pathology chair—J. B. S. Jackson—1847
Museum—museum devoted exclusively to papermaking—opened—June 5, 1939
Music Book—hymn book—published—1640
Music Instruction—college music chair—established—Aug. 30, 1875
Naval Officer—Negro commissioned officer in the Naval Reserve—B. W. Robinson—commissioned—June 18, 1942
Newspaper—newspaper—Samuel Green—1689
Nobel Prize—Nobel prize in chemistry—T. W. Richards—1914
Orchestra—college orchestra—founded—March 6, 1808
Photograph—photograph of a star—July 17, 1850
Piano Player—patented—John McTammany—June 14, 1881
Planetarium—planetarium—imported—1732
Play—Greek play—produced—"Oedipus Tyrannus"—May 1881
Play—play of note written by an American acted in America—"Gustavus Vasa"—presented—1690

Poet—American poet—Harvard graduate—Benj. Thompson—1662
Political Economy Course—political economy chair—C. F. Dunbar—1871
Primer—primer in an American Indian dialect—*Indian Primer*—published—1669
Printing—document printed in America—"Oath of a Free Man"—printed—March 1639
Printing Instruction—printing lecture course in a college—Feb. 1911
Printing Press—printing press imported—operated—March 1639
Spelling Book—printed—Stephen Daye—1643
Stadium—cement stadium—completed—1904
Telephone—telephone conversation over out-of-door wires—Oct. 9, 1876
Telescope—telescope patent—Alvan Clark—Nov. 11, 1851
Theological School—theological school (non-sectarian)—organized—1816
Thesis Directory—published—Stephen Daye—1642
Traffic Regulation Course—graduate course in traffic engineering and administration—Aug. 16, 1937
Vitamin—synthetic vitamin K—made—Dr. L. F. Fieser—Aug. 1, 1939
Windmill—erected—1632

Cambridgeport

Lens—achromatic lenses—made—1844

Camp Devens

Horse Race—three hundred mile endurance run—from Burlington, Vt.—Oct. 15, 1919

Cape Ann

See Gloucester

Cape Cod

Radio Broadcast—transatlantic broadcast (not experimental)—to England—Jan. 19, 1903

Cheshire

Cheese Factory—cheese factory cooperative—1801

Glass—plate glass—manufactured—c. 1853

Clinton

Gingham Factory—opened—E. B. Bigelow—1846

Paper Bag Manufacturing Machine—patented—Wm. Goodale—July 12, 1859

Colrain

Flag—American flag over a schoolhouse—May 1812

Concord

Army School—army training school—to teach security—formed—June 13, 1942

Bank Robbery—of importance—Sept. 25, 1865

Pencil Factory—established—Wm. Monroe
—June 1812

Pile Driver—patented—March 10, 1791

Dedham

Adhesive and Medicated Plaster—invented—
Dr. J. P. Maynard—March 27, 1848

Canal—canal for creating water power—ordered constructed—March 25, 1639

Dennis

Cranberry Cultivation—attempted—1820

Dorchester

"Artics"—patented—T. C. Wales—Feb. 2, 1858

Bridge—erected to Milton—1634

Chocolate Mill—erected—1765

Music—singing contest—1790

Public School—public school supported by direct taxation—authorized—May 20, 1639

School Committee—elected—1645

Dover

Building—house completely sun-heated—occupied—Dec. 24, 1948

Easthampton

Button—cloth covered buttons—Mrs. Samuel Williston—1826

Fairhaven

Immigration—Japanese to enter the United States—N. Manjiro—1841

Ship—ship to circumnavigate the world with but one in the crew—trip completed—July 3, 1898

Fitchburg

Factory—windowless factory—erected—1930

Florence

Kindergarten—free kindergarten—opened—Jan. 3, 1876

Franklin

Coffee Percolator Patent—Dec. 26, 1865

Gloucester

Aviation—airplane tank discharger—patented—J. J. Hammond—April 28, 1936

Carillon (modern)—installed—July 2, 1922

Ship—schooner built in America—launched—1714

Universalist Church of America—(Independent Christian Church, Universalist)—church dedicated—Dec. 25, 1780

Granville

Toothpick Manufacturing Machine Patent—Feb. 20, 1872

Great Barrington

Electric Power Plant—alternating current power plant — commercially operated — March 20, 1886

Greenfield

Architectural Book—distinctly American — printed—1797

Cutlery Factory—of importance—c.1833

File Manufacturing Machine—invented—M. B. Belknap—1812

Manual Training—manual training institute —opened—1829

Groton

Architectural School—landscape architecture course for women—certificates awarded—June 10, 1903

Hamilton

Golf Tournament—professional open championship—June 14, 1901

Haverhill

Woman—heroine—publicly rewarded—Hannah Duston—March 1697

Holyoke

Volley Ball—developed—Wm. G. Morgan—1895

Hopkinton

Shoe Peg—invented—Joseph Walker—1818

Ipswich

Botanic Scientific Expedition—started—July 19, 1784

Lancaster

Genealogy—genealogical collective work—published—1829

Manual Training—industrial school for girls —incorporated—Aug. 27, 1856

Lawrence

Mohair—commercially manufactured — Arlington Mills—1872

Water Purification—municipal filtration system—completed—Sept. 1893

Leicester

Geology Book—geology textbook — published—1818

Leominster

Baby Carriage Factory—F. W. & F. A. Whitney—1858

Lexington

Normal School—normal school (state) — opened—July 3, 1839

Revolutionary War—armed conflict in the Revolutionary War—April 19, 1775

Telephone—common battery (non-multiple) switchboard—operated—Jan. 9, 1894

Little Brewster Island

Lighthouse—built—1716

MASSACHUSETTS—Salem—Continued

Electric Lighting—electric light—household illumination—M. G. Farmer—July 1859
Potter—John Pride—1641

Ship—yacht—"Jefferson" constructed—1801
Telephone—news dispatch by telephone—to Boston *Globe*—Feb. 12, 1877
Telephone—telephone patent—A. G. Bell—March 7, 1876

Scituate

Quakers—Quakers annual meeting—1660

Sheffield

Slavery—slave emancipated—1780

Sherborn

Prison—reformatory (state) conducted for women—opened—Nov. 7, 1877

Shrewsbury

Clock—watch maker—1809

Somerville

Brass and Copper Seamless Tubes—manufactured—1851
Telephone—telephone for domestic use—installed—April 1877
Wrench—pipe or screw wrench (practical)—D. C. Stillson—Dec. 5, 1876

South Braintree

Paper—manila paper—patented—Dec. 4, 1843

South Hadley

Canal—1793
College—college for women—Mount Holyoke Seminary—opened—Nov. 8, 1837
Gymnastics Instruction—gymnastics instruction at a college for women—1862

Southborough

Cream Separator—centrifugal cream separator—installed—1879

Southwick

Telescope—reflecting telescope—manufactured—Amasa Holcomb—1826

Springfield

Arsenal—established—April 2, 1794
Automobile—automobile regularly made for sale—C. E. Duryea—April 19, 1892
Automobile Catalog—Duryea Motor Wagon Company—1895
Automobile Company—Duryea Motor Wagon Co.—incorporated—Sept. 21, 1895
Basketball—game invented—James Naismith—1892
Basketball Rules—basketball rule book—*Rules for Basketball*—published—1892
Basketball Rules—basketball rules—published—Jan. 15, 1892
Envelope—envelope with an outlook or window—manufactured—July 1902

Farmers' Institute—farmers' institute sponsored by a state—opened—Dec. 8, 1863

Football Club—intercollegiate football association—formed—Nov. 23, 1876

Kindergarten Manual—kindergarten manual—*Paradise of Children*—published—1869

Match—friction matches—manufactured—1834

Match—match patent—phosphorous friction matches—patented—A. D. Phillips—Oct. 24, 1836

Meat Packer—William Pynchon—1636

Motorcycle—motorcycle (twin-cycle)—manufactured—1905

Motorcycle—motorcycle with built-in gas engine—manufactured—1901

Ordnance—metal cartridge—patented—D. B. Wesson—Aug. 8, 1854

Rifle—muskets—made—Springfield Armory—1795

Skate (all-metal)—marketed—E. H. Barney—1864

Wrench—wrench patent—S. Merrick—Aug. 17, 1835

Sterling

Paper Patterns—manufactured—E. Butterick—1863

Stockbridge

Village Improvement Society—with a continued existence—formed—Aug. 24, 1853

Taunton

Britannia Ware—manufactured—Isaac Babitt—1824

Silk—silk power loom—patented—Wm. Crompton—Nov. 25, 1837

Uxbridge

Woman—woman whose vote was recorded—1756

Waltham

Clock—watch (eight day)—manufactured—1850

Coal Oil Factory—to manufacture coal oil from coal tar—1853

Cotton Mill—cotton mill in the world where the whole process of cotton manufacturing from spinning to weaving was carried on by power—incorporated—Feb. 23, 1813

Ward

Brake—brake patent—Robert Turner—Aug. 29, 1828

Watertown

See Cambridge

Waverly

Baseball Catcher's Mask—patented—F. W. Thayer—Feb. 12, 1878

Wellesley

Spectrophotometer—patented—A. C. Hardy—Jan. 8, 1935

West Boylston

Carpet Loom—carpet power loom—patented—
—E. B. Bigelow—April 20, 1837

West Bridgewater

Shovel (steel)—manufactured—John Ames
—1774

West Newbury

Comb Factory—1759

Westborough

Prison—reformatory for boys (state)—au-
thorized—April 9, 1847

Westfield

Whips—manufactured commercially—Titus
Pease—1801

Whitman

Insurance—savings bank life insurance—
bank to establish department—June 18,
1908

Williamstown

College Alumni Association—formed—Wil-
liams College—Sept. 1821

Fraternity (Greek Letter)—fraternity house
—occupied—1839

Winthrop

Motorcycle—motorcycle steam-driven—in-
vented—W. A. Austin—1868

Worcester

Abrasive—manufactured—1934

Bible—Bible in folio size to be illustrated—
published—1791

Bible—Greek testament—printed—1800

Billiard Match—intercollegiate billiard
match—July 25, 1860

Boat Race—intercollegiate regatta—July 26,
1859

Calliope—patented—Oct. 9, 1855

Clipper for Cutting Hair—manufactured

Dictionary—dictionary published in the
United States—published—1788

Envelope—envelope folding and gumming
machine—patented—J. A. Sherman—Feb.
8, 1898

Envelope—envelope folding machine—prac-
tical—patented—Dr. R. L. Hawes—Jan.
21, 1853

Esperanto Course—Esperanto course carry-
ing college credit—Clark University—
Sept. 16, 1908

Geography School—Clark University—
opened—1921

Historical Society—historical society (na-
tional)—Amer. Antiquarian Society—In-
corporated—Oct. 24, 1812

Lawyer—Negro lawyer regularly admitted
to the bar—M. B. Allen—passed exami-
nation—May 3, 1845

Paper Twine Machinery—patented—G. L.
Brownell—Dec. 17, 1895

Park—park land—purchased by a city—
March 17, 1854

Printing History—Isaiah Thomas—pub-
lished—1810

Psychological Society—psychological so-
ciety national organization—American
Psychological Association—organized—
July 8, 1892

Rocket—liquid fuel rocket patent—R. H.
Goddard—July 14, 1914

Sewage—sewage disposal by chemical pre-
cipitation—1890

Silk—silk looms of importance—Gem Silk
Loom—built—1887

Spring Winding Machine—built—1892

War—rebellion against the Federal Govern-
ment—Daniel Shays—1786

Wire—piano wire—produced—1850

Wire Gage—wire gage—developed—1849

Woman Suffrage—convention (national) of
women advocating woman suffrage—Oct.
23-24, 1850

MICHIGAN

Capital Punishment—death penalty was first
abolished—March 1, 1847

Cooperative—cooperative state law—effec-
tive March 20, 1865

Fireworks Legislation—fireworks legislation
(state)—enacted—March 29, 1929

Woman Suffrage—woman suffrage amend-
ment approved by Congress—ratified—
June 10, 1919

Adrian

Seeding Machine (practical)—patented—
Joseph Gibbons—Aug. 25, 1840

Wire—woven wire fence industry—factory
—J. W. Page—1883

Ann Arbor

Bibliography Course—University of Michi-
gan—1878

College—college entrance "certified school
plan"—introduced—Sept. 1871

College—honors course—University of Mich-
igan—Sept. 1882

College—state university supported by a di-
rect property tax—approved—March 15,
1867

College Alumni Association—college alumni
association secretary (full time paid posi-
tion)—established—June 30, 1897

Forestry School—forestry course in a uni-
versity—established—1881

History Instruction—history seminar—Uni-
versity of Michigan—1869

Medical Clinic—heredity clinic—opened—
Nov. 12, 1941

Medical Instruction—bacteriology courses
in a college laboratory—1887

Pedagogy Chair—pedagogy chair (perma-
nent)—established—1879

Public Speaking Department—established—
1892

Bay City

Crane—wrecking crane—built—1883

MICHIGAN—Continued**Dearborn**

Automobile—plastic automobile—manufactured—Aug. 1941

Detroit

Automobile—automobile with left hand steering—manufactured—1907

Automobile—sedan type automobile—exhibited Jan. 11, 1913

Automobile Electric Self-Starter—applied commercially—May 1911

Aviation—airplane Diesel engine—1928

Aviation—Airship—dirigible made of all metal—tested Aug. 19, 1929

Aviation—Aviator—woman aviator to pilot an air-mail transport—from Washington, D.C.—landed—Dec. 31, 1934

Billiard Match—billiard match to attain prominence—April 12, 1859

Car—refrigerating car patent—awarded J. B. Sutherland—Nov. 26, 1867

Catholic Magazine—Catholic magazine in English—issued Aug. 31, 1809

Hammer (pneumatic)—patented—C. B. King—Jan. 30, 1894

Medical Book—hydrotherapy book—*Uses of Water* . . . published—1892

Newspaper—newspaper printed on a train—*Weekly Herald*—Feb. 3, 1862

Piano Player—pneumatic piano player—patented—E. S. Votey—May 22, 1900

Pinball Game Machine—pinball game table machine (toy)—manufactured—1910

Police—police woman—appointed—1893

Public School—public school classes for epileptic children—organized—Jan. 1935

Radio Broadcast—election returns broadcast—Aug. 31, 1920

Radio Station—commercial radio station—daily service—WWJ—Aug. 20, 1920

Trailer Church—St. Paul's Wayside Cathedral—in operation—Oct. 1, 1937

Tunnel—vehicular tunnel to a foreign country—opened—Nov. 3, 1930

Visiting Celebrities—Prince of Wales—Albert Edward—arrived—Sept. 20, 1860

Wedding—trans-Atlantic telephone wedding—Dec. 2, 1933

Woman—woman labor delegate to a national convention of the A.F. of L.—Mary Burke—Dec. 8, 1890

Grand Rapids

Baseball Game—baseball game at night by a regular league team—July 8, 1909

Carpet Sweeper—practical—M. R. Bissell—1876

Electric Power Plant—hydro-electric power plant (commercial)—organized—March 22, 1880

Game Warden (salaried game and fish warden)—W. A. Smith—act approved—March 15, 1887

Grosse Ile

Aviation—Airship—dirigible made of all metal—tested—Aug. 19, 1929

Ishpeming

Ski Club—ski club association—formed—Jan. 16, 1891

Lansing

Agricultural School—agricultural college (state)—to open—Michigan State Agricultural College—opened—May 13, 1857

Mendon

Locomotive Headlight—electric locomotive headlight—patented—May 3, 1881

Mount Vernon

Typewriter—typewriter—patented—W. A. Burt—July 23, 1829

Olivet

College—college to dispense with the system of credits—Olivet College—Oct. 1, 1934

Pontiac

Aviation—Airport—airport to receive A1-A rating—Feb. 11, 1930

Curling Club—organized—1831-32

Moving Picture—moving pictures of the sun—June 19, 1934

Port Huron

Newspaper—newspaper printed on a train—*Weekly Herald*—Feb. 3, 1862

Tunnel—subaqueous railroad tunnel to a foreign country—opened—Sept. 19, 1891

Royal Oak

National Union for Social Justice—formed—Nov. 1934

Trenton

Traffic Lines—painted—1911

Wayne County

Road—concrete rural road—laid—1909

Wyandotte

Railroad Track—railroad rails of Bessemer steel—using ingots made at Wyandotte—May 24, 1865

Steel—Bessemer steel converter—erected—1864

Steel Analysis Laboratory—established—W. F. Durfee—1862

MINNESOTA

Election Law—primary election law—enacted—April 20, 1899

Optometry Legislation (state)—enacted—April 13, 1901

Austin

Strike—modern sit-down strike—G. A. Hormel & Co.—Nov. 13, 1933

Duluth

Bridge—aerial ferry—opened—April 9, 1905

Ship—whaleback steamer to cross the Atlantic—sailed—June 11, 1891

Minneapolis

Automobile—armored commercial car completely protected—construction commenced—March 1919

Book Index—monthly cumulative index of books—published—Feb. 1898

Car—chapel car—"Evangel"—services

Car—Pullman train completely equipped with roller bearings—May 21, 1927

Ink—ink paste—patented—F. B. Cooney—Jan. 1, 1924

Library—children's department in a library—Minneapolis Public Library

Medical Society—immunology society—Amer. Assn. of Immunologists—organized—June 19, 1913

Nursing School—university school of nursing—Univ. of Minn.—established—Oct. 1, 1908

War Veterans Society—American Legion—first convention—Nov. 10, 1919

Woman—woman state budget commissioner—J. W. Wittich—served—March 16, 1931

Minnesota Point

Bridge—aerial ferry—opened—April 9, 1905

New Ulm

Religious Hillside Shrine—"The Way of the Cross"—built—1884

Northfield

Biography Course—biography department—Carleton College—1919

Ortonville

Woman—woman clerk of a state supreme court—G. Kaercher—elected—Nov. 7, 1922

Red Wing

Ski Club—ski club (local) that was active—Aurora Ski Club—organized—Jan. 19, 1886

St. Paul

Agricultural School—vocational agricultural school—opened—Oct. 18, 1888

Army—Reserve Officers Training Corps Units—authorized—Oct. 21, 1916

Automobile—armored commercial car completely protected—in service—Feb. 1, 1920

Car—chapel car—"Evangel"—services

Car—Pullman train completely equipped with roller bearings—May 21, 1927

Forestry Society—state forestry association—organized—Jan. 12, 1876

Hospital—crippled children's hospital (state)—authorized—April 23, 1897

Newspaper—radio facsimile transmission—radio facsimile newspaper—KSTP—Dec. 17, 1937

Sound Absorbing Material—rigid insulating board—patented—Sept. 14, 1915

MISSISSIPPI

Senator (U.S.)—Negro senator—H. R. Revels—Feb. 25, 1870

State—state to repudiate a debt—1842

Bay St. Louis

Catholic Seminary—for Negro priests—Sept. 16, 1923

Clarksdale

Cotton—cotton crop commercially produced entirely by machinery—1944

Columbus

College—state college for women—established—March 12, 1884

Holiday—Decoration day—celebrated—May 30, 1868

Jackson

Public Health—pellagra experiment—of note—Dr. J. Goldberger—test—Feb. 14, 1915

Moss Point

Bank—national bank branch legally operated—chartered—March 14, 1907

Natchez

Ship—battleship to visit an inland city—"Mississippi"—May 20, 1909

Rodney

College—Negro land grant college—established—1871

Tupelo

Electrical Contract—with federal government—signed—Nov. 11, 1933

MISSOURI

Dentistry—gold crown tooth—process described—May 1869

Senator (U.S.)—senator to serve three states—James Shields—elected—Jan. 22, 1879

State—state admitted to the Union west of the Mississippi River—Aug. 10, 1821

Tax—bachelor tax—enacted—Jan. 1, 1821

Arcadia

Railroad Excursion—railroad excursion (mystery)—from St. Louis—May 21, 1932

Columbia

Journalism Course—history of journalism course—University of Missouri—1879

Journalism Course—journalism school—University of Missouri—opened—Sept. 14, 1908

MISSOURI—Continued**Crystal City**

Sash—wrought iron window sash installation—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.—1929
Iron Mountain
See Superior

Jefferson Barracks

Army—cavalry unit—regiment of dragoons—organized—August 1833
Aviation—Parachute—parachute jump from an airplane—March 12, 1912

Glasgow

Bridge—railway all-steel bridge in service—Nov. 1, 1879

Kansas City

Art Course—industrial camouflage course—Kansas City Art Institute—Oct. 15, 1940
Billboard Standardization—Outdoor Advertising Association of America, Inc.—amalgamation of societies—Oct. 16-20, 1925
Car—train with fluorescent lights—from St. Louis, Mo.—April 30, 1939
Freemasons—Order of De Molay—founded—1919
Kidnapping—death penalty for kidnapping—imposed—July 27, 1933
Railroad—streamlined all-steel Diesel motor train—Nov. 11, 1934

Kirksville

Medical Periodical—osteopathy magazine—*Journal of Osteopathy*—published—May 1894
Medical School—osteopathy school—chartered—May 10, 1892

Louisiana

Patent—fruit tree patent—J. E. Markham—Feb. 16, 1932

Macon

Physician—osteopathic physician—Dr. A. T. Still—treatment—June 22, 1874

Mine La Motte

Nickel and Cobalt Refinery—established—1845

Philadelphia

College—Masonic college—Masonic College of Missouri—opened—May 12, 1844

St. Joseph

Postal Service—Pony Express mail—service to Sacramento, Cal.—April 3, 1860

St. Louis

Adding Machine—adding machine successfully marketed—patented—W. S. Burroughs—Aug. 21, 1888
Animals—cow flown in an airplane—Feb. 18, 1930
Army Balloon School—established—April 6, 1917
Balloon Race—dirigible balloon race—Oct. 4-9, 1909

Baseball Game—baseball playoff series—Oct. 1, 1946

Baseball Game—no-hit baseball game—July 15, 1876

Bibliography Society (national)—Bibliographical Society of America—organized—Oct. 18, 1904

Birds—quetzal bird—acquired—Oct. 1940

Blind—school for the blind to adopt the Braille system—1859

Bohemian American Church—opened—April 20, 1855

Bowling Tournament—bowling tournament for women—March 17, 1917

Bridge—steel arch bridge—opened—July 4, 1874

Car—light-weight one-man street car—built—1916

Car—train with fluorescent lights—to Kansas City—April 30, 1939

Dental Magazine—orthodontia magazine—*International Journal of Orthodontia*—published—Jan. 1915

Dental Society—orthodontists society—American Society of Orthodontists—founded—June 1900

Electron Tube—announced—meeting of American Association for the Advancement of Science—Jan. 2, 1936

Engine—diesel engine built for commercial service—built—Sept. 1898

Expedition—expedition across the continent to the Pacific coast—commenced—May 14, 1804

Fingerprinting—international exchange of fingerprints—July 6, 1905

Fingerprinting—police department to adopt the fingerprinting system—Oct. 28, 1904

Glider—glider flight indoors—in "dead air"—Harry Kuchins—March 2, 1930

Helicopter—helicopter with a twin engine—XHJD-1—tested—March 1946

Helicopter—ram-jet helicopter—tested—May 5, 1947

Ice Cream Cone—introduced—1904

Incinerator—successful—1897

Insurance—insurance service offered by a newspaper—*Star*—April 14, 1919

Jai-Alai—pelota game—introduced—1904

Kindergarten—public school kindergarten—authorized—Aug. 26, 1873

Law School—law school (university) to admit women—first woman graduate—June 15, 1871

Medical Periodical—allergy magazine—*Journal of Allergy*—published—Nov. 1929

Newspaper—radio facsimile newspaper daily—*Post Dispatch*—Dec. 7, 1938

Nobel Prize—husband-wife combination—award announced—Oct. 23, 1947

Normal School—woman principal of a normal school—A. C. Brackett—Jan. 5, 1863

Olympic Games—Olympic celebration—May 14, 1904

President—president to fly—Theo. Roosevelt—Oct. 11, 1910

Prize Fight—international fight with bare knuckles—June 15, 1869

Radio Broadcast—police broadcast—WIL—Sept. 4, 1921

Radio Broadcast—weather broadcasts —
WEW—April 26, 1921

Railroad—railroad to run west of the Mississippi River—Pacific Railroad—chartered—March 12, 1849

Railroad Excursion—railroad excursion (mystery)—to Arcadia, Mo.—May 21, 1932

Sash—wrought iron window sash installation—constructed—1929

Sewing Machine—sewing machine to manufacture button-holes—patented—C. Miller—March 7, 1854

Ship—iron-clad naval vessels—accepted—Jan. 15, 1862

Silverites—first national convention—July 22, 1896

Surgical Operation—lung removal—performed—April 5, 1933

Suture—fiberglas sutures—used—mastoid operation—July 19, 1939

Telephone—mobile telephone commercial service—inaugurated—June 17, 1946

Telephone—mobile telephone conversation overseas—from moving vehicle—July 16, 1946

Telephone—mobile telephone news dispatch—telephoned from moving car—May 15, 1946

Travelers Aid—instituted—1851

Vacuum Cleaner—motor-driven vacuum cleaner—patented—John S. Thurman—Oct. 3, 1899

Springfield

Cemetery—federal cemetery in the U.S. to contain graves of both Union and Confederate soldiers—March 3, 1911

City—Lilliputian city—built—June 6, 1925

Tipton

Postal Service—overland mail service—Butterfield stage lines—to San Francisco—Sept. 15, 1858

Washington

Pipe—corncob pipe commercial manufacture—Henry Tibbe—1869

Westport Landing

Road—overland wagon road across the Rocky Mountains—to Vancouver, Wash.—1842

MONTANA

Attorney General—assistant attorney general (state) who was a woman—E. L. K. Haskell—1892

Congressman (U.S.)—Congresswoman elected to the U.S. House of Representatives—Jeannette Rankin—March 4, 1917

Congressman (U.S.)—Congresswoman to vote twice against the entry of the U.S. into war—Jeannette Rankin—April 6, 1917

Pension—old age pension laws (state)—March 5, 1923

Butte

Mineral Segregation—by flotation—commercial operation—James M. Hyde—1911

Superior

Bible—Bibles in hotel rooms—Oct. 1908

NEBRASKA

Forest Service—federal planting of trees—1891

Holiday—Arbor Day—celebration—April 10, 1872

Legislature—unicameral system (state)—adopted—Nov. 6, 1934

Beatrice

Homestead—taken—Jan. 1, 1863

Chadron

Horse Race—horse race of a thousand miles—to Chicago—started—June 13, 1893

Grand Island

Medal—interstate commerce commission medal of honor—awarded—G. H. Poell—Dec. 5, 1905

Lincoln

Corporation Course—industrial corporation course—University of Nebraska—1888

Railroad—streamlined all-steel diesel motor train—to Kansas City, Mo.—Nov. 11, 1934

North Platte

Wild West Show—prepared and exhibited—July 4, 1883

Omaha

Federal Trade Commission—federal trade commission trade practice conference—Oct. 3, 1919

Log Rolling (Birling) National Championship—Sept. 9, 1898

Railroad—streamlined lightweight high-speed three car passenger train—operated—March 2, 1934

Vending Machine—vending machine law—enacted—May 10, 1898

NEVADA

Execution—lethal gas execution—authorized—March 28, 1921

Narcotic—narcotic regulation (state)—adopted—March 10, 1933

Pension—old age pension laws (state)—(and Montana)—March 5, 1923

Carson City

Execution—lethal gas execution—Gee Jon—Feb. 8, 1924

Elko

Air Mail Service—air mail contractor (domestic)—plane operation to Pasco, Wash.—April 6, 1926

Virginia City

Silver Mill—to treat silver ore successfully—opened—Aug. 11, 1860

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Attorney of the United States—Samuel Sherburne, Jr.—appointed—Sept. 26, 1789
Indians—Indian scalping—by white men—Feb. 20, 1725
Insurance—insurance board (state)—established—July 1, 1851
Labor Law—ten-hour-day law—enacted—July 9, 1847
Library Law—enacted by a state—July 7, 1849
Naval Officer—naval officer commissioned—Hopley Yeaton—March 21, 1791
Senate (U.S.)—president pro tempore of the United States Senate—John Langdon of N.H.—served—April 6, 1789
Washing Machine—washing machine patent—Nathaniel Briggs—March 28, 1797

Berlin

Ski Club—ski club (local)—Nansen Ski Club—formed—Jan. 15, 1882

Concord

Clock—alarm clock—made—Levi Hutchins—1787
Forest Fire—forest fire drenched by man-made rain—Oct. 29, 1947
Melodeon Patent—C. Austin—June 19, 1849

Dover

Strike—strike of women operatives—1828

Dublin

Library—free public library—1822

Grafton

Mica—obtained—Ruggles mine—1803

Lake Winnepesaukee

Animals—cattle (Guernsey cattle)—imported—1831
Boat Race—intercollegiate boat race—Aug. 3, 1852

Manchester

Credit Union Association—founded—Dec. 16, 1908

Meredith

Leg (artificial) patent—Benj. F. Palmer—Nov. 4, 1846

Mount Washington

Railroad—cog railroad—Aug. 29, 1866

Nashua

Tool Factory—machinists' tools exclusive factory—1838

New Castle

Revolutionary War—incident in the Revolutionary War—Dec. 13, 1774

Orford

Engine—internal combustion engine—Samuel Morey—April 1, 1826

Peterborough

Library—free public library (town supported)—April 9, 1833

Portsmouth

Flag—American flag displayed on a man-of-war—July 4, 1777
Navy—navy yard—purchased—June 12, 1800
Religious Publication—religious review—*Herald of Gospel Liberty*—published—Sept. 1, 1808

Troy

Blanket—horseblankets—manufactured—Thomas Goodall—1853

Walpole

Herbal Book—*American Herbal*—published—1801
Novel—novel (American) republished in England—originally published—*The Algerine Captive*—1797

Washington Center

Seventh Day Adventist Church—1844

NEW JERSEY

Animal Breeding Society—artificial breeding cooperative society—organized—May 16, 1938

Crime—crime prevention commission for interstate cooperation—March 12, 1935

Holding Company—holding company authorization (state)—enacted—April 4, 1888

Labor Law—labor discrimination law (state)—enacted—May 15, 1894

Labor Union—labor union legalization (state)—enacted—Feb. 14, 1883

Medical Legislation—law to regulate the practice of medicine (state)—enacted—Sept. 26, 1772

Moving Picture—moving picture with a plot—filmed—"The Great Train Robbery"—1903

Piano—piano patent—J. S. McLean—May 27, 1796

Railroad Charter—railroad charter—granted—Feb. 6, 1815

Reaper—reaper—patent—May 17, 1803

Road—law regulating state-aid for roads—enacted—April 14, 1891

Woman Suffrage—colony to grant suffrage to women—constitution adopted—July 2, 1776

Athenia

Animals—sheep—karakul fur sheep—quarantined—1908

Atlantic City

Automobile Transcontinental Trip—automobile transcontinental group tour—commenced—June 26, 1911

Aviation—Aviator—aviator to fly to a height of one mile—W. R. Brookins—July 9, 1910
Aviation—Flights (transatlantic)—transatlantic dirigible flight—attempted—Oct. 15, 1910
Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)—transcontinental flight made by Negroes in their own plane—July 17, 1933
Boardwalk—completed—June 26, 1870
Glider—rocket glider flight—successful—June 4, 1931
Health Society—National Tuberculosis Association—organized—June 6, 1904
Pier (ocean)—built—Howard's pier—1881
Pier (ocean)—pier (ocean) of steel—opened—June 18, 1898

Atlantic Highlands

Radio Beacons—installed—fog signals—test—1916

Bayonne

Radio Broadcast—radio (two-way three-way police) system—construction permit application—Oct. 7, 1932

Beverly

Birds—partridge propagation—1790

Bloomfield

Electric Lighting—electric sterilamp—introduced—March 1938

Bordentown

Locomotive Car Catcher—used—to Hightstown—1833

Bound Brook

Railroad Signal System—railroad signal system of interlocking signal apparatus operated by compressed air—installed—1883

Brunswick

Radio Facsimile Transmission—photograph sent by radio across the Atlantic—transmitted to England—July 6, 1924

Burlington

See also West Burlington

Educational Trust Fund—created—1682

Freemasons—mason—to arrive in America—John Skene—1682

Plow—plow patent—Charles Newbold—June 26, 1797

Pottery—established—Dr. Daniel Cox—1680

Windmill—windmill driven by rotor power—tested—July 1933

Caldwell

Aviation—Parachute—parachute jump from an autogiro—Nov. 15, 1931

Camden

Air Mail Service—autogiro mail delivery regular service—from Philadelphia—July 6, 1939

Ferryboat—ferryboat built exclusively for motor vehicle transportation—in service—Nov. 8, 1926

Microscope—electron microscope—invented—V. Z. Zworykin—1940

Moving Picture Theater—drive-in moving picture theater—opened—June 6, 1933

Pen—steel pens commercially produced—Richard Esterbrook—1858

Radio Broadcast—ship launching broadcast—April 7, 1925

Soup Company—Joseph Campbell Preserve Co.—1899

Television—mobile television unit—manufactured—delivered—Dec. 12, 1937

Carlstadt

Business—"Food-O-Mat" installed—May 24, 1945

Coytesville

Television—standard broadcast station to transmit a television image—WRNY—Aug. 13, 1928

East Orange

Adhesive and Medicated Plaster—adhesive and medicated plaster with a rubber base—1874

Edgewater

Ferryboat—ferryboat built exclusively for motor vehicle transportation—Nov. 8, 1926

Egg Harbor

Iron—hammered iron—Weymouth Iron Works—1842

Elizabeth

Flicker—patented—H. Van Hoevenbergh—May 16, 1882

Ship—steamboat built in America to cross the Atlantic ocean—designed by Daniel Dod—1818

Elizabethport

Cutlery Shears—manufactured—1825

Sewing Machine—electric sewing machine—manufactured—1889

Englewood

Olympic Games—figure skating olympic champion—Richard Button—St. Moritz, Switz.—Feb. 5, 1948

Fort Lee

Cable—submarine telegraph cable that was practical—Ezra Cornell—1845

Fort Monmouth

Radio Telephone—military portable—"Walkie-Talkie"—constructed

Gloucester County

Fox Hunting Club—organized—officially—Jan. 1, 1767

NEW JERSEY—Continued**Greenville**

Revolver Shooting Tournament (international)—tournament—June 16, 1900

Hadley Field

Aviation—Flights—airplane night scheduled passenger flight—flight to Boston—April 1, 1927

High Bridge

Steel—manganese steel — manufactured — 1892

Steel—manganese steel for railroad tracks—manufactured—Aug. 28, 1894

Hightstown

Aviation—Parachute—parachute tower for training parachute jumpers—built—April 1935

Locomotive Car Catcher—to Bordentown—1833

Hoboken

Air (compressed)—for tunnel construction—1879

Baseball Rules—baseball rule code—adopted—Knickerbocker Club—Sept. 23, 1845

Cricket Tournament—international cricket tournament—Oct. 3, 1859

Engineering Society—mechanical engineering national society—organization meeting—April 7, 1880

Fastening—hookless fastening for universal use—invented—1906

Ferryboat—double deck ferryboat with the propeller type steel hull—1891

Ferryboat—steam propelled ferryboat—Oct. 11, 1811

Ferryboat—steel hull ferryboat—operated to New York City—1881

Locomotive—locomotive—to pull a train—John Stevens—Oct. 23, 1824

Mechanical Engineering Laboratory—established—1874

Ship—steamboat to make an ocean voyage—"Phoenix"—built—1809

Ship—steamboat with a twin-screw propeller—built—1803

Indian Mills

Indian Reservation—Indian reservation (state)—established—Aug. 29, 1758

Jersey City

Adhesive and Medicated Plaster—adhesive and medicated plaster—March 26, 1845

Congress (U.S.)—House of Representatives—Congressional committee (woman chairman)—M. T. Norton of Jersey City—elected—Dec. 15, 1931

Cornstarch—starch made commercially from Indian corn—Thomas Kingsford—1842

Drydock—constructed — Robert Fulton — 1805

Handball—national championship match for amateurs—Jan. 7-8, 1897

Prize Fight—prize fight to gross a million dollars—Dempsey-Carpentier—July 2, 1921

Radio Broadcast—pugilistic heavyweight championship broadcast—July 2, 1921

Tunnel—tunnel under the Hudson River—opened—Feb. 25, 1908

Tunnel—twin-tube subaqueous vehicular tunnel—Holland tunnel—opened Nov. 13, 1927

Water Purification—water supply chemically treated with chlorine compounds—1908

Kearny

Linoleum—linoleum machine (fully automatic)—installed—1911

Lakehurst

Aviation—Airship—Atlantic ocean regular commercial airship service—"Hindenburg"—arrived—May 9, 1936

Aviation—Airship — dirigible (American-built rigid)—tested—Sept. 4, 1923

Aviation—Airship — dirigible merchandise shipment—arrived—Oct. 15, 1924

Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)—transcontinental airship voyage—commenced—Oct. 7, 1924

Aviation—Passenger—Zeppelin woman paying passenger—Oct. 29, 1928

Aviation—Races—airplane passenger race around the world—start—Sept. 30, 1936

Glider—glider released from a dirigible—Jan. 31, 1930

Lakewood

Hospital—tuberculosis preventorium for children—established—1909

Lebanon

Cash Carrier System—patented — David Brown—July 13, 1875

Mahwah

Cream Separator—continuous flow centrifugal cream separator—installed—1881

Menlo Park

Electric Lighting—electric incandescent lamp—invented—T. A. Edison—Oct. 21, 1879

Electric Lighting—electric incandescent lamp factory — Edison Lamp Works — opened—Oct. 1, 1880

Mimeograph—patented — T. A. Edison — Aug. 8, 1876

Phonograph—patented—T. A. Edison—Feb. 19, 1878

Photograph—photograph taken by incandescent electric light—Dec. 1879

Radio Patent of importance—T. A. Edison—Dec. 29, 1879

Millville

Old Age Colony—dedicated—Oct. 23, 1936

Moorestown

Animals—horse (Percheron horse importation)—1839

Morristown

Marines—woman marine major — Ruth Cheney Streeter—appointed—Jan. 29, 1943
Telegraph—telegraphic communication system in which dots and dashes represented letters—invented—Alfred Vail—Sept. 1837

Navesink

Radio Station—naval radio station—established—1903

New Brunswick

Football Game—intercollegiate football contest—Nov. 6, 1869
Patent—plant patent—H. F. Bosenberg—Aug. 18, 1931
Theological School—theological school—founded—1784

Newark

Actor—American actor to appear abroad—first U.S. appearance—J. J. Hackett
Aviation—airplane commutation tickets—to Boston—May 1, 1929
Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)—transcontinental non-stop flight by a woman—completed—Aug. 25, 1932
Aviation—transcontinental commercial overnight transport service—inaugurated—Aug. 1, 1934
Carpeting (velvet)—manufactured—1855
Catholic Student—from pontifical college—consecrated—May 4, 1873
Fertilizer (artificial)—developed—Prof. J. J. Mapes—1847
Fire Extinguisher using vaporized chemical—manufactured—1905
Iron—iron castings (malleable)—produced—July 4, 1826
Jury—woman grand jury foreman—served—April 6, 1937
Jury School—jury school—opened—Jan. 16, 1937
Leather—patent leather—tanned—Seth Boyden—1819
Motor Boat—storage battery motor boat—"Magnet"—built—1888
Photographic Film—celluloid photographic film—patented—Rev. H. W. Goodwin—Sept. 13, 1898
Photography—camera exposure meter—patented—Feb. 21, 1932
Radio Broadcast—baseball (world series) broadcast—WJZ—Oct. 5-13, 1921
Radio Broadcast—chain broadcast—Oct. 7, 1922
Road—sheet asphalt pavement—laid—July 29, 1870
Socialist Labor Party of North America—formed—July 4, 1874
Socialist Labor Party of North America—national convention—Dec. 26, 1877
Telegraph—duplex telegraph (practical)—patented—Aug. 9, 1892
Television—puppet show telecast—WOR—Aug. 21, 1928

North Arlington

Steam Engine—steam engine—delivered—Sept. 25, 1753

Passaic

Insurance—group insurance policy—Pantasote Leather Company insured—June 1, 1911

Paterson

Linen Thread Factory (successful)—established—Wm. Barbour—1865
Locomotive Steam Whistle—manufactured—used—Oct. 6, 1837
Pistol—pistol—with revolving barrel—patented—Samuel Colt—Feb. 25, 1836
Silk—silk looms of importance—installed—April 23, 1887
Strike—strike in which the militia was called—July 21, 1828

Paulsboro

Gasoline—aviation gasoline—produced—June 6, 1936

Perth Amboy

Election Law—Negro to vote under authority of the Fifteenth Amendment—voted—March 31, 1871

Pitman

Naval Officer—woman doctor in the regular Navy (U.S.)—appointed—Dr. F. E. Willoughby—Oct. 15, 1948

Plainfield

Printing Press—web-fed four-color rotary printing press—manufactured—1890

Plainsboro

Milking Platform (rotating)—milking platform (rotating)—used—Nov. 13, 1930

Princeton

College—college charter granted by a governor or acting-governor with only the assent of his council—issued—Oct. 22, 1746
College—university to adopt the preceptorial system—1905
College Literary Society—1765
Lacrosse Association (intercollegiate)—Intercollegiate Lacrosse Assn.—organized—March 11, 1882
Radio Impulse Transmission (wireless)—Joseph Henry—Dec. 1840

Rahway

Hair Cloth—manufactured—patent—July 23, 1813

Streptomycin—commercially manufactured—Sept. 1944

Ridgewood

Plow—submarine cable plow—patented—Jan. 12, 1937

NEW JERSEY—Continued**Sandy Hook**

Radio Broadcast—yacht race broadcast—
Oct. 16, 1899

Summit

Liquid Heat—system operation—Jan. 7, 1942

Trenton

Building—building in which wrought iron
beams were used—rolled—1854

Chinaware—for restaurant use—made—1862

Crime—national conference on crime—Oct.
11-12, 1935

Freemasons—Negro masonic lodge—war-
rant Alpha Lodge of New Jersey—Jan.
19, 1871

Pottery—pottery to make sanitary ware—
founded—1853

Steel—open hearth furnace—built—1868

Woman—woman state committee chairman
—M. T. Norton—elected—May 22, 1934

Tuckerton

Brokerage—stock order from a Zeppelin—
Aug. 8, 1930

Vineland

Intelligence Test—introduced—Aug. 1908

Weekhawken

Ferryboat—ferryboat built exclusively for
motor vehicle transportation—Nov. 8,
1926

West Burlington

See also Burlington

Windmill—windmill driven by rotor power
—tested—July 1933

West Orange

Moving Picture—moving picture "close-up"
—Feb. 2, 1893

Moving Picture—moving picture of a staged
prizefight—July 1894

Moving Picture "Studio"—erected—1892

Woodbridge

Brick—fire brick—manufactured—1825

Iron—iron patent—S. Broadmeadow—Jan.
6, 1844

NEW MEXICO

Atomic Bomb—explosion—July 16, 1945

Fort Stanton

Hospital—tuberculosis hospital operated by
the government—opened—April 27, 1899

Sante Fe

Anthropology Laboratory—opened—Sept. 1,
1931

White Sands Proving Ground

Rocket—multi-stage rocket—fired—Feb. 24,
1949

Rocket—rocket to exceed a hundred mile
height—Dec. 17, 1946

NEW YORK

Accountancy Law—state law enacted—
April 17, 1896

Advertising Law—advertising legislation
(state)—April 30, 1898

Advertising Law—outdoor advertising leg-
islation (state)—March 28, 1865

Agricultural Appropriation—for state exten-
sion training—May 12, 1894

Agricultural Board (State)—organized—
Jan. 20, 1820

Arbitration—arbitration tribunal—May 3,
1768

Arbitration—state arbitration law (modern)
—April 19, 1920

Arbitration—state board of mediation and
arbitration—organized—June 1, 1886

Automobile License Plates—required by
law—April 25, 1901

Bank Legislation—bank legislation (state)
—enacted—April 2, 1829

Bathhouse—legislation concerning public
baths—passed—April 18, 1895

Census—state to exceed 5,000,000 in popula-
tion—1880

Census—states to exceed 1,000,000 in popula-
tion—1820

Crematory—crematory (state)—authorized
—May 21, 1888

Dog License—dog license law (state)—en-
acted—March 8, 1894

Election—federal election in the U.S.—au-
thorized—Sept. 13, 1788

Election Law—corrupt election practices
law (state)—enacted—April 4, 1890

Entomologist—state entomologist—Asa
Fitch—appointed—May 4, 1854

Farm Bureau—state assistance—appropria-
tion enacted—May 24, 1913

Fire Escapes—required by law—enacted—
April 17, 1860

Forest Reserve—forest reserve (state)—en-
acted—May 15, 1885

Game Law—hunting license fee (state)—
enacted—April 30, 1864

Insurance—credit insurance—attempted—
1887

Insurance—insurance department (state)—
authorized—April 15, 1859

Labor—labor anti-discrimination commis-
sion (state)—appointed—July 1, 1945

Library Loan made by a state library to
a community—Feb. 8, 1892

Medical Legislation—blood grouping test
laws (state)—enacted—March 22, 1935

Medical Legislation—law (state) requiring
marriage license applicants to undergo
medical tests—enacted—April 12, 1938

Medical Legislation—law (state) requiring
serological blood tests of pregnant women
—enacted—March 18, 1938

Missionary Society—Negro missionary—
John Marrant—ordained—May 15, 1785

Oleomargarine—oleomargarine legislation (state)—enacted—June 5, 1877

Pharmacy Legislation (state)—enacted—May 3, 1904

Pure Food Law—pure food and drug legislation (state)—enacted—May 28, 1881

Railroad—railroad merger—of importance—May 17, 1853

School Superintendent—school superintendent (state)—Gideon Hawley—served—Jan. 14, 1813

Supreme Court Decision—Supreme Court decision between states—action commenced—Aug. 5, 1799

Territorial Expansion—acquisition of land by the Federal Government—New York ceded land—1781

Trademark Lawsuit—trademark controversy involving a newspaper—decision—Jan. 31, 1825

Traitor to the American cause—Wm. Demont—Feb. 29, 1776

Treason—American colonist hung for treason—Jacob Leisler—May 16, 1691

Truancy Legislation (state)—enacted—April 12, 1853

Voting Machine—voting machines authorized for use—March 15, 1892

Voting Machine Commission—authorized—May 17, 1897

Woman—woman state liquor board member—Mrs J. R. Sheppard—appointed—April 12, 1933

Albany

Aviation—Races—airplane to race a train—G. H. Curtiss—May 29, 1910

Baseball Team—baseball team to tour—played—July 1860

Canal—canal of importance—to Buffalo, N.Y.—opened—Oct. 26, 1825

Celluloid—patented—June 15, 1869

College Academic Costume Standardization—May 16, 1895

Cracker—sweet cracker—manufactured—1865

Electric Magnet—demonstrated—Joseph Henry—June 1828

Hospital—psychiatric ward—associated with a hospital—opened—1901

Library Society—library society (state)—formed—July 11, 1890

Locomotive—locomotive to attain the proved speed of 112.5 miles an hour

Locomotive—streamlined steam locomotive—introduced—Dec. 14, 1934

Medical Book—medical jurisprudence treatise (authoritative)—published—1823

Paleontology Report—based on Albany discovery—1705

Paper—perforated wrapping paper—patented—Seth Wheeler—July 25, 1871

Political Machine—well organized—Albany Regency—1820

Potato Chips—exclusive manufacturing plant—1925

Presidential Candidate—presidential candidate to fly to a political convention—to Chicago—July 2, 1932

Presidential Candidate—presidential candidate to make a speech of acceptance at a nominating convention—F. D. R. Roosevelt—Chicago—July 2, 1932

Telegraph—telegraph (electro-magnetic)—exhibited—Joseph Henry—1831

Television—presidential candidate—notification ceremony—telecast—Alfred E. Smith—Aug. 22, 1928

Whig Party—state convention—Feb. 3, 1836

Albion

Santa Claus School—opened—C. W. Howard—Sept. 1937

Ardsley-on-Hudson

Golf Club—Intercollegiate Golf Association—tournament—May 13-14, 1897

Attica

Bank—national bank failure—April 14, 1865

Auburn

Execution—electrocution of a human being—William Kemmler—Aug. 6, 1890

Prison—organization of a prison into "community" groups—1914

Time Recorder—employees' time recorder—patented—W. L. Bundy—Nov. 20, 1888

Auriesville

Catholic Beatification—Catholic beatification of an American Indian—born 1656—beatified—May 9, 1939

Batavia

Almanac—patent medicine almanac—published—1843

Beacon

Theater—therapeutic theater—"psycho-dramatic shock treatment"—1937

Bedloe Island

Monument—statue presented by a foreign country—Statue of Liberty—unveiled—Oct. 28, 1886

Moving Picture Actor—stunt actor—F. R. Law—parachute jump—Jan. 1912

Belmont Park

See New York City

Bentonville

Saw (circular)—manufactured—c. 1814

Binghamton

Aviation—aviation trainer—used in a school—1929

Farm Bureau—established—March 20, 1911

Hospital—inebriates asylum—founded—May 15, 1854

Oleomargarine—oleomargarine patent—H. W. Bradley—Jan. 3, 1871

NEW YORK—Continued**Bloomfield**

Brake—railroad brake patent—E. Morris—Sept. 19, 1838

Bloomville

Milk—milk pasteurized commercially—1895

Blue Mountain Lake

Elevator—elevator in which an electric light was placed—July 12, 1882

Hotel—hotel to install electric lights—1881

Bronx

See New York City

Brooklyn

See New York City

Buffalo

Almanac—patent medicine almanac—issued—Bristol's Sarsaparilla—1843

Architect—woman architect—L. B. Bethune—opened office—1881

Automobile Race—automobile race (long distance)—completed—Sept. 14, 1901

Aviation—Airplane—rocket plane—built—1946

Canal—canal of importance—to Albany—opened—Oct. 26, 1825

Cancer Laboratory—established—University of Buffalo—May 1898

Cellophane—manufactured—Du Pont Cellophane Co.—1924

Court—domestic relations court—1909

Desk—with roll top—invented—c 1850

Drydock—timber drydock—erected—1840

Electric Power Plant—alternating current power plant commercially successful—Nov. 1886

Elevator—grain elevator operated by steam—built—1842

Free Soil Party—organized—Aug. 9, 1848

Herd Book—American Herd Book—published—1846

Library Society—woman to become president of the Amer. Library Assn.—Mrs. T. W. Elmendorf—served—May 24, 1911

Motorcycle—motorcycle (practical)—E. R. Thomas Motor Car Co.—1900

Paper—wood-pulp paper—basswood—*Demo-crat*—Dec. 26, 1854

School Superintendent (city)—R. W. Has-kins—appointed—1836

Ship—Great Lakes commercial vessel—trip—Aug. 7, 1679

Ship—steamboat on the Great Lakes—launched—April 4, 1818

Sleeping Car—sleeping car patent—H. B. Myer—Sept. 19, 1854

Surgical Operation—skin grafting—sug-gested—Dr. F. H. Hamilton—1847

Canandaigua

Land Office—established—1789

Cato

School—school completely irradiated with germicidal lamps—installed—Jan. 3, 1945

Chautauqua

See also Fair Point

Esperanto Club—Esperanto Club (national organization)—formed—Sept. 7, 1908

Home Study Course—serious nature—Aug. 10, 1878

Cohoes

Knitting Machine (Power)—operated—1832

Coney Island

See New York City

Cooperstown

Baseball Game—baseball—played—1839

Hall of Fame—hall of fame (baseball)—dedicated—June 12, 1939

Corning

Glass—photosensitive glass—manufactured—Nov. 1937

Telescope—telescope lens two hundred inches in diameter—molded—Dec. 2, 1934

Creedmoor

Rifle Association—rifle tournament (international)—Sept. 26, 1874

Crown Point

Freemasons—military masonic lodge—formed—April 13, 1759

Cuba

Oil—oil spring—recorded—1627

Dexter Park

See New York City

Eastchester Township

Radio broadcast—radio (two-way three-way police) system—placed in operation—July 10, 1933

Elmira

College—educational institution exclusively for women—opened—1855

Ordnance—automatic aircraft cannon—manufactured for U.S. Army—May 16, 1941

Elmsford

Cocktail—introduced—1776

Fair Point

See also Chautauqua

Chautauqua Organization—Aug. 4, 1874

Farmingdale

Bicycle Racer—to attain the speed of a mile-a-minute—C. M. Murphy—June 30, 1899

Fayetteville

Cement—natural cement rock—discovered—1818

Fishkill

War Veterans' Society—Society of the Cincinnati—instituted—May 10, 1783

Floyd Bennett Field

See New York City

Forest Hills

See New York City

Fort Washington

See New York City

Frankfort

Bridge—cast iron girder bridge—1840

Fredonia

Gas—natural gas corporation—organized—1865

Gas—natural gas used as an illuminant—1824

Garden City

Air Mail Service—air mail pilot—E. L. Ovington—to Mineola, L.I.—Sept. 23, 1911

Aviation—Airplane—airplane (commercial) stabilized

Aviation—Airplane—fighter airplane—"Kirkham Fighter"—tested—Aug. 19, 1918

Aviation—Airplane—molded plywood airplane—"Whistling Bill" built—1918

Geneva

College—college course without Greek or Latin—established—1824

Physician—woman physician—Dr. Eliz. Blackwell—graduated—Jan. 23, 1849

Goshen

Telegraph—telegraph in railroading—used—Sept. 22, 1851

Greenpoint

See New York City

Greenwood Lake

Air Mail Service—rocket air mail flight—Feb. 23, 1936

Hamilton

Freemasons—Grotto—formal organization—Sept. 10, 1889

Freemasons—Grotto—Veiled Prophets—instituted—June 13, 1890

Hammondsport

Aviation—gyroscopic automatic stabilization for aircraft—demonstrated—Aug. 1913

Aviation—Airplane—airplane sold commercially—June 16, 1909

Aviation—Airplane—hydroplane with a multi-engine—christened—June 22, 1914

Aviation—Airplane—naval airplane—tested—1911

Aviation—Airplane Bombing—airplane bombing experiment—G. H. Curtiss—July 1, 1910

Aviation—School—airplane flying school—Sept. 1910

School—school to have all classroom lights controlled by electric eyes—lights operated—Jan. 4, 1936

Harlem

See New York City

Hartsdale

Television—television image (transoceanic)—received—Feb. 8, 1928

Hastings-on-Hudson

Photograph—photograph of a stellar spectrum showing the dark lines—1872

Hempstead Plains

Horse Race—horse race—regular basis—1665

Hicksville

Automobile Race—Vanderbilt cup race—Oct. 8, 1904

Hydeville

Spiritualist—John D. Fox—1848

Ilion

Pistol—revolver—self-cocking—manufactured—1856

Typewriter—typewriter that was practical—patented—C. L. Sholes—June 23, 1868

Ithaca

Birds—ptarmigan (eskimo chicken)—hatched—July 24, 1934

Caliper (screw)—constructed—1874

Dynamo—dynamo for a direct-current outdoor lighting system—built—1875

Engineering College—electrical engineering course—established—Sept. 21, 1883

Fellowship—fellowship awarded a woman—granted—June 19, 1884

Forestry School—forestry school of collegiate character—established—Sept. 19, 1898

Hotel Administration College Course—Cornell University—1922

Ice Cream Sundae—originated—1897

Industrial and Labor Relations School—opened—Nov. 2, 1945

Teletypesetter—teletypesetter installed in a school—July 5, 1933

Veterinary School—veterinary department of collegiate character—opened—Oct. 7, 1868

Woman—woman editor-in-chief of a law review—M. H. Donlon—Nov. 1919

Jamaica

See New York City

NEW YORK—Continued**Johnstown**

Axe—manufacturing plant erected—1800
Gloves—commercial manufacture—1809
Leather—leather tanning by the "oil tan" method—originated—1810

Karner

Locomotive—streamlined steam locomotive—introduced—Dec. 14, 1934

Kinderhook

President—president born a citizen of the United States—Martin Van Buren—Dec. 5, 1782

La Guardia Field

See New York City

Lackawanna

Catholic Church—Catholic Church raised to the dignity of a Basilica—dedicated—May 25, 1926

Lake George

Canoe Association—American Canoe Assn.—formed—Aug. 3, 1880

Lake Placid

Auction Bridge Championship (duplicate)—July 9, 1914

Bob Sled Competition—four-man bob-team competition—Feb. 14-15, 1932

Bob Sled Competition—two-man bob-team competition—Feb. 9-10, 1932

Dog Race—dog sled race on an Olympic demonstration program—Feb. 6-7, 1932

Olympic Games—winter Olympic games competition—Feb. 4, 1932

Ski Tournament (International)—of importance—Feb. 10-13, 1932

Lansingburgh

Oiled Silk Patent—R. Hodgson—Feb. 1, 1793

Lewiston

Railroad—inclined railroad—erected—1764

Lockport

Heating System from a central station—installed—B. Holly—1877

Voting Machine—voting machines were authorized for use—machines used—April 12, 1892

McGraw

Corset—health corset—manufactured—July 1874

Manchester

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints—organized—April 6, 1830

Montauk Point

Moving Picture—moving picture of an eclipse of the sun taken from a dirigible—Jan. 24, 1925

Radio Telephone—radio telephone communication (one way)—to Wilmington, Del.—April 4, 1915

Mount Lebanon

See New Lebanon

New Lebanon

Shakers—organized community—established—1788

New Paltz

Adding Machine—adding machine to employ depressible keys—patented—Du Bois D. Parmelee—Feb. 5, 1850

New Russia

Organ—color organ—patented—B. Bishop—Jan. 16, 1877

New York City

Abrasive—boron carbide—announced—Sept. 27, 1934

Accountant—C.P.A.—licensed—Dec. 1, 1896

Accountant's Society—accountant's society formed by a state group—organized—March 30, 1897

Accountant's Society—organized—July 28, 1882

Accountant's Society—accountant's society to become a national organization—formed—Dec. 22, 1886

Actor—English actor of note—arrived Nov. 16, 1810

Actors' Union—chartered—Jan. 4, 1896

Advertising Magazine—published—1865

Advertising Organization—to combat business abuses—organized—December 1911

Advertisement—advertisement to occupy a half-page—July 18, 1743

Advertisement—magician's advertisement—March 18, 1734

Agriculture Professor—appointed—July 9, 1792

Air (Compressed)—for tunnel construction—used 1879

Air Defense Command (U.S.)—created—Feb. 26, 1940

Air (Liquid)—practical production—1895

Air Mail Service—air mail experimental route—May 15, 1918

Air Mail Service—air mail long-distance night service—July 1, 1925

Air Mail Service—air mail regular service—established—August 12, 1918

Air Mail Service—air mail service from ship to shore—inaugurated—Aug. 13, 1928

Air Mail Service—air mail service to a steamer at sea—August 14, 1919

Air Mail Service—air mail transcontinental flight—Feb. 22, 1921

Air Mail Service—air mail transcontinental service (combination airplane-railroad)—New York to San Francisco—Sept. 8, 1920

Air Mail Service—air mail transcontinental through regular service—to San Francisco—July 1, 1924

- Air Rights Lease**—Feb. 1910
- Algebra Book**—published—1730
- Ambulance**—hospital ambulance service—started by Bellevue Hospital—June 1869
- Animals**—cattle (Africander cattle) arrived—Dec. 11, 1931
- Animals**—elephant arrived—April 13, 1796
- Animals**—horse to win the triple crown—Sir Barton—June 11, 1919
- Animals**—monkey trained to perform—exhibited—Feb. 25, 1751
- Animals**—okapi imported—August 4, 1937
- Animals**—platypus (duck-billed)—exhibited—July 15, 1922
- Animals**—rhinoceros exhibited—Sept. 13, 1826
- Animals**—sheep (Karakul fur sheep)—imported—1908
- Anti-Slavery Party**—national convention—May 12, 1841
- Antitoxin Laboratory**—established—Sept. 1894
- Arabic Magazine**—*Star of America*—published—1892
- Arbitration**—arbitration tribunal—established—May 3, 1768
- Arbitration Association**—arbitration association—Arbitration Society of America—formed—May 15, 1922
- Architect**—landscape architect—John Reid—arrived—Dec. 19, 1683
- Archival Course**—Columbia University—Sept. 29, 1938
- Army Execution**—Thomas Hickey—June 27, 1776
- Art Organization**—artists' society of importance—organized Nov. 8, 1825
- Artificial Heart**—invented—1935
- Arts and Letters Society**—arts and letters national society founded—April 23, 1904
- Arts and Letters Society**—Negro member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters—Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois elected
- Arts and Letters Society**—woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters—Julia Ward Howe—Jan. 28, 1908
- Assay Office Building (Federal)**—erected—1854
- Atheism Society**—atheism society of importance—organized—Oct. 1925
- Author**—professional—C. B. Brown
- Autogiro**—autogiro rotary wing aircraft fellowship—New York University—Sept. 8, 1939
- Autogiro**—autogiro to land packages on a moving ship—April 30, 1931
- Automaton**—imported—May 3, 1743
- Automobile**—automobile to exceed the speed of a mile a minute—Nov. 16, 1901
- Automobile**—electric taxicabs—1897
- Automobile**—sedan type automobile—publicly exhibited—Jan. 11, 1913
- Automobile Accident**—May 30, 1896
- Automobile Bus**—bus with a double deck—1906
- Automobile Bus**—bus with a double-deck body and chassis made in the U.S.—1915
- Automobile Bus**—bus with cross seats—March 17, 1914
- Automobile Bus**—coast-to-coast through bus line—left Los Angeles—Sept. 11, 1928
- Automobile Electric Self-Starter**—automobile electric self-starter patent—Nov. 24, 1903
- Automobile Finance Company**—organized—Feb. 1915
- Automobile Magazine**—*Horseless Age*—published—Nov. 1895
- Automobile Race**—automobile race (long distance)—to Buffalo—Sept. 9-14, 1901
- Automobile Race**—automobile race around the world—left—Feb. 12, 1908
- Automobile Race**—transcontinental automobile race—left—June 1, 1909
- Automobile Race**—transcontinental automobile race between two automobiles—May 8, 1905
- Automobile Show**—Madison Square Garden—Nov. 3, 1900
- Automobile Tire**—demountable tire-carrying rim—patented Feb. 4, 1913
- Automobile Transcontinental Trip**—completed—Aug. 21, 1903
- Automobile Transcontinental Trip**—successful transcontinental trip by a non-professional driver—completed—July 26, 1903
- Aviation**—aeronautical stowaway—R34 flight—arrived—July 6, 1919
- Aviation**—aeronautical trophy—awarded—1908
- Aviation**—air terminal (not located at an airport)—opened—Jan. 27, 1941
- Aviation**—airplane sleeping berths—non-convertible—Oct. 5, 1933
- Aviation**—ambulance air service—organized—Oct. 21, 1929
- Aviation**—floating seaplane ramp (municipally owned)—launched—Aug. 15, 1934
- Aviation**—round-the-world civil air service—take-off—June 17, 1947
- Aviation**—transcontinental regularly scheduled through air service—inaugurated—Oct. 25, 1930
- Aviation**—**Airplane**—airplane equipped with radio to cross the Atlantic ocean—flight commenced—Roosevelt Field—June 29, 1927
- Aviation**—**Airplane**—airplane sold commercially—to New York Aeronautical Society—June 16, 1909
- Aviation**—**Airplane**—monoplane (American)—flown—Dr. H. W. Walden—Dec. 1909
- Aviation**—**Airplane**—three-motor airplane—Curtiss Eagle—Garden City, L.I.—exhibited—July 24, 1919
- Aviation**—**Airship**—airship (lighter-than-air)—arrived from Scotland—July 6, 1919
- Aviation**—**Airship**—dirigible landing and taking off from an ocean-going steamship—July 31, 1930
- Aviation**—**Aviator**—aviator to fire a gun from an airplane—Aug. 20, 1910
- Aviation**—**Aviator**—aviator to fly one hundred times across the Atlantic Ocean—Dec. 28, 1942
- Aviation**—**Expositions and Meets**—aeronautic international exposition—May 9, 1912

NEW YORK—New York City—Continued

- Aviation—Expositions and Meets**—intercollegiate air meet—Mitchell Field, L.I.—May 7, 1920
- Aviation—Flights**—airplane flight commercially scheduled over a single route linking four continents—returned—Feb. 9, 1941
- Aviation—Flights**—airplane flight with an auto slung beneath the fuselage—Feb. 11, 1935
- Aviation—Flights**—airplane round trip—C. K. Hamilton—June 13, 1910
- Aviation—Flights**—"airplane train"—take off—Aug. 2, 1934
- Aviation—Flights**—all blind distance flight by the U.S. Army—left Mitchell Field—April 6, 1940
- Aviation—Flights**—all blind flight—Lt. J. H. Doolittle—Sept. 24, 1929
- Aviation—Flights**—New York-Alaska flight—take off—July 15, 1920
- Aviation—Flights**—New York-Bermuda flight—April 1, 1930
- Aviation—Flights**—New York-Chicago non-stop flight—April 19, 1919
- Aviation—Flights**—New York-Panama non-stop flight—Nov. 9, 1930
- Aviation—Flights**—stratoliner commercial flight—July 8, 1940
- Aviation—Flights (transatlantic)**—transatlantic hydroplane flight—left May 8, 1919
- Aviation—Flights (transatlantic)**—transatlantic non-stop round trip flight to the U.S.—Rossi and Codos—left N.Y.—Aug. 8, 1933
- Aviation—Flights (transatlantic)**—transatlantic round trip flight—left N.Y.—Sept. 2, 1936
- Aviation—Flights (transatlantic)**—transatlantic solo flight—C. A. Lindbergh—left—May 20, 1927
- Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)**—transcontinental airplane flight by a woman—Ruth Nichols—to Burbank, Calif.—Nov. 24, 1930
- Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)**—transcontinental flight—C. P. Rogers—Sept. 17, 1911
- Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)**—transcontinental flight (dawn to dusk)—Lt. R. L. Maugham—to San Francisco—June 23, 1924
- Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)**—transcontinental non-stop east-west flight by a woman—Laura Ingalls—July 10, 1935
- Aviation—Flights (transcontinental)**—transcontinental non-stop flight—take-off—May 2, 1923
- Aviation—Flights (world)**—world flight by a commercial airplane—returned—New York City—Jan. 6, 1942
- Aviation—Flights (world)**—world solo airplane flight—take-off—Wiley H. Post—July 15, 1933
- Aviation Magazine—Aeronautics**—published—Oct. 1893
- Aviation—Parachute**—parachute jump from a balloon—Charles Guille—Aug. 2, 1819
- Aviation—Passenger**—admiral in uniform to ride in an airplane—B. A. Fiske—May 10, 1912
- Aviation—Passenger**—woman flown in a U.S. Army plane from one country to another—Dec. 7, 1939
- Aviation—Races**—airplane to race a train—G. H. Curtiss—May 29, 1910
- Aviation—Races**—inter-city airplane race—to Philadelphia—August 5, 1911
- Aviation—Races**—transcontinental air race—from San Francisco—start—Oct. 8, 1919
- Aviation School**—high school aviation course—Sept. 1929
- Baby Carriage**—manufactured—Charles Burton—1848
- Bacteriology Laboratory**—bacteriology diagnostic laboratory of health department—1892
- Bacteriology Laboratory**—bacteriology laboratory incorporated—Feb. 21, 1887
- Baking Soda**—manufactured—1846
- Ballet**—presented Bowery Theatre—Feb. 7, 1827
- Balloon**—balloon—Atlantic crossing attempt—Oct. 6, 1873
- Balloon**—balloon flight by a native born American—Sept. 9, 1830
- Bank**—bank established in a foreign country—by National City Bank—Nov. 10, 1914
- Bank**—checkmaster plan—introduced—June 27, 1935
- Bank**—clearing house—New York Clearing House organized—Aug. 23, 1853
- Bank**—open day and night—opened—May 1, 1906
- Bank**—savings bank—conceived—Nov. 29, 1816
- Bank**—savings bank with a half-billion dollar deposit—Bowery Savings Bank—March 31, 1932
- Bank**—savings group—to teach children—March 16, 1885
- Bank**—trust company—New York Life and Trust Co.—first company to use "trust company" in title—chartered—March 9, 1830
- Bank**—trust company—U.S. Trust Co.—exclusively—incorporated—April 12, 1853
- Bank**—trust company permitted to do a trust business—Farmer's Fire Insurance and Loan Co.—incorporated Feb. 28, 1822
- Baseball (yellow)**—used—April 27, 1938
- Baseball Game**—baseball series—July 20, 1858
- Baseball Game**—world series baseball games to gross a million dollars—Oct. 10-15, 1923
- Baseball Player**—baseball "pinch hitter"—used—June 7, 1892
- Baseball Player**—baseball pitcher—to curve a ball—Arthur Cummings—1866
- Baseball Player**—major league baseball player to pitch two successive no-hit no-run games—June 10, 1938—June 15, 1938
- Baseball Player**—Negro major league baseball player—Jackie Robinson—played—April 11, 1947

- Baseball Rules**—baseball rules—standardization—National Baseball Assn.—May 1858
- Baseball Team**—baseball team (Negro professional)—organized—1885
- Baseball Team**—baseball team to tour—Brooklyn team—left for Albany—June 30, 1860
- Baseball Team**—Knickerbocker Club—organized—Sept. 23, 1845
- Baseball Team**—professional league baseball team to win three world series—N.Y. "Yankees"—1936, 1937, 1938
- Bathhouse**—public bath and washhouse—opened—Jan. 1, 1852
- Bathhouse**—public baths with showers—opened—Aug. 17, 1891
- Bathhouse**—turkish bath opened—Oct. 6, 1863
- Bed**—box spring—imported—1857
- Benevolent Protective Order of Elks**—organized—Feb. 16, 1868
- Bible**—Bible for the blind in embossed form—issued—1835
- Bible Society**—Bible society national organization—American Bible Society—formed—May 8, 1816
- Bicycle**—bicycle velocipedes—imported—1819
- Bicycle Patent**—W. K. Clarkson, Jr.—June 26, 1819
- Bicycle Race**—international six-day bicycle race—Oct. 18, 1891
- Bicycle Race**—paired six-day bicycle race—Dec. 9-14, 1901
- Bicycle Race**—women's six-day bicycle race—Jan. 6-11, 1896
- Bicycle School**—opened—Dec. 5, 1868
- Bicycle Tire**—bicycle tire (pneumatic) manufactured—April 1891
- Billiard Ball**—billiard ball of composition material resembling ivory—patented—Oct. 10, 1865
- Bird Banding Society**—bird banding society—formed—Dec. 8, 1909
- Birds**—quetzal bird—imported—Oct. 4, 1940
- Birds**—sparrows—imported—1850
- Boat Club**—boat club association
- Boat Club**—Knickerbocker Boat Club organized—1811
- Boat Race**—international lifeboat race—Sept. 7, 1927
- Boat Race**—motor boat race under organized rules—June 23-24, 1904
- Book**—best seller—*In His Steps* published—1899
- Book**—book on cornstalk paper—printed—June 1928
- Book**—book set by linotype—published—1887
- Book**—stereotyped book—stereotyped—June 1813
- Book Auction**—authorized—April 18, 1662
- Book Club**—hook-of-the-month club—formed—April 1926
- Book Fair**—June 1, 1802
- Book Index**—*American Book Circular*—published—1843
- Book Publisher**—book publisher of denominational books—organized—May 1789
- Book Review Editor**—S. M. F. Ossoli—appointed—Dec. 1844
- Book Trade Magazine**—book trade magazine issued—Jan. 1, 1834
- Book Trade Magazine**—successful book trade magazine—weekly—issued—Sept. 1, 1855
- Booksellers Association**—American Company of Booksellers—organized—June 7, 1801
- Booksellers' Catalog**—published Leon & Brother—1885
- Bowling Magazine**—*Gut Hols* issued—Aug. 9, 1893
- Bowling Rule Standardization**—National Bowling Assn.—Nov. 13, 1875
- Bowling Tournament**—bowling convention—of importance—Sept. 9, 1895
- Bowling Tournament**—bowling match—Jan. 1, 1840
- Brick**—terra cotta manufactured—1853
- Bridge**—double deck bridge—of importance—Queensboro Bridge opened—March 30, 1909
- Bridge**—suspension bridge of importance having steel towers—Williamsburg Bridge—opened—Dec. 19, 1903
- Bridge Whist**—bridge whist official code—issued—1894
- Brokerage**—curb exchange—to transact more business in a day than the Stock Exchange—June 15, 1929
- Brokerage**—financial corner—1666
- Brokerage**—investment trust—New York Stock Trust organized—1889
- Brokerage**—ocean-going brokerage office—"Ile de France"—Aug. 15, 1929
- Brokerage**—stock exchange—New York Stock Exchange—May 17, 1792
- Brokerage**—woman brokerage office owner—offices—1869
- Brokerage**—woman stock exchange member (commodity exchange)—admitted Sept. 3, 1935
- Brokerage**—woman to sell securities on the floor of the New York Curb Exchange—Nov. 19, 1941
- Building**—apartment house with a modern lay-out erected—1869
- Building**—brick building erected—1633
- Building**—building constructed wholly of cast iron—May 1848
- Building**—building in which wrought iron beams were used—1854
- Building**—building to employ brick in various colors for the entire exterior—opened—Oct. 17, 1929
- Building**—building with a high steeple—dedicated—May 21, 1846
- Building**—tenement house—built—1833
- Burglar Alarm**—burglar alarm system—1872
- Business**—chain store organization—1857
- Business**—commercial rating agency—established—Aug. 1, 1841
- Business**—department store to hold a public art auction—Nov. 14-15, 1941

NEW YORK—New York City—Continued

- Business Publication**—*New York Prices Current*—1795
- Cabinet of the United States**—cabinet—appointed—April 30, 1789
- Cable**—cable—submarine telegraph cable—S. F. B. Morse—Oct. 18, 1842
- Cable**—news dispatch by cable—*New York Sun*—Aug. 26, 1858
- Cable**—submarine telegraph cable that was practical—Ezra Cornell—1845
- Cable**—submarine telegraph cable to be insulated with gutta percha—May 1848
- Camera**—camera (nine-lens aerial camera)—built—1935
- Camouflage**—scientific paper published—April 1896
- Can**—can (tin) with a key opener—patented Oct. 2, 1866
- Cancer Research Fund**—established—New York Cancer Hospital—1902
- Canning**—introduced—Ezra Daggett—1819
- Canning Book**—published—1812
- Canoe Club**—New York Canoe Club—1870
- Car**—aluminum street car—used—Oct. 27, 1904
- Car**—electric street car successfully run with current generated by a stationary dynamo—invented S. D. Field—1874
- Car**—private railroad car—1850
- Car Company**—New York & Harlem Railway, Inc.—April 25, 1831
- Cartoon**—Democratic cartoon—Jan. 15, 1870
- Cartoon**—Republican cartoon—Nov. 7, 1874
- Cartoon**—"Uncle Sam" cartoon—published—*Lantern*—March 13, 1852
- Cartoon School**—organized—Feb. 1938
- Catholic Holy Mass**—Catholic Mass for nightworkers—May 5, 1901
- Catholic Priest**—Catholic priest to be elevated to the cardinalate—John McCloskey—April 27, 1875
- Cattle Club** (Guernsey cattle)—permanent organization formed—Feb. 7, 1877
- Cemetery**—Jewish burial plot—established—1656
- Census**—city to exceed 1,000,000 in population—1880
- Chair**—steamer chair introduced—1891
- Chamber of Commerce** (state)—formed—April 5, 1768
- Chemical society**—chemical society (national) organized—April 20, 1876
- Chenille Manufacturing Machine**—patented—Jan. 13, 1863
- Chess Champion**—Paul Charles Morphy—Oct. 6, 1857
- Chess Tournament**—Oct. 6, 1857
- Child Hygiene Bureau**—Aug. 1908
- Chinese Students**—arrived—April 12, 1847
- Chiropody School**—organized—1910
- Chop Suey**—concocted—August 29, 1896
- Chromo**—John Banvard—1861
- Church**—floating church—built—1843
- Church**—Mariners' church—built—June 4, 1820
- Cigar Lighter Patent**—Nov. 21, 1871
- Cigar Rolling Machine**—practical—patented Feb. 27, 1883
- Cigarette Manufacturing Machine**—invented 1872
- Coaching**—tally-ho trip May 1, 1876
- Coaching Club**—formed Dec. 3, 1875
- Collar**—paper collar patented July 25, 1854
- College**—woman dean of a graduate school—Dr. F. Wunderlich elected Jan. 4, 1939
- Colonist**—colonists to reach the Pacific coast—left New York City—Sept. 6, 1810
- Colorscope**—public demonstration—June 5, 1930
- Congress** (U.S.)—Congress of the United States—March 4, 1789
- Congress** (U.S.)—congressional act—June 1, 1789
- Congress** (U.S.)—joint meeting of the Senate and the House of Representatives—April 6, 1789
- Congress** (U.S.)—House of Representatives—committee of the House of Representatives—appointed—April 2, 1789
- Congress** (U.S.)—House of Representatives—contested election—April 18, 1789
- Congress** (U.S.)—House of Representatives—Jewish preacher to open the House of Representatives with prayer—Rabbi M. J. Raphall of New York City—Feb. 1, 1860
- Congress** (U.S.)—House of Representatives—meeting—March 4, 1789
- Congress** (U.S.)—House of Representatives—quorum assembled—April 1, 1789
- Congress** (U.S.)—Senate—meeting—March 4, 1789
- Congress** (U.S.)—Senate—quorum assembled—April 6, 1789
- Conscientious Objectors**—arrived August 6, 1774
- Cooking School**—New York Cooking School—Nov. 1876
- Cooperative**—Consumers cooperative society—organized 1830
- Coral Reef Barrier**—exhibition completed July 1934
- Cork**—for steam pipe covering manufactured 1894
- Cork manufacturer**—1850
- Corkboard Patent**—John T. Smith—July 14, 1891
- Corkscrew Patent**—M. L. Byrn—March 27, 1860
- Corporation**—commercial corporation—New York Fishing Co.—Jan. 8, 1675
- Court**—night court—opened—Sept. 1, 1907
- Cranberry Treatise**—published—1856
- Credit Protective Group**—formed—1842
- Credit Report Book**—published—1844
- Crepe**—imported 1912
- Cricket Tournament**—cricket match—May 1, 1751
- Crime**—Interstate crime pact—signed Sept. 16, 1833
- Cripples**—private school for cripples—opened—May 1, 1863
- Crossword Puzzle**—published—Dec. 21, 1913

- Crossword Puzzle Book**—published Nov. 5, 1924
- Curfew Bell**—introduced—Wilhelm Kieft—1638
- Cyanamide**—commercial production—at Niagara Falls plant—Aug. 16, 1909
- Deaf—Church Service**—church services for the deaf—Rev. T. Gallaudet—Oct. 3, 1852
- Deaf—School**—instruction for the deaf—Rev. John Stanford—1807
- Deaf—School**—lip reading instruction for the deaf—S. W. Keeler—1882
- Deaf—School**—lip reading school for girls—established—L. E. Warren—1890
- Deaf—Transmission**—visible and oral communication by the deaf over distance by television—Oct. 13, 1940
- Deaf Association**—national social organization for the hard of hearing—formed—Feb. 27, 1919
- Degrees**—Doctor of Military Science degree—Gen. J. J. Pershing—April 11, 1930
- Degrees**—law degree of LL.M.—conferred—Columbia University—June 29, 1864
- Degrees**—Master of Hebrew Literature degree—awarded a woman—H. H. Levinthal—May 28, 1939
- Dental Book**—book on dentistry—strictly American—R. C. Skinner—published—1801
- Dental Book**—orthodontia treatise—Solyman Brown—published—1841
- Dental Dispensary**—dental dispensary—City Dispensary for the Medical Relief of the Poor—opened—Feb. 1, 1791
- Dental Magazine**—dental journal—*Amer. Journal of Dental Science*—published—1839
- Dental Society**—dental society—Society of Surgeon-Dentists—formed—Dec. 3, 1834
- Dental Society**—dental society of importance—American Society of Dental Surgeons—organized—Aug. 18, 1840
- Dentistry**—amalgam for filling teeth—introduced—advertised—Aug. 12, 1834
- Dentistry**—gold inlay—described—New York City—Jan. 15, 1907
- Dentistry**—patent for artificial teeth—C. M. Graham—March 9, 1822
- Dictionary**—dictionary compiled by a woman—published—Feb. 2, 1940
- Dictionary**—Hebrew dictionary—published—1809
- Dictionary**—rhyming dictionary—published—1823
- Diesel Engine**—diesel engine automobile trip—from Indianapolis—arrived—Jan. 6, 1930
- Dixie**—introduced—D.D. Emmett—Sept. 19, 1859
- Dog Show**—of importance—May 8, 1877
- Dynamo**—that was successful—built—1881
- Education**—chair in education—temporary—1832
- Educational Magazine**—educational magazine—*Juvenile Mirror*—published—1811
- Educational Magazine**—educational magazine to achieve success—published—Feb. 7, 1818
- Electric Company**—Edison Electric Light Co.—organized—Oct. 24, 1878
- Electric Company**—electric station to supply light and power—opened—Sept. 4, 1882
- Electric Flatiron**—patented—H. W. Seely—June 6, 1882
- Electric Lighting**—electric light from a power plant in a residence—installed—c. Dec. 1881
- Electric Lighting**—klieglight-lighting unit—used—1911
- Electric Lighting**—mercury vapor lamp—patented—P. C. Hewitt—Sept. 17, 1901
- Electric Sign**—animated-cartoon electric sign displayed—April 28, 1937
- Electric Sign**—electric sign flasher—operated Nov. 6, 1928
- Electric Sign**—neon tube advertising sign—installed—July 1923
- Electric Stove**—patented—W. S. Hadaway, Jr.—June 30, 1896
- Electrotype**—produced—1839
- Elevated Railroad**—opened for traffic—July 2, 1867
- Elevator**—double deck elevator—installed—Jan. 1932
- Elevator**—electric elevator successfully operated—1889
- Elevator**—electronic signal control elevators—commercial installation—April 1948
- Elevator**—elevator in a hotel—installed—Aug. 23, 1859
- Elevator**—elevator in an office building—1868
- Elevator**—elevator (suspended)—installed—1866
- Elevator**—elevator with completely enclosed car—1857
- Elevator**—elevator with safety devices—exhibited—1853
- Elevator**—platform elevator—H. Waterman—1850
- Engineering Society**—civil engineering national society—American Society of Civil Engineers—founded—Nov. 5, 1852
- Engineering Society**—mechanical engineering national society—American Society of Mechanical Engineers—founded—Feb. 16, 1880
- Engineering Society**—woman elected to the American Society of Civil Engineers—March 6, 1906
- Engraving**—half-tone engraving—published—March 4, 1880
- Engraving**—wood engraving made with an engraving tool—A. Anderson—June 1793
- Entomologist**—state entomologist—Asa Fitch—appointed—May 4, 1854
- Envelope**—envelope machine patent—Jan. 23, 1849
- Envelope Manufacturer**—1839
- Epidemic**—cholera epidemic—1832
- Epidemic**—influenza epidemic—1733
- Epidemiologist**—Noah Webster—book published—1796
- Escalator**—manufactured—1900
- Ethical Culture Society**—New York Society for Ethical Culture—founded—May 1876
- Euthanasia Society**—formed—Jan. 14, 1938
- Expedition**—arctic expedition—E. K. Kane—left—May 31, 1853

NEW YORK—New York City—Continued

Expedition—polar expedition of which a woman was a member—sailed—June 6, 1891
Express Service—to Boston—organized—Feb. 23, 1839
Eye—artificial eyes—manufactured—1851
Eye—eye bank—opened—May 9, 1944
Eye—identification system—announced—July 7, 1935
Fair—annual fair—authorized—Sept. 30, 1641
Fair—industrial exposition—opened—July 14, 1853
Fair—manufacturer's fair—Oct. 24, 1828
Ferryboat—double deck ferryboat with the propeller type steel hull—1891
Ferryboat—municipally owned ferryboats—Oct. 25, 1905
Ferryboat—steam propelled ferryboat—to Hoboken, N.J.—operated—Oct. 11, 1811
Ferryboat—steel hull ferryboat—operated to Hoboken, N.J.—1881
Fingerprinting—fingerprint conviction—May 19, 1911
Fire—fire of great destructive force—Dec. 16, 1835
Fire Department—established by municipal action—1659—first fire chief appointed—1669
Fire Department—fire department to be paid—1697
Fire Engine—steam fire engine—tested—March 27, 1841
Fire Patrol—fire patrol to receive a salary—organized—1835
Fireboat—used—1800
Fish Hatchery—fish hatchery—to breed salmon—1864
Fish Protection—fish legislation—May 28, 1734
Fishing Line Factory—established—Henry Hall—1859
Flag—flag displayed from the right hand of the Statue of Liberty—June 13, 1927
Flashlight—manufactured—1898
Flea Circus—opened—Jan. 1835
Fly Casting Tournament—indoor fly casting tournament—March 15-20, 1897
Football Book—football book—*American Football*—published—1891
Football Goal Post—football goal posts of collapsible folding metal—installed—June 1936
Football Rules—formulated—Oct. 18, 1873
Fountain Pen—practical—L. E. Waterman—1884
Foxhound Association—Masters of Fox Hounds Assn.—formed—Feb. 14, 1907
Fraternity—inter-fraternity council—assembled—Nov. 17, 1909
Free Port—opened—Stapleton, Staten Island, N.Y.—Feb. 1, 1937
Freemasons—Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine—established—June 16, 1871—first temple—Sept. 26, 1872
Freemasons—Knights Templar Grand Encampment—Jan. 22, 1814

Game Manufacturing Company—organized J. McLoughlin—1828
Game Protection Society—wildlife protection society—formed—May 20, 1844
Gardener's Manual—T. Bridgeman—1835
Gas—gas meter (dry)—patented—James Bogardus—Oct. 17, 1834
Gas Engine—patented—S. Perry—May 25, 1844
Giant—exhibited—Oct. 6, 1825
Glass—invisible glass installation—Sept. 1935
Glider—glider towed across the continent—from San Francisco—landed—April 6, 1930
Golf Book—J. P. Lee—published—May 25, 1895
Golf Club—golf association (national)—United States Golf Assn.—formed—Dec. 22, 1894
Golf Clubs—golf clubs (or golf sticks)—described—1729
Golf Magazine—*Golfing*—published—1894
Grammar—English grammar by an American published in America—Samuel Johnson—1765
Greenhouse—erected—James Beekman—1764
Gutta Percha—imported—1840
Hall of Fame—Hall of Fame (university)—inaugurated—May 30, 1901
Hat—soft felt hats for women—introduced—J. N. Genin—1851
Health Board—health board (municipal) armed with sufficient powers—authorized Feb. 26, 1866
Health Instruction—in connection with the schools—undertaken—Oct. 1902
Health Ordinance—prohibiting spitting on the sidewalks—passed—May 12, 1896
Heating System—heating system (steam)—installed—1844
Hebrew Book—published—1860
Helicopter—helicopter licensed for commercial use—March 8, 1946
High School—public high school to specialize in the performing field (music, theatre, etc.)—Sept. 13, 1948
History—comic history of the United States—published—1812
Holiday—Labor Day parade—Sept. 5, 1882
Homeopathy—introduced—Dr. H. B. Gram—1825
Horse Race—trotting course—established—Jamaica—1825
Horse Register—horse pacing register—*American Race-Turf Register*—published 1833
Horse Register—trotting register—*American Trotting Register*—published—1871
Horse Show—horse show—Oct. 22-26, 1883
Horticultural Society—New York Horticultural Society—founded—1818
Hospital—babies hospital designed exclusively for infants—chartered—June 23, 1887
Hospital—cancer home for incurables (free) established—Sept. 15, 1896
Hospital—cancer hospital—New York Cancer Hospital—opened for patients—Dec. 7, 1887

- Hospital**—cancer hospital (municipal)—dedicated—Aug. 1, 1923
Hospital—children's hospital—Nursery and Child's Hospital—established—1854
Hospital—floating hospital—initial trip—July 19, 1875
Hospital—Jewish hospital—Mount Sinai Hospital—incorporated—1852
Hospital—orthopaedic hospital—Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled—opened—May 1, 1863
Hospital—woman's hospital—Woman's Hospital—opened—May 4, 1855
Hospital—woman's infirmary staffed by women physicians—New York Infirmary for Women and Children—incorporated—Dec. 13, 1853
Hospital Record system—introduced—Bellevue Training School for Nurses—1874
Hotel—hotel built—City Hotel—1794
Hotel—hotel exclusively for women—Martha Washington Hotel—opened—March 2, 1903
Humane Society—American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—incorporated—April 10, 1866
Ice—commercial transportation of ice—to Charleston, S.C.—1799
Ice—dry ice—commercial manufacture—1925
Ice Cream—commercial manufacture—advertised—June 8, 1786
Incubator for Infants—used—Sept. 7, 1888
Incubator (Eggs) Patent—awarded—N. E. Guerin—March 30, 1843
Ink—ink—commercial manufacture—1825
Insurance—bonding company (exclusive)—commenced operations—April 15, 1884
Insurance—fraternal group insurance—of consequence—issued—1869
Insurance—group insurance contract of importance—July 1, 1912
Insurance—group insurance policy—June 1, 1911
Insurance—insurance agency—opened—I. Whelan—1804
Insurance—insurance rate standardization—effected—July 18, 1866
Insurance—mutual life insurance company—to operate—chartered—April 12, 1842
Insurance—non-forfeiture insurance policy—issued—Aug. 13, 1860
Insurance—numerical system of insurance rating—1903
Insurance—substandard life insurance policy—issued—July 1, 1896
Irish Magazine—*Shamrock*—published—Dec. 15, 1810
Jewish College—Jewish college of liberal arts and science under Jewish auspices—Yeshiva College—chartered March 29, 1928
Jewish Congregation—Jewish congregation—Shearith Israel—established—1655
Jews—Jew—landed—August 22, 1654
Jews—Jew—to win all the rights and perform all the duties of American citizenship—Asser Levy—April 20, 1657
Jockey—jockey to win the triple crown twice—Eddie Arcaro—last event—June 12, 1948
Judge—Negro Judge of a Customs Court (U.S.)—inducted—Nov. 3, 1945
Judge—woman associate justice on the Federal Bench—G. R. Cline—appointed—May 4, 1928
Judge—woman judge (Negro)—J. M. Bolin—appointed—July 22, 1939
Kindergarten—kindergarten—established—1827
Knighthood—knighthood conferred in America—Oct. 25, 1761
Labor—labor congress (national)—Industrial Congress—Oct. 12, 1845
Labor Paper—*The Man*—published Feb. 18, 1834
Labor Union—woman's labor organization—formed—1825
Laryngophone—throat microphone—manufactured
Law Book—law book containing the federal laws of the U.S.—published—1791
Law Book—law book (text)—published 1802
Law Book—law compilation of federal session laws—published—1789
Law School—law instruction in a college—King's College—1755
Lawyers' Association—New York Bar Association—formed—1747
Leather—chrome tanning process—for tanning hides—patented—Jan. 8, 1884
Lecture Series (endowed)—presented—Union Theological Seminary—1866
Lecturer—lecturer of royal blood to speak for personal profit—Prince Wilhelm of Sweden—arrived—Jan. 5, 1927
Lens—contact lenses—imported—1924
Librarians' Convention—Sept. 15, 1853
Librarians' Union—American Federation of Labor affiliate—chartered—May 15, 1917
Library—library for seamen—inaugurated—March 1829
Library—mechanics library—opened—1820
Library—mercantile library—organized Nov. 9, 1820
Library Chair—established—Columbia University—April 4, 1938
Library Society—library society (local)—New York Library Club—formed—June 18, 1885
Library Training (Systematic)—courses—Columbia University—Jan. 5, 1887
Libretto—libretto—"The Disappointment"—published—1767
Life Preserver of cork—patented—D. Kahnweiler—July 10, 1877
Lifeboat—lifeboat (corrugated)—patented—J. Francis—March 26, 1845
Linoleum—linoleum—manufactured—1873
Liquor Reform Movement—1623
Locomotive—diesel-electric locomotive—in service—Dec. 17, 1924
Loop-the-Loop Centrifugal Railway—installed—Coney Island—1900
Macaroni Factory—established—A. Zerega—1848
Magic Lantern Show—magic lantern feature show—Oct. 9, 1894
Map—road map—published—1789
Map—war map—published—Dec. 24, 1783

NEW YORK—New York City—Continued

- Marines**—Marine corps—organized—1740
Meat—beef exported—to England—Oct. 1, 1875
Mechanics Textbook—*The Elements of Analytical Mechanics*—published 1853
Medical Book—bronchitis treatise—Horace Green—published—1846
Medical Book—chiroprody book—I. Zacharie published—1860
Medical Book—croup report—W. Hunter—published—1781
Medical Book—dissection essay—1750
Medical Book—hayfever book—M. Wyman—published—1872
Medical Book—hemophilia treatise—published—*Medical Repository*—1803
Medical Book—homeopathic treatise—C. F. S. Hahnemann—published—1825
Medical Book—medical book for army medical use—published—1790
Medical Book—neurasthenia book—G. M. Beard—published—1880
Medical Book—neurology textbook—W. A. Hammond—published—1871
Medical Book—obstetrics book—S. Bard—published—1807
Medical Book—pediatrics book of importance—L. E. Holt—published—1894
Medical Book—surgery manual—John Jones *Plain, Concise, Practical Remarks*—published—1775
Medical Clinic—birth control clinic—opened—Oct. 16, 1916
Medical Clinic—cancer prevention clinic for children—opened—Jan. 3, 1947
Medical Clinic—children's clinic—established—1862
Medical Clinic—college medical clinic—established—1840
Medical Clinic—laryngology clinic—established—March 1863
Medical Clinic—ophthalmology clinic—Fifth Avenue Hospital—Sept. 1932
Medical Congress—Fever Therapy International Conference—March 29, 1937
Medical Instruction—clinical instruction and bedside demonstration—A. H. Stevens—1818
Medical Instruction—laryngology instruction—University of the City of New York—L. Elsberg—1861
Medical Instruction—medical jurisprudence course—J. Stringham—1813
Medical Instruction—midwifery professor—J. V. B. Tennent—1767
Medical Instruction—orthopedics chair—established—Bellevue Hospital Medical College—1861
Medical Instruction—pediatrics professor—A. Jacobi—1870
Medical Instruction—plastic surgery professor—J. E. Sheehan—1926
Medical Instruction—Psychiatric Institute—authorized—May 12, 1896
Medical Legislation—chiroprody law governing the study of chiroprody—passed—1895
Medical Legislation—law to regulate the practice of medicine actually enforced—June 10, 1760
Medical Periodical—homeopathic magazine—*American Journal of Homeopathia*—published—1835
Medical Periodical—medical magazine—*Medical Repository*—published—August 8, 1797
Medical Periodical—medical periodical devoted to diseases of women and children—*American Journal of Obstetrics*—published—May 1868
Medical Periodical—optometry magazine—*The Optician*—published—Jan. 1891
Medical "Rogues" Gallery—commenced—Jan. 1930
Medical School—medical college in New York—opened—Nov. 9, 1767
Methodist—Methodist preacher—Philip Embury—arrived—Aug. 11, 1760
Methodist Chapel—dedicated—Oct. 30, 1768
Milk—condensed milk (commercial)—patent granted—Gail Borden—Aug. 19, 1856
Milk—dried milk patent—S. R. Percy—April 9, 1872
Milk—milk delivery in glass bottles—A. Campbell—1878
Milk Sale Regulations—enacted—1896
Mineralogy Magazine—*American Mineralogy Journal*—published—Jan. 1810
Mines School—Columbia University—opened—Nov. 15, 1864
Minstrel Show Troupe—organized—D. D. Emmett—1842-1843
Money—trade tokens—issued—1789
Monument—monument to an American poet—F. Halleck—unveiled—May 15, 1877
Monument—obelisk to be brought to the United States—arrived—July 20, 1880
Motor Boat—motor boat pleasure craft—invented—F. W. Ofeldt
Motorcycle Endurance Run—motorcycle endurance run—from Boston—July 4-5, 1902
Motorcycle Hill Climbing Contest—May 30, 1903
Motorcycle Race—motorcycle paced race—July 29, 1899
Motorcycle Trip—motorcycle transcontinental trip—from San Francisco, Calif.—completed—July 6, 1903
Motorcycle Trip—motorcycle transcontinental trip by a woman—commenced—July 5, 1916
Moving Picture—animated cartoon (present technique)—released—June 12, 1913
Moving Picture—animated cartoon (technical)—produced—1916
Moving Picture—animated cartoon in color—produced—1916
Moving Picture—animated cartoon talking picture—exhibited—Sept. 19, 1928
Moving Picture—colored moving pictures—Dec. 11, 1909
Moving Picture—foreign feature film exhibited—July 12, 1912
Moving Picture—moving picture for training soldiers—produced—1917
Moving Picture—moving picture on film shown on a screen—exhibited—April 21, 1895

- Moving Picture**—moving pictures of a real pugilistic encounter taken at night—Jeffries-Sharkey fight—Nov. 3, 1899
- Moving Picture**—peep show—exhibition—on film—April 14, 1894
- Moving Picture**—sound on film moving picture—demonstrated—Lee de Forest—March 13, 1923
- Moving Picture**—talking picture—presented—Aug. 5, 1926
- Moving Picture**—talking picture entirely in color—"On With the Show"—exhibited—May 28, 1929
- Moving Picture**—talking picture in Esperanto—produced—July 13, 1929
- Moving Picture**—talking picture of more than 6,000 feet—exhibited—July 6, 1928
- Moving Picture**—Technicolor motion picture film—released—Dec. 3, 1922
- Moving Picture Censorship**—moving picture censorship board (national)—organized—March 1909
- Moving Picture Theater**—theater built especially for the rear projection of moving pictures—Trans-Lux Theatre—opened—March 14, 1931
- Murder in New York**—Gerrit Jansen killed—1638
- Museum**—costume museum—Museum of Costume Arts—incorporated—April 28, 1937
- Museum**—industrial museum—incorporated—Feb. 26, 1914
- Music**—long distance telephone concert—from Philadelphia—April 2, 1877
- Music Book**—ragtime instruction book—published—1897
- Music Society**—musical society for the literary protection of composers, authors, etc.—A.S.C.A.P.—formed—Feb. 13, 1914
- Nail Machine (Wire)**—built—1851
- Nautical School**—nautical municipal school—opened—Jan. 11, 1875
- Naval Officer**—Navy Reserve Nurse Corps (Negro nurse)—sworn in—March 8, 1945
- News Agency**—financial news agency—established—J. J. Kiernan—1869
- News Correspondent**—Negro news correspondent admitted to the House of Representatives and Senate press gallery—P. L. Prattis—accredited—Feb. 3, 1947
- News Correspondent**—Washington correspondent of importance—James Gordon Bennett—New York *Enquirer*—Jan. 2, 1828
- Newsboy**—B. Flaherty—New York *Sun*—Sept. 4, 1833
- Newspaper**—French daily newspaper (successful)—*Courrier des Etats Unis*—published—June 10, 1851
- Newspaper**—German daily newspaper—*New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*—published Jan. 26, 1850
- Newspaper**—Greek newspaper—*Atlantis*—published—March 3, 1894
- Newspaper**—Hungarian daily newspaper—*Amerikai Magyar Nepszava*—published—Oct. 18, 1904
- Newspaper**—illustrated daily newspaper—*Daily Graphic*—published—March 4, 1873
- Newspaper**—illustrated tabloid—*Illustrated Daily News*—published—June 26, 1919
- Newspaper**—Italian newspaper—*Il Progresso Italo-Americano*—published—Sept. 1880
- Newspaper**—Negro newspaper—*Freedom's Journal*—published—March 16, 1827
- Newspaper**—newspaper colored supplement—*World*—published—Nov. 19, 1893
- Newspaper**—newspaper Sunday comic section—published—New York *World*—1893
- Newspaper**—penny daily newspaper—successful—*Sun*—Sept. 3, 1833
- Newspaper**—political newspaper—*Gazette of the United States*—published—April 11, 1789
- Newspaper**—Spanish newspaper—*El Redactor*—published—July 1, 1827
- Newspaper**—trans-oceanic newspaper—*Daily Mail*—Jan. 5, 1944
- Newspaper**—Ukrainian daily newspaper—*Ukrainian Daily News*—published Jan. 31, 1920
- Newspaper**—Yiddish daily newspaper—*Yiddish-Tageblatt*—published—1885
- Newspaper Index**—newspaper index separately published—1866
- Newspaper Syndicate**—newspaper syndicate—S. S. McClure—Nov. 8, 1884
- Newspaper Syndicate**—syndication of newspaper material—M. Y. Beach—Dec. 7, 1841
- Nudist Organization**—American League for Physical Culture—founded—Dec. 5, 1929
- Nurse**—district nurse—employed—1877
- Nurse**—nurse appointed to a university professorship—M. A. Nutting—1910
- Nurses Magazine**—*The Nightingale*—published March 6, 1886
- Nurses Society**—nurses society (local)—Philomena Society—organized—Nov. 24, 1885
- Nursing School**—instruction for nurses—systematic—New York Hospital—1798
- Oleomargarine**—oleomargarine manufacturer (successful)—A. Paraf—1871
- Opera**—grand opera sung in English—"Der Freischutz"—March 2, 1825
- Opera**—Negro prima donna of an opera company—C. Jarboro—July 22, 1933
- Opera**—Negro to sing a white role with a white cast in an opera company—R. T. Duncan—Sept. 28, 1945
- Opera**—opera (Italian)—"Il Barbiere di Siviglia"—Nov. 29, 1825
- Opera**—opera broadcast in its entirety—by Metropolitan Opera Company—"Hansel und Gretel"—Dec. 25, 1931
- Opera**—opera broadcast in part—from Metropolitan Opera House—Jan. 13, 1910
- Opera**—opera by an American composer—"The Archers"—performed—April 18, 1796
- Opera**—opera by an American composer (important)—"Leonora"—performed—June 4, 1845
- Opera**—opera by an American composer performed at the Metropolitan Opera House of New York—"The Pipe of Desire"—March 18, 1910
- Opera**—opera of a serious nature—"Tammany"—March 3, 1794
- Opera**—opera performed by a professional visiting troupe—"Beggars' Opera"—Dec. 3, 1750

NEW YORK—New York City—Continued

Opera—opera singer (American) to sing in an Italian opera in Italian—Julia Wheatley—Nov. 25, 1834

Optometry Instruction—optics and optometry courses—Columbia University—1910

Orchestra—orchestra (American) to make a European tour—Symphony Society of New York—sailed—April 22, 1920

Organ—organ built in the U.S.—installed—Trinity Church—May 1740

Organ—pipeless organ—exhibited—April 15, 1935

Orphanage—established—June 1654

Paint—paint (ready-mixed)—manufactured—patented—July 16, 1867

Paper—corrugated paper—patented—Dec. 19, 1871

Paper—crepe paper—manufactured—1890

Paper—toilet paper—manufactured—J. C. Gayetty—1857

Patent—design patent—George Bruce—Nov. 9, 1842

Pawnbroking Ordinance—enacted—July 13, 1812

Peace Society—New York Peace Society—organized—Aug. 16, 1815

Periodical—all-fiction pulp magazine *Argosy* published

Periodical—electrical journal—*Electro-Magnetic and Mechanics Intelligencer*—published—Jan. 18, 1840

Periodical—illustrated weekly—*Brother Jonathan*—published—Jan. 1, 1842

Periodical—photo-engraved magazine—*Literary Digest*—published—Oct. 25, 1919

Periodical—sectarian magazine printed in rotogravure—*Catholic Missions*—published—Oct. 1, 1934

Periodical—Spanish magazine published by students—*El Estudiante Comercial*—published—1917

Periodical Index—W. F. Poole—published 1848

Permalloy—developed—G. W. Elmen—June 7, 1913

Petroleum Jelly—manufactured—1870

Pharmacopoeia—pharmacopoeia prepared by a hospital staff—published—1816

Philological Society—philological national society—American Philological Association—organized—Nov. 13, 1868

Phonograph Trade Magazine—*The Phonogram*—published—Jan. 1891

Photoelectric Cell—publicly demonstrated—Oct. 21, 1925

Photograph—celestial photograph—of the moon—Dec. 18, 1839

Photograph—news photograph of distinction—Mathew Brady studio opened—1844

Photograph—photograph taken in America 1839

Photographic Patent—A. S. Wolcott—May 8, 1840

Photography—film developing machine (fully automatic)—patented—A. M. Joseph—Jan. 17, 1928

Physician—ophthalmologist of note—E. Delafield—1864

Physician—surgeon to substitute radium treatment for cancer—R. Abbe—June 1904

Physiological Society—physiological society national organization—American Physiological Society—organized—Dec. 30, 1887

Pin—safety pin—patented—W. Hunt—April 10, 1849

Play—aquatic play—"The Pirates Signal"—July 4, 1840

Play—benefit performance—Jan. 7, 1751

Play—burlesque show—of importance—"The Black Crook"—Sept. 12, 1866

Play—Hebrew play by professional actors—Aug. 12, 1882

Play—native American play successfully acted on a regular stage—"The Contrast"—April 16, 1787

Play—play acted by professional players—"The Recruiting Officer"—Dec. 6, 1732

Play—printed American play—"Androboros"—printed—1714

Play—Shakespearian play—"King Richard III"—March 5, 1750

Play—theatrical presentation sponsored by the Federal government—"The Family Upstart"—Jan. 20, 1934

Police—police bureau of criminal alien investigation—Dec. 23, 1930

Police—police uniforms—authorized—July 8, 1693

Police—traffic police squad—"Broadway Squad"—organized—1860

Police—woman detective—I. Goodwin—March 1, 1912

Political Convention—political nominating caucus—Sept. 15-16, 1812

Political Economy Course—college chair of political economy—Columbia University—1818

Polo—introduced—James Gordon Bennett—1876

Polo Club—polo association (national)—United States Polo Association—formed—June 6

Postage Stamp—adhesive stamps—City Dispatch Post—Feb. 15, 1842

Postal Service—coin-operated mailbox—installed—May 17, 1939

Postal Service—letter to encircle the world by commercial airmail—dispatched—April 19, 1937

Postal Service—ocean mail contracts—authorized—March 3, 1845

Postal Service—postal route—to Boston—Jan. 22, 1673

Postal Service—"V" mail film—to London—June 22, 1942

President—president married while in office—John Tyler—June 25, 1844

President—president to receive the entire vote of the presidential electors—George Washington

President (U.S.)—president elected—George Washington—inaugurated—April 30, 1789

Presidential Candidate—woman presidential candidate—V. C. Woodhull—nominated—May 10, 1872

"Presidential Mansion"—George Washington—April 23, 1789

Press Clipping Bureau—opened—April 15, 1884

- Primer**—typewriting primer—*Ted and Polly*—published—Nov. 1933
- Printing Press**—cylinder and flat bed combination printing press—patented—April 17, 1844
- Printing Press**—cylinder printing press—manufactured—1831
- Printing Press**—printing press invented in America that was successful—Washington Press—invented—1827
- Printing Press**—printing press operated by electricity—T. Davenport—1839
- Printing Press**—quadruple newspaper press—constructed—1887
- Printing Press**—rotary printing press—with continuous roll—produced—1871
- Printing Press**—rotary type printing press—manufactured—R. M. Hoe—1846
- Printing Press**—sextuple printing press—constructed—R. Hoe & Co.—1891
- Prison**—prison matrons—appointed—American Female Guardian Society—1845
- Prison**—reformatory for juvenile delinquents under legislative control—New York House of Refuge—opened—Jan. 1, 1825
- Prize Fight**—American to win distinction in the prize ring—important fight—Bill Richmond—July 8, 1805
- Prize Fight**—pugilist to hold three titles simultaneously—H. J. Armstrong—Aug. 17, 1938
- Protestant Episcopal Bishop**—Protestant Episcopal bishop consecrated in the U.S.—Rev. T. J. Claggett—Sept. 17, 1922
- Protestant Episcopal Bishop**—Protestant Episcopal bishop (Negro)—Rev. S. D. Ferguson—consecrated—June 24, 1885
- Pump**—independent single direct-acting steam power pump—patented—H. R. Worthington—July 24, 1844
- Quinine**—quinine sulphate—manufactured—1823
- Radio Advertising** contract for frequency modulation broadcasts—Longine Watch Co.—Dec. 9, 1940
- Radio Broadcast**—advertising or commercial radio broadcast—WEAF—Aug. 28, 1922
- Radio Broadcast**—chain broadcast—Polo Grounds—from Newark, N.J.—Oct. 7, 1922
- Radio Broadcast**—drama broadcast from a regular stage—WABC—Sept. 24, 1933
- Radio Broadcast**—foreign language broadcast course—WJZ—March 21, 1924
- Radio Broadcast**—radio broadcast from a tape recording—WQXR—Aug. 26, 1938
- Radio Broadcast**—radio message sent from an airplane—James A. Macready—Sheepshead Bay, N.Y.—Aug. 27, 1910
- Radio Broadcast**—radio message sent from an airplane (two-way conversation)—August 14, 1924
- Radio Broadcast**—radio programs simultaneously aired over AM and FM stations, and also telecast—New York City—sustaining—March 20, 1948
- Radio Broadcast**—recorded coast-to-coast, broadcast—National Broadcasting Co.—Hindenburg explosion—May 6, 1937
- Radio College Course**—New York University—Sept. 1939
- Radio College Course**—radio-advertising course—College of City of New York—Sept. 29, 1930
- Radio Distress Signal**—radio SOS from an American ship—"Arapahoe"—Aug. 11, 1909
- Radio Facsimile Transmission**—check sent by radio across the Atlantic—against Bankers Trust Co.—April 20, 1926
- Radio Facsimile Transmission**—drawing sent by radio across the Atlantic—transmitted—May 2, 1926
- Radio Facsimile Transmission**—photograph sent by radio across the Atlantic—July 6, 1924
- Radio Facsimile Transmission**—photograph sent by radio across the Atlantic as a public demonstration—Nov. 30, 1924
- Radio Facsimile Transmission**—photograph sent by radio across the Atlantic inaugurating commercial service—April 30, 1926
- Radio Facsimile Transmission**—photograph sent by radio across the continent—from San Francisco, Calif.—April 18, 1925
- Radio Facsimile Transmission**—radio facsimile long distance transmission of a medical subject—New York City—May 28, 1925
- Radio License**—international broadcasting license—Experimenter Publishing Company—Oct. 15, 1927
- Radio Magazine**—*Modern Electrics*—published—April 1908
- Radio Microphone** (carbon)—used—Dr. Lee de Forest—1907
- Radio Set**—advertised—for sale—Jan. 13, 1906
- Radio Society**—Wireless Association of America—formed—Nov. 1908
- Radio Telegraph**—transatlantic radio message of the regular westward service—received—Oct. 17, 1907
- Radio Telephone**—radio telephone ship-to-shore commercial service—Dec. 8, 1929
- Radio Telephone**—transcontinental radio telephone demonstration—to Arlington, Va.—Sept. 29, 1915
- Radio Telephone**—two-way conversation between a glider and the land—Aug. 12, 1932
- Radio Telephone**—two-way radio conversation between a submerged submarine and another vessel—Oct. 5, 1919
- Radio Telephone**—two-way radio in an automobile—March 1910
- Radio Tube**—three-element vacuum tube—announced—Dr. Lee de Forest—Oct. 20, 1906
- Railroad**—air-conditioned train—to Washington, D.C.—May 24, 1931
- Railroad**—railroad to be completely equipped with diesel-electric engines—built by American Locomotive Co.—Dec. 27, 1941
- Railroad**—streamlined Pullman train (six cars)—from Los Angeles—arrived—Oct. 25, 1934
- Railroad**—switchback railway—L. A. Thompson Scenic Railway Co.—June 1884
- Railroad Guide**—*United States Railroad and Ocean Steam Navigation Guide*—published—1847

NEW YORK—New York City—Continued

- Railroad Signal System**—railroad interlocking machine
- Railroad Treatise**—John Stevens—published—1812
- Razor**—safety razor—manufactured—Kampfe Brothers—1880
- Reformed Church (Dutch)**—established—1628
- Research Institute**—institute for research in nervous diseases—Neurological Institute of New York—opened—Oct. 1, 1909
- Restaurant**—penny restaurant—1900
- Restaurant**—self-service restaurant—opened—Sept. 4, 1885
- Rifle Association**—rifle association (national)—organized—Nov. 24, 1871
- Rivet**—commercial production—J. G. Pier-son—patent—March 23, 1794
- Road**—coast-to-coast paved road—Lincoln Highway—opened—Sept. 10, 1913
- Road**—stone pavement—laid—1657
- Rowing**—transatlantic trip by row boat—left for England—June 7, 1896
- Rubber**—rubber patent—Charles Goodyear—June 17, 1837
- Rubber**—vulcanized rubber—patented—Charles Goodyear—June 15, 1844
- Safe (Fire-proof)**—"Salamander" safe—patented—C. A. Gayler—April 12, 1833
- Safe Deposit Vault**—opened—June 5, 1865
- Safety Congress**—exhibition—Jan. 28, 1907
- Salute (complimentary)**—by Great Britain—May 8, 1783
- Salvation Army**—landed—March 10, 1880
- School**—established—1633
- School**—evening school—established—1661
- School**—evening school (free public)—opened—1833
- Science Association**—National Research Council—meeting—Sept. 20, 1916
- Science Magazine**—*American Journal of Science*—published—July 1818
- Senate Journal**—*Journal of the First Session of the Senate*—published—1789
- Serbian Orthodox Cathedral**—elevated—June 11, 1944
- Settlement House**—University Settlement—established—1886
- Sewage**—sewage "dual system"—built—1857
- Sewing Machine**—lock stitch sewing machine—invented—W. Hunt—1832-34
- Sewing Machine**—sewing machine equipped with the rocking treadle or double treadle—patented—I. M. Singer—Aug. 12, 1851
- Sewing Machine**—sewing machine motor patent—patented—I. M. Singer—Oct. 9, 1855
- Shakers**—arrived—Aug. 6, 1774
- Ship**—concrete barge—launched—July 27, 1918
- Ship**—cruise ship to circumnavigate the world—left—Nov. 21, 1922
- Ship**—decked ship—"Onrust"—launched—1614
- Ship**—dredge sea-going hopper—built—1855
- Ship**—federal steamer named for a woman—"Harriet Lane"—built—1857
- Ship**—gyro-stabilized vessel to cross the Atlantic—arrived—Dec. 7, 1932
- Ship**—gyro stabilizer installed on an American naval vessel—April 1913
- Ship**—iron-clad turreted vessel in the U.S. Navy—"Monitor"—launched—Jan. 30, 1862
- Ship**—packet line—Black Ball Packet Line—to Liverpool—1816
- Ship**—racing shell—built—J. Mackay—1857
- Ship**—radar commercial installation—"African Star"—April 27, 1946
- Ship**—rotor ship—arrived May 9, 1926
- Ship**—ship permitted to enter port without stopping for quarantine procedure—"Cameronia"—arrived—Feb. 1, 1937
- Ship**—steam propelled frigate—"Demologos"—launched—Oct. 29, 1814
- Ship**—steamboat built in America to cross the Atlantic Ocean—"Savannah"—launched—Aug. 22, 1818
- Ship**—steamboat engine built in America for a screw-propelled vessel—"Vandalia"—launched—Dec. 1, 1841
- Ship**—steamboat service (regular) across the Atlantic—arrived—April 23, 1838
- Ship**—steamboat to make an ocean voyage—to Philadelphia—June 10, 1809
- Ship**—steamboat to make regular trips—"Clermont"—trial trip—Aug. 7, 1807
- Ship**—steamship passenger line between United States ports and Europe to fly the American flag—sailed—June 1, 1847
- Ship**—trading ship sent to China—"Empress of China"—left—Feb. 22, 1784
- Ship**—tugboat (steam)—"Rufus King"—built—1825
- Ship**—warship propelled by electricity—"New Mexico"—launched—April 23, 1917
- Ship**—warship to circumnavigate the globe—"Vincennes"—left—August 31, 1826
- Shipping**—coastal shipping service—established—T. L. Servoss—to New Orleans—1831
- Shoe Pegging Machine**—operated—C. D. Bigeow—1852
- Shoot-the-Chutes**—built—Capt. Paul Boyton—1894
- Single Tax**—single tax national conference—assembled—Sept. 1, 1890
- Skating Rink**—ice skating rink (indoors)—1879
- Skee Ball Alley**—built—1914
- Skywriting**—skywriting—Dec. 1, 1922
- Skywriting**—skywriting at night—Sept. 18, 1937
- Sleeping Car**—transcontinental through Pullman sleeping car service—to Los Angeles—March 31, 1946
- Snow Melting Apparatus**—patented—N. H. Borgfeldt—April 6, 1869
- Soap**—soap in liquid form—patented—W. Sheppard—Aug. 22, 1865
- Soap Manufacturer**—to render fats in his plant—Wm. Colgate—1806
- Social Register**—*Society List and Club Register*—published—1886
- Social Science Society (national)**—American Social Science Association—founded—1865

- Soda Water Machine Manufacturer**—John Matthews—1834
- Sports**—amateur athletic competition (interclub)—Sept. 27, 1879
- Sports**—amateur indoor athletic games—Nov. 11, 1868
- Sports**—amateur outdoor athletic games—Oct. 21, 1871
- Sports**—athletic club—New York Athletic Club—organized—Sept. 8, 1868
- Sports**—cross country championships—Nov. 6, 1883
- Sports**—sports trainer (professional)—Bob Rogers—May 1, 1883
- Sports Book**—of importance—*Sportsman's Companion*—published—1783
- Squash**—squash tennis organization (national)—formed—March 20, 1911
- Squash Tournament**—squash tennis tournament—April 8, 1911
- Stage Coach Inter-City Service**—to Philadelphia—Nov. 9, 1756
- State Department (U.S.)**—established—July 27, 1789
- State Department (U.S.)**—State Department (U.S.) Secretary—Thomas Jefferson—March 22, 1790
- Steam Distribution Plant**—New York Steam Corp.—formed—July 26, 1880
- Steam Engine**—steam engine—imported—Sept. 9, 1753
- Steeplechase**—Jerome Park—Oct. 26, 1869
- Stenotype**—patented—J. C. Zachos—April 11, 1876
- Stereotype**—automatic plate-casting and finishing machine for stereotype printing—invented—H. A. W. Wood—1900
- Stereotype**—curved stereotype plate—cast—Charles Craske—1854
- Stereotype**—stereotypers—D. & G. Bruce—1813
- Stock Quotation Boards**—manufactured—1889
- Street Car**—horse-drawn street cars—Nov. 14, 1832
- Strike**—strike—bakers—1741
- Submarine**—submarine contract of the United States Navy—J. P. Holland Torpedo Boat Co.—March 13, 1895
- Submarine**—submarine that was practical and able to submerge—submerged—March 17, 1898
- Subway**—pneumatic subway—invented—A. E. Beach—in operation—Feb. 26, 1870
- Subway**—subway (rapid transit)—opened—Oct. 27, 1904
- Supreme Court of the U.S.**—first session—Feb. 1, 1790
- Surgical Operation**—epileptic case treated by elevation of the skull cap—demonstrated—Nov. 2, 1933
- Surgical Operation**—mastoid operation—performed—June 15, 1859
- Swedish Magazine**—*Skandinavia*—published—Jan. 15, 1847
- Swimming Championship (amateur open)**—Sept. 30, 1877
- Sword Swallower**—performance—Nov. 25, 1817
- Symphony**—symphony to call for an airplane propeller—"Ballet Mecanique"—performance—April 10, 1927
- Tabulating Machine**—patented—H. Hollerith—Jan. 8, 1889
- Talking Book**—for the blind—issued—July 1934
- Tariff**—tariff legislation—July 4, 1789
- Tattoo**—electric tattoo machine—used—1875
- Tattoo**—tattoo shop—opened—1846
- Tattoo**—tattooed man—exhibited—J. F. O'Connell—1851
- Teachers Death Benefit**—insurance—1869
- Teachers Pension Fund**—authorized—April 14, 1894
- Teachers Sick Benefit Funds**—established—1887
- Telegram**—singing telegram—introduced—Feb. 10, 1933
- Telegram**—transcontinental telegram—to California—Oct. 24, 1861
- Telegraph**—telegraph—constructed—H. G. Dyar—1827
- Telegraph**—telegraph call boxes—installed—June 22, 1872
- Telegraph**—telegraph convention (national)—July 17, 1850
- Telegraph**—telegraph ticker to operate at a fast speed—installed—Nov. 1929
- Telegraph**—telegraph ticker to print letters of the alphabet—R. E. House—patented—April 18, 1846
- Telegraph**—telegraph ticker used by a brokerage concern—Dec. 29, 1867
- Telephone**—commercial telephone service on railroads for train passengers—Aug. 15, 1947
- Telephone**—mobile telephone conversation trans-Atlantic between two telephone equipped automobiles—to Milan—June 26, 1947
- Telephone**—round the world telephone conversation—April 25, 1934
- Telephone**—transatlantic telephone service (commercial)—to London—Jan. 7, 1927
- Telephone**—transcontinental telephone demonstration—Jan. 25, 1915
- Television**—audience participation telecast—Aug. 7, 1941
- Television**—baseball game (collegiate) telecast—May 17, 1939
- Television**—baseball game (major league) telecast—August 26, 1939
- Television**—basketball game telecast—Feb. 28, 1940
- Television**—book review telecast—May 3, 1938
- Television**—circus telecast—April 25, 1940
- Television**—color television (high definition electronically scanned)—demonstration—Sept. 3, 1940
- Television**—color television demonstration (public)—June 27, 1929
- Television**—construction permit—for commercial station—June 17, 1941
- Television**—demonstration of home reception of television—Aug. 20, 1930

NEW YORK—New York City—Continued

- Television**—football game telecast—Sept. 30, 1939
Television—high definition telecast—June 29, 1936
Television—hockey game telecast—Feb. 25, 1940
Television—king and queen to be televised—June 10, 1939
Television—mobile television unit—delivered—Dec. 12, 1937
Television—moving picture premiere telecast—April 10, 1944
Television—moving picture premiere telecast of a feature length foreign film—Jan. 1, 1948
Television—musical comedy (full length)—Sept. 28, 1944
Television—opera (complete) telecast from the Metropolitan Opera House—Nov. 29, 1948
Television—opera telecast—March 10, 1940
Television—operetta telecast—June 20, 1939
Television—outdoor scenes telecast—July 12, 1928
Television—play telecast with its original Broadway cast—June 7, 1938
Television—political campaign telecast—Oct. 11, 1932
Television—pugilistic telecast—June 1, 1939
Television—pugilistic telecast of a championship heavyweight fight—June 19, 1946
Television—religious services telecast—March 24, 1930
Television—standard broadcast station to transmit a television image—received—from Coytesville, N.J.—Aug. 13, 1928
Television—telecast from an airplane—March 6, 1940
Television—telecast over telephone wires (publicly displayed)—May 20, 1939
Television—telecast (long distance) received in an airplane—Oct. 17, 1939
Television—television broadcast of sound and scene—to operate over any considerable distance—from Washington, D.C.—April 7, 1927
Television—television commercial license—granted—July 1, 1941
Television—television tea—Jan. 7, 1931
Television—television theater demonstration on a full-size screen of a news event—April 14, 1948
Television—track meet (intercollegiate) telecast—March 2, 1940
Television—two-way demonstration of television in a theatre—April 9, 1930
Television—under-water telecast from a submarine—April 10, 1947
Television—unscheduled event telecast—Nov. 15, 1938
Television—weather map telecast to a trans-Atlantic steamer—June 20, 1930
Tennis—lawn tennis—introduced—Staten Island, N.Y.—M. E. Outerbridge—March 1874
Tennis Match—lawn tennis matches (national)—Staten Island Club—Sept. 1, 1880
Tennis Player—lawn tennis champion to win four major titles—J. D. Budge—Sept. 24, 1938
Theater—newsreel theater—Nov. 2, 1929
Theater—panorama show—1790
Theater—theater lighted by gas—Chatham Garden—May 8, 1825
Theater—theater to employ women ushers—Majestic Theater—Dec. 16, 1903
Theater History—of importance—published—Wm. Dunlap—*History of the American Theatre*—1832
Theatrical Advance Publicity Man—Robert Upton—1750
Theatrical School—devoted exclusively to training for the professional stage—founded—Oct. 1, 1884
Theological School—theological school—founded—1784
Theosophical Society—American Theosophical Society—founded—Nov. 17, 1875
Ticket Speculators—operated—Sept. 1850
Tight Rope woman performer—performance—June 1, 1819
Tinware Manufacturers—factory—opened—Woodhaven—1860
Tour of the World made by unattended woman—Nelly Bly—left—Nov. 14, 1889
Toycery—opened—Sept. 24, 1932
Tract Society—tract society (national)—American Tract Society—organized—May 11, 1825
Traffic Regulation—one-way traffic regulation—Dec. 17, 1791
Traffic Regulation—traffic law—enacted—June 27, 1652
Traffic Regulation Pamphlet—printed traffic regulations—issued—Oct. 30, 1903
Traitor—to American cause—William Demont—Nov. 2, 1776
Trap Shooting Tournament—trapshooting (Grand American) at clay targets—June 12, 1900
Trap Shooting Tournament—trapshooting (Grand American) at live birds—March 1893
Travelers Aid Society—Travelers Aid Society (national)—founded—1904
Treadmill—used—New York City Prison—Sept. 7, 1822
Treason—American colonist hanged for treason—Jacob Leisler—May 16, 1691
Trust—manufacturers price regulation agreement—coopers—Dec. 17, 1679
Tuberculosis Circular—tuberculosis circular—issued—July 1889
Tuberculosis Laboratory—tuberculosis diagnostic community laboratory—authorized—Dec. 13, 1893
Tunnel—tunnel under the Hudson River—opened officially—Feb. 25, 1908
Tunnel—twin-tube subaqueous vehicular tunnel—Holland Tunnel—opened—Nov. 13, 1927
Typesetting Machine—linotype machine used commercially—installed—July 1, 1886
Typesetting Machine—typesetting machine—practical—patented—Timothy Alden—Sept. 15, 1857

- Typewriter**—visible typewriter—patented—May 16, 1893
- Typewriting School**—opened—1878
- Unitarian Church Convention (National)**—assembled—April 5, 1865
- Vacation Fund**—established—1847
- Vaccine**—poliomyelitis vaccine—produced—Feb. 1933
- Vaccine**—tuberculosis—effective—produced—1928
- Veterinary Hospital**—opened—C. C. Grice—1830
- Veterinary School**—veterinary college of importance—incorporated—April 6, 1857
- Vice Presidential Candidate**—vice presidential candidate who was a Negro—nominated—May 10, 1872
- Visiting Celebrities**—absolute monarch—King Prajadhipok—arrived—April
- Visiting Celebrities**—queen to visit the U.S.—Queen Emma—arrived—Aug. 8, 1866
- Vivisection**—Dr. J. C. Dalton—1855
- Voice Mechanism**—voice mechanism capable of creating the complex sounds of speech—exhibited—June 5, 1938
- War Veterans' Society**—Military Order of Foreign Wars—founded—Dec. 27, 1894
- Water Cures**—introduced—Nov. 1, 1853
- Wax Works Museum**—opened—June 1749
- Wedding**—airplane wedding—July 26, 1919
- Wedding**—parachute wedding—August 25, 1940
- Welsh Magazine**—*Cymro Americaidd*—published—1832
- Woman**—woman automotive engineer—received M.E. degree—June 5, 1922
- Woman**—woman horseback rider to make a solo transcontinental trip—N. J. Aspinwall—arrived—July 8, 1911
- Woman Suffrage**—woman suffrage association (national)—American Equal Rights Association—constitution adopted—May 10, 1866
- Woman's Club**—Chinese woman's club incorporated—June 10, 1936
- Woman's Club**—woman's club federation—organized—March 29, 1890
- Woman's Club**—woman's professional club—founded—March 21, 1868
- Works Progress Administration**—Works Progress Administration Federal Art Project Gallery—officially opened—Dec. 28, 1935
- World War I**—American troop contingent to arrive in France—left—May 8, 1917
- World War I**—American troops to land in England—sailed—May 28, 1917
- World War II**—American ship sunk by a U-boat—sailed—May 6, 1941
- X-Ray**—X-Ray machine—exhibited—Jan. 18, 1896
- X-Ray**—X-Ray moving pictures (successful) of the action of the human heart—exhibited—Oct. 2, 1937
- X-Ray**—X-ray of an entire living person—taken—April 1897
- Yacht Club**—New York Yacht club—organized—July 30, 1844
- Yacht Race**—Regatta—of importance—July 16, 1845
- Young Men's Hebrew Association**—founded—March 22, 1874
- Young Women's Hebrew Association**—organized—Feb. 6, 1902
- Zionist Society**—Zionist national organization—United American Zionists—formed—Oct. 22, 1897

Newburgh

- Botanist**—landscape gardener—A. J. Downing—1841
- Ferryboat**—double deck ferryboat—launched—Oct. 25, 1888
- Ferryboat**—double deck ferryboat with the propeller type steel hull—built—1891
- Ferryboat**—steel hull ferryboat—"Lackawanna"—built 1881
- Medal**—Order of the Purple Heart—established—Aug. 7, 1782
- Skating Champion**—skating champion (ice)—Charles June—1823
- Soap**—cakes of soap of uniform weight and individually wrapped—manufactured—J. Oakley—c.1830

Newport

- Lock ("clock")**—double locks—patented—L. Yale—May 6, 1851

Newton Creek

- Oil**—oil (kerosene)—patent—Dr. A. Gesner—March 27, 1855

Niagara County

- Fruit Spraying**—with Paris green—1878

Niagara Falls

- Bridge**—railway suspension bridge—1854
- Cyanamide**—commercial production—Aug. 16, 1909 [Canada]
- Niagara Falls**—person to cross Niagara Falls on a tight rope—J. F. Gravelet—June 30, 1859
- Niagara Falls**—person to go over Niagara Falls in a barrel—A. E. Taylor—Oct. 24, 1901
- Niagara Falls**—person to go over Niagara Falls in a rubber ball—J. Lussier—July 4, 1928
- Niagara Falls**—utilization of Niagara Falls waterpower—1757
- Niagara Falls**—utilization of Niagara Falls waterpower (large scale)—June 13, 1889
- Photograph**—photograph to gain world fame—taken—July 1845
- Visiting Celebrities**—King and Queen of England—arrived—June 7, 1939

Nieuw Amsterdam

See New York City

North Elba

- Bobsled Run**—with international specifications—opened—Dec. 25, 1930

NEW YORK—Continued**Olean**

Gas—natural gas used for manufacturing—1870

Oneida County

Animals—fur bearing animals raised commercially—1866

Ossining

Fingerprinting—state prison to take fingerprints—Ossining—March 3, 1903

Oswego

Normal School—normal school (state)—May 1, 1861

Ship—steamboat engine built in America for a screw propelled vessel—enrolled—April 14, 1842

Oyster Bay

Cable—cable across the Pacific ocean between Honolulu, Midway, Guam and Manila—official message sent—July 4, 1903

Pearl River

Aureomycin—obtained—Dr. B. M. Duggar—1948

Peekskill

Automobile Hill Climbing Contest—Sept 9, 1901

First Aid Instruction—first-aid instruction—1885

Pelham Manor

Glass—stained figure glass—manufactured—1844

Plattsburg

College—college principally for war veterans—opened—Sept. 16, 1946

Physiologist—of note—Dr. W. Beaumont—report published—1833

Pleasantville

Medal—distinguished service cross awarded an animal—awarded "Chips" on Oct. 24, 1943—rescinded—Feb. 3, 1944

Poplar Ridge

Plow—plow with interchangeable parts—patented—J. J. Wood

Port Washington

Aviation—Atlantic ocean scheduled air service—left—May 20, 1939

Aviation—transatlantic regular commercial airplane service—took off—June 28, 1939

Aviation—Passenger—woman to fly entirely around the world by commercial heavier-than-air plane—last lap—June 17, 1939

Glider—seaplane glider—flight—March 15, 1930

Poughkeepsie

Ice Yacht—built—Oliver Booth—1790

Ice Yacht Club—organized—1861

Insurance—group insurance policy for college students—Feb. 1, 1936

Philological Society—philological national society—American Philological Association convention—July 27, 1869

Pin—machine "for sticking pins into paper"—patented—S. Slocum—Sept. 30, 1841

Water Purification—by filtration—1870

Riverdale

See New York City

Rochester

Automobile Patent—Geo. B. Selden—May 8, 1879

Business—instalment finance company—meeting—April 7, 1904

Business School—opened—1842

Camera—roll film camera—announced—G. Eastman—June 1888

Car—glass lined tank car—built—1910

Check Photographing Device—patented—Feb. 25, 1930

Check Protectors—manufactured—1870

Communion Cup—individual communion cups—introduced—May 1894

Electrobasograph—invented — Dr. R. P. Schwartz—1933

Embalming Book—published — *Undertakers Manual*—1878

Goat Show (of milch goats)—Sept. 15-27, 1913

Lock—time lock—manufactured—Sargent & Greenleaf—1874

Medal—soldiers medal awarded a Women's Army Corps member—presented—M. H. Maloney—Nov. 17, 1943

Milk Station (Municipal)—established—1897

Music—community chorus — established — 1912

Photograph—infra-red photograph — taken — Oct. 7, 1931

Photograph—photograph from an airplane at night—taken—Nov. 20, 1925

Photographic Film—moving picture film (commercial) — manufactured—March 26, 1885

Photographic Film—transparent paper strip photographic film — patented — George Eastman—Oct. 14, 1884

Photostat—photographic copying machine — commercially manufactured

Postal Service—mail chute—patented—J. G. Cutler—Sept. 11, 1883

Presidential Candidate—presidential candidate of Negro blood nominated—Frederick Douglass—June 23, 1888

Social Democrat Party of America—convention—Jan. 27, 1900

Temperance Society—women's temperance society (state)—founded—April 20, 1852

Time Recorder—card time-recorder — patented—D. M. Cooper—Oct. 30, 1894

Vending Machine—automatically operated—produced—1897

X-Ray—X-ray photograph of the entire body taken in a one second exposure—July 1, 1934

X-Ray—X-ray photograph showing the complete arterial circulation—completed—July 16, 1936

Rome

Cheese Factory—cheese factory of consequence—established—1851

Roosevelt Field

See Garden City

Rye

Television—tennis tournament telecast—Aug. 9, 1939

Sackets Harbor

Chloroform—discovered—Samuel Guthrie—1831

Glucose—from potato starch—refined—S. Guthrie—1831

Saint Regis

War (1812)—prisoners in the War of 1812—captured—Oct. 22-23, 1812

Saranac

Saranac Lake

Hospital—tuberculosis sanatorium (modern) opened—Feb. 1, 1885

Tuberculosis Laboratory—tuberculosis research laboratory—established—1894

Saratoga

Bankers Association—national bankers association convention—July 20, 1875

Economics Association—American Economic Association—founded—Sept. 9, 1885

Historical Society—historical society—American Historical Association—founded—Sept. 10, 1884

Intercollegiate Athletic Association—organized—June 1876

Lawyers' Association—lawyers' association (national)—American Bar Association—organized—Aug. 21, 1878

Temperance Society—temperance society (union)—Union Temperate Society—organized—April 13, 1808

Time Standard—suggested—C. F. Dowd—1870

Track Meet (intercollegiate)—July 20-21, 1876

Schenectady

Air Brake—patented—George Westinghouse—April 13, 1869

Air Mail Service—jet propelled airplane to transport mail—June 22, 1946

Automobile—automobile (new type gasoline-electric combination)—delivered—Aug. 30, 1929

Automobile License Plates—plastic license plate tabs—manufactured—1942

Bridge—wrought iron lattice girder railroad bridge—1859

Diathermy Machine—practical—manufactured—Dec. 1928

Electric Lighting—sodium vapor lamps—installed—June 13, 1933

Electric Power Plant—mobile electric power plant—delivered—Jan. 10, 1944

Fraternity—social fraternity—Kappa Alpha—established—Nov. 26, 1825

Fraternity Catalog—fraternity catalog—published—1830

Golf Clubs—steel shaft for a golf club—patented—A. F. Knight—Nov. 22, 1910

High Jumping Standards—using electric eye detectors—used—May 31, 1941

Light Beam Communication—from a dirigible—May 19, 1932

Locomotive—duplex compound locomotive (Mallet)—built—1904

Locomotive—rack-rail diesel-electric locomotive—built—1939

Locomotive Headlight—talking headlight—installed—Nov. 6, 1934

Photograph—photograph of a beam of 100,000,000-volt X-rays—made—Oct. 1946

Photography—photographic flashlight lamps—manufactured—1930

Radio Broadcast—radio broadcast heard in both the Arctic and the Antarctic regions—Sept. 23, 1934

Radio Broadcast—round-the-world broadcast—W2XAD—June 30, 1930

Radio Station—radio station operating a fifty kilowatt transmitter—2XAG—operation—July 29, 1915

Radio Station—radio station operating a hundred kilowatt transmitter—2XAG—Aug. 4, 1927

Radio Telephone—two-way radio conversation between a brakeman in a caboose of a moving freight train and an engineer in the cab of a locomotive—demonstrated—June 15, 1927

Radio Tube—of metal—announced—April 1, 1935

Ship—radar commercial installation—by General Electric Co.—April 27, 1946

Television—moving picture premiere telecast—April 10, 1944

Television—opera (complete) telecast—presented—Dec. 23, 1943

Television—play telecast—"Queen's Messenger"—Sept. 11, 1928

Television—presidential notification ceremony—telecast—originated at Albany, N.Y.—Aug. 22, 1928

Television—programs regularly telecast—WGY—May 11, 1928

Television—speaker to address an organization by television—April 1, 1930

Television—telecast program for a tri-city gathering—Dec. 8, 1939

Television—television network demonstration—Feb. 1, 1940

Theater—television theater demonstration—May 22, 1930

NEW YORK—Schenectady—Continued

Theatrical School—theatrical school sponsored by an institution of higher learning—courses—July 2, 1935

Sea Cliff

World War I—American to sail to Europe to enlist in World War I—D. P. Dowd—enlisted—Aug. 6, 1914

Seneca Falls

Bloomers—introduced—July 19, 1848

Woman Suffrage—convention of women advocating woman suffrage—July 19-20, 1848

Sheepshead Bay

See New York City

Sloatsburg

Cotton Twine Factory—Jacob Sloat—1839

South Butler

Woman—woman ordained a minister—Rev. A. B. Blackwell—ordained—Sept. 15, 1853

Southampton

Golf Tournament—international golf match—Aug. 28-29, 1922

Whaling—whaling (systematic)—March 7, 1644

Spuyten Duyvil

See New York City

Staten Island

See New York City

Syracuse

Automobile Tire—pneumatic tire patent—Dec. 20, 1892

Billiard Match—May 13, 1854

Citizenship and Public Affairs School—Oct. 3, 1924

Dental Chair—patented—M. W. Hanchett—Aug. 15, 1848

Fine Arts Department—fine arts department in a college to grant degrees—June 24, 1873

Horse Race—harness horse race (Hambletonian) for three-year olds—Aug. 30, 1926

Road—plank road—completed—July 18, 1846

Time Recorder—dial time recorder—company formed—1893

Ticonderoga

Graphite—commercially produced—1840

Troy

Boy Scouts of America—Boy scout uniformed troop—1911

Collar—made—Hannah Montague—1825

Collar Factory—1833

Collar Manufacturer—of detachable collars—Ebenezer Brown—1829

Engineering College—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute—founded—Oct. 3, 1824

Fraternity—professional fraternity—Theta Xi—founded—April 29, 1864

Horseshoe manufacturing machine—patented—Henry Burden—Nov. 23, 1835

Laundry—established—Independence Starks—1835

Paper—wood—pulp and rag paper—for printing—manufactured—1854

Waffle Iron Patent—C. Swarthout—Aug. 24, 1869

Tuxedo Park

Building—building of pressed structural steel—June 1907

Coat—tuxedo coat—introduced—Oct. 10, 1886

Utica

Business—five-cent store—Feb. 22, 1879

Electric Transmission—electric power line commercial carrier—operated—Dec. 6, 1922

Fly Casting Tournament—June 18, 1861

Political Convention—nominating convention (state)—1824

Teachers Convention—teachers convention (state)—Jan. 1831

Valley Stream

Autogiro—autogiro to tow a glider—May 23, 1933

Aviation—Flights (transatlantic) — transatlantic non-stop flight from Europe to the United States—arrived—Sept. 2, 1930

Waddington

Thermit—used to break ice jams—Feb. 24, 1925

Wallkill

Creamery—established—1861

Warsaw

Anti-Slavery Party—first convention—Nov. 13, 1839

Watertown

Breakfast Food—shredded wheat biscuits—patented—Aug. 1, 1893

Watervliet

Conscientious Objectors—settled—1776

Shakers—Shaker "Family"—formed—1776

West Point

Army School—Army school graduate (Negro)—H. O. Flipper—appointed—June 15, 1877

Army School—Army school graduate killed—George Ronan—Aug. 15, 1812

Army School—Army school graduates—Oct. 11, 1802

Army School—Military Academy of the United States—established—March 16, 1802

Blockade—across Hudson River—April 30, 1778
Football Game—Army-Navy football game—Nov. 29, 1890

Westbury

Golf Tournament—woman's tournament golf championship—Mrs. C. R. Brown—Nov. 1895

Woodhaven

See New York City

Yonkers

Carpet Loom—carpet power loom to weave Axminster carpets—1876
Golf Tournament—amateur golf tournament (unofficial)—Oct. 13, 1894
Hat Blocking and Shaping Machine—patented—R. Eickemeyer—April 3, 1866
Plastic—thermosetting man-made plastic—developed—Dr. L. H. Baekeland—1906

NORTH CAROLINA

Civil Government in America—Watauga Commonwealth—May 1772
Impeachment—impeachment and removal from office of a state governor—W. W. Holden—March 22, 1871
Nurse—nurses registration law (state)—March 3, 1903
President—President born posthumously—Andrew Johnson—March 15, 1767

Asheville

Forest Management—professional scale—1891
Hospital—tuberculosis sanatorium (private)—opened—1875

Biltmore

Forestry School—forestry school dealing exclusively with problems of forestry—Biltmore Forest School—opened—Sept. 1, 1898

Cabarrus County

Gold—gold nugget—found—1799

Cape Hatteras

Radio Distress Signal—radio SOS from an American ship—received—Aug. 11, 1909
Smoke screen—demonstrated—Sept. 5, 1923

Chapel Hill

Grammar Instruction in a College—University of North Carolina—1795
Marriage Course—presented by a college—1924
Observatory—observatory (astronomical) connected with an institution of learning—University of North Carolina—1830
Theater—state-owned theater dedicated to its own drama—Playmakers Theater—opened—Nov. 23, 1925

Charlotte

Declaration of Independence—declaration of Independence by a colony—Mecklenburg declaration—adopted—May 20, 1775

Davidson

X-Ray—x-ray photograph—made—Dr. Henry Louis Smith—Jan. 12, 1896

Fort Bragg

Court martial Trial—court martial trial at which enlisted men were allowed to sit as members of the court—Feb. 3, 1949
Medal—expert infantryman's badge—awarded—W. L. Bull—March 29, 1944

Gastonia

Factory—air-conditioned factory—Gray Manufacturing Co.—1905
Greek College and Orphanage—dedicated—Sept. 18, 1932

Halifax

Declaration of Independence (American)—declaration of Independence by a colony—authorized—April 12, 1776

Hertford

Postmaster—woman postmaster appointed after the adoption of the Constitution—Mrs. Sarah De Crow—appointed—Sept. 27, 1792

Kitty Hawk

Aviation—**Airplane**—airplane to receive national acclaim—Wright Bros.—flight—Dec. 17, 1903

Lexington

Silver Mine—Silver Hill Mine—discovered—1838

Morehead City

Aviation—Coast Guard air station—opened—March 24, 1920

Newberne [New Bern]

Ordinance—gun (revolving)—made—John Gill—1829

Raleigh

Blind—school for the Negro blind—opened—Jan. 4, 1869
Deaf—students magazine—*Deaf Mute Casket*—published—1851
Medical Clinic—contraceptive clinic (state)—opened—March 15, 1937

Roanoke Island

Births—child born of English parents in America—Virginia Dare—August 18, 1587

Salem

Cottonseed Hulling Machine—patented—J. Lineback—March 31, 1814

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued**Spray**

Acetylene—manufactured—T. L. Willson—
May 4, 1892

Carbide Factory—established—1894

Washington

Town Named for George Washington—1775

NORTH DAKOTA

Insurance—bonding law (state)—enacted—
March 1, 1913

Insurance—fire and tornado insurance fund
(state)—established—July 1, 1919

Insurance—hail insurance law (state)—en-
acted—March 18, 1911

State—states admitted to the Union simul-
taneously—North and South Dakota—
Nov. 3, 1889

Esmond

Congressman (state)—woman speaker of a
state House of Representatives—Jan. 3,
1933

Portal

Visiting Celebrities—absolute monarch —
King Prajadhipok of Siam—April 19, 1931

OHIO

Congressman (state)—Negro congressman—
Jan. 6, 1885

Employment Service—state employment
service—authorized—April 28, 1890

High School Legislation—high school legis-
lation—authorizing night classes—March
16, 1829

Labor Law—labor law regulating the work-
ing hours of women—March 29, 1852

Land Grant—land subsidy for internal im-
provements—April 30, 1802

Territorial Expansion—acquisition of land
by the Federal Government—Northwest
Territory—established—July 13, 1787

War—battle fought by United States troops
—after formation of union—Oct. 19, 1790

Akron

Automobile Police Patrol Wagon—operated
—1899

Automobile Tire—balloon tire production—
introduced—April 5, 1923

Automobile Tire—clincher tire — manufac-
tured—1899

Automobile Tire—cord tire—manufactured
—1910

Automobile Tire—non-skid tire—patented—
April 14, 1914

Automobile Tire—synthetic rubber tire—
marketed—June 5, 1940

Aviation—Airship—airship of the U.S. Navy
that was successful—May 30, 1917

Aviation—Airship—airship to land on a roof
—flew to Cleveland—May 23, 1919

Aviation—Airship—airship with an enclosed
cabin—flight—June 3, 1925

Aviation—Airship—dirigible for private com-
mercial operation — delivered — May 22,
1930

Aviation—License—glider license—awarded
Oct. 7, 1930

Bicycle Tire (cord)—manufactured—B. F.
Goodrich Co.—1892

Caterpillar Club—caterpillar club member—
Akron balloon crashes at Chicago, Ill.—
July 21, 1919

Oat Crushing Machine—patented—Nov. 30,
1875

Rubber—rubber company—west of the Alle-
gheny mountains—established—1870

Alliance

Basketball—basketball team (college) —
formed—1892

College—college to grant women absolute-
ly equal rights with men—Mount Union
College—founded—Oct. 20, 1846

College—summer school—Mount Union Col-
lege—1870

Ashtabula

Election Law—proportional representation—
election—Nov. 2, 1915

Athens

College—university founded by a federal
land grant—Ohio University—opened—June
1, 1808

Barberton

Match—book matches—made—1896

Bellefontaine

Road—concrete road—1892

Cadiz

Soda Fountain—soda fountain patent—joint
patent issued—April 24, 1833

Canton

President—president who had used a tele-
phone for campaigning—Wm. McKinley—
1896

Chillicothe

Animals—cattle importation of pure bred
shorthorns—1834

Animals—cattle (shorthorn) public auction
sale—Oct. 29, 1836

Book—book (of size) completed entirely by
one man—Dard Hunter—1923

Cincinnati

Anarchist—Josiah Warren—"time store"—
1827

Astronomy Magazine—Sidereal Messenger
—published—July 1846

Baseball Game—baseball game at night by
major league teams — played — May 24,
1935

Baseball Player—major league baseball
player to pitch two successive no-hit no-
run games—June 10 1938-June 15, 1938

- Baseball Team**—baseball team to receive a regular salary—1869
- Car**—chapel car—"Evangel"—dedicated—May 23, 1891
- Caterpillar Club**—woman caterpillar club member—June 28, 1925
- Continuation School**—apprentice continuation school—established—Aug. 30, 1909
- Dental School**—dental assistants and nurses course—Oct. 3, 1910
- Dentist**—woman dentist to obtain a D.D.S.—graduated—Feb. 21, 1866
- Dictionary**—phonetic dictionary—published 1855
- Fire Department**—fire department to be paid a salary—April 1, 1853
- Fire Engine**—fire engine that was practical—tested—Jan. 1, 1853
- Hospital**—tuberculosis hospital (municipal) for consumptive poor—opened—July 8, 1897
- Jewish College**—Jewish college to train men for the rabbinate—Hebrew Union College—established—Oct. 3, 1875
- Liberal Republican Party**—May 1, 1872
- Manufacturers Association**—national organization—formed—Jan. 22, 1895
- Medical Instruction**—ophthalmology professor—E. Williams—1865
- Moving Picture**—peep show machine—patented—D. Goodale—Feb. 5, 1861
- Music**—saengerfest—1849
- People's Party**—organized—May 19, 1891
- Political Convention**—presidential convention (national) addressed by a woman—S. A. Spencer—June 15, 1876
- Prize Fight**—prize fight of importance under the Marquis of Queensberry rules—Aug. 29, 1885
- Radio Broadcast**—musical comedy broadcast—with especially composed music—Sept. 15, 1934
- Radio License**—radio license—G. H. Lewis—1911
- Railroad**—municipal railroad—service commenced—July 23, 1877
- Soap**—soap which floated—manufactured—Proctor & Gamble Co.—Oct. 1879
- Trapshooting**—clay pigeon target—patented—G. Ligowsky—Sept. 7, 1880
- Union Reform Party**—platform adopted—March 1, 1899
- United Labor Party**—organized—May 16, 1888
- Wedding**—balloon wedding—Oct. 19, 1874
- Woman**—woman Presbyterian elder—permission granted—May 31, 1930
- Yeast**—compressed fresh yeast—introduced—Charles Fleischmann—1868
- Yeast**—yeast preparation patent—J. T. Alden—Nov. 3, 1863
- Aviation**—air-rail passenger transcontinental service—June 14, 1929
- Aviation**—automatic pilot in an airplane—Oct. 8, 1929
- Aviation—Airship**—airship to land on a roof—Hotel Statler—May 23, 1919
- Aviation—Passenger**—dirigible passenger transfer to an airplane—August 29, 1929
- Aviation—Races**—airplane race (of importance) in which both men and women were contestants—from Los Angeles, Calif.—Aug. 30, 1931
- Baseball Game**—triple play unassisted in a world series—Oct. 10, 1920
- Baseball Player**—baseball "pinch hitter"—J. J. Doyle—June 7, 1892
- Car**—aluminum street car—in service—Dec. 2, 1926
- Community Trust**—Cleveland Foundation established—Jan. 2, 1914
- Comptype**—patented—Oct. 20, 1925
- Court**—conciliation tribunal for small claims—established—March 15, 1913
- Cripples**—kindergarten for crippled children—opened—1900
- Electric Lighting**—electric arc lights—for public street lighting—April 29, 1879
- Evangelical and Reformed Church**—organized—June 26, 1934
- Fireworks Legislation**—July 18, 1908
- Health Museum**—Cleveland Health Museum—opened—Nov. 12, 1940
- Humane Society**—humane association national organization—American Humane Association—organized—Oct. 9, 1877
- Ice Cream Cone**—ice cream cone rolling machine—patented—C. R. Taylor—Jan. 29, 1924
- Jews**—Jewish Rabbinical conference—Oct. 17, 1855
- Judge**—woman associate justice of a state supreme court—elected—F. E. Allen—Dec. 16, 1922
- Judge**—woman judge to sentence a man to death—F. E. Allen—May 14, 1921
- Multigraph**—patented—H. C. Gammeter—March 10, 1903
- National Union for Social Justice**—national convention—Aug. 14, 1936
- Ordnance**—submachine gun—invented—J. T. Thompson—1916
- Paint**—paint prepared from standard formulas—1880
- Radio Broadcast**—political convention broadcast—June 10, 1924
- Radio Station**—municipal school-owned ultra-high frequency radio station—WBOE—licensed—Nov. 21, 1938
- Road**—brick pavement on a rural road—completed—1895
- Seal**—seals for raising funds—organization formed—April 20, 1861
- Surgical Operation**—heart operation for the relief of angina pectoris—Dr. C. S. Beck—Feb. 13, 1935
- Temperance Society**—women's temperance society (national)—organized—Nov. 18, 1874
- Union Party**—organized—June 18, 1936

Cleveland

- Autogiro**—autogiro to loop the loop publicly—Aug. 27, 1932
- Automobile Mail Wagon**—constructed—1899
- Automobile Truck**—automobile truck completely streamlined—Sept. 4, 1935

OHIO—Continued**Clyde**

Spanish American War—soldier killed in the Spanish-American war—G. B. Meek—May 11, 1898

Columbus

Aviation—airplane merchandise shipment—Nov. 7, 1910

Aviation—Airplane—jet propelled fighter airplane (four engine)—tested—Sept. 15, 1947

Aviation—Aviator—American Ace of Aces—Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker

Bicycle Patent—water velocipede patent—Oct. 5, 1869

Blind—state school for the blind—opened July 4, 1837

Ceramic School—Ohio State University—1894

Diplomatic Service—woman legation secretary—Lucille Atcherson—appointed—Dec. 4, 1922

Labor Party (Political)—labor party (national)—formed—Feb. 22, 1872

Prohibition Party (national)—first national convention—Feb. 22, 1872

Dayton

Aviation—airplane merchandise shipment—to Columbus—Nov. 7, 1910

Aviation—physiological research laboratory of the U.S. Army Air Corps—completed—Jan. 1, 1937

Aviation—Airplane—airplane purchased by the U.S. government—tested—July 30, 1909

Aviation—Airplane—fighter airplane carrying a cannon—tested—April 6, 1938

Aviation—Flights—all-blind solo flight by the U.S. Army—May 7, 1932

Aviation—Parachute—"free type" parachute—first person to jump—April 28, 1919

Cash Register—patented—J. J. Ritty—Nov. 4, 1879

Electric Generator—hydrogen-cooled turbine generator—in service—Oct. 12, 1937

Gasoline—ethyl gasoline—marketed—Feb. 2, 1923

Helicopter—helicopter flight (cross-country)—from Stratford, Conn.—landed—May 17, 1942

Scale—computing scale—company incorporated—March 20, 1891

Soldiers' Homes (National)—authorized—March 21, 1866

Gambier

Camera—tin-type camera—patented—H. L. Smith—Feb. 19, 1856

Jacobsburg

Corn—corn shipment—hybrid seed corn—April 13, 1916

Kent

Forestry School—forestry correspondence course—in tree surgery—1914

Forestry School—forestry school to give scientific training in care and preservation of trees—incorporated—Feb. 9, 1909

Kings Mills

Ordnance—cartridge-loading machinery—patented—G. M. Peters—July 7, 1885

Ordnance—shot tower—erected—1895

Kirtland

Mormon Temple—dedicated—March 27, 1836

Lewisburg

Public Health Service (U.S.)—woman assistant surgeon-general—Lucile Petry—commissioned—June 8, 1949

Marblehead

Medal—life saving medal—awarded by Treasury Dept.—to L. M. Clemons—June 19, 1876

Milford

Police—woman chief of police—Dolly Spencer—1914

Monroeville

Monument—monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of the Spanish-American war—unveiled—Sept. 29, 1904

Mount Pleasant

Newspaper—abolition newspaper—*Philanthropist*—published—Aug. 29, 1817

Mount Vernon

Chewing Gum—cheming gum patent—W. F. Semple—Dec. 28, 1869

Nela Park

Electric Lighting—electric lamp bulb frosted on the inside—patented—M. Pipkin—Oct. 16, 1928

Newark

Glass Wool—patented—Oct. 11, 1938

Oberlin

College—coeducational college—founded—Dec. 3, 1833

Temperance Society—anti-saloon league—founded—May 24, 1893

Oxford

Fraternity—fraternity west of the Allegheny mountains—founded—Aug. 8, 1839

Port Bucyrus

Aviation—Airport—airport manager (woman)—appointed—May 28, 1932

Riverside

See Cincinnati

Schoenbrunn

Protestant Church—west of Pennsylvania—communion service—June 9, 1772
Schoolhouse—west of the Allegheny mountains—completed—July 29, 1773

Springfield

Baby Show—Oct. 5, 1854

Toledo

Aviation—propeller blade of hollow steel—manufactured—June 1942
Building—all-glass windowless structure—completed—Jan. 15, 1936
Employment Service—state employment service—office opened—June 4, 1890
Glass Blowing Machine—patented—M. J. Owens—Feb. 26, 1895
Glass Dress of spun glass—manufactured—1893
Greenback Labor Party—organized—Feb. 22, 1878
Lutheran Church—American Lutheran Church—organized—Aug. 11, 1930
Mortuary—cooperative—Sept. 15, 1930
Paint Spraying Device—employed—1909
Scale—automatic computing pendulum-type scales—patented—A. De Vilbiss—May 22, 1900
Ship—schooner (five masted) — "David Dows"—launched—April 21, 1881

Van Wert

Library—county library — successfully conducted—organized—1898

Wilmington

Aviation—airplane human pick-up—Sept. 5, 1943

Xenia

Ordinance—cartridge-loading machinery — patented—G. M. Peters—July 7, 1885

Yellow Springs

College—college to grant women absolutely equal rights with men—non-sectarian—Antioch College—opened—Oct. 5, 1853
College—woman college professor—accorded same privileges as men professors—appointed—Sept. 1852
College—Literary Society—college literary society (coeducational)—founded—1853
Didactics Course—didactics course in a college—Antioch College—Oct. 5, 1853
Hygiene Instruction—physiology and hygiene courses—Antioch College—Oct. 5, 1853

Zanesville

Bridge—"Y" bridge—authorized — Jan. 21, 1812

Sawmill—sawmill engine — portable — constructed—1858

OKLAHOMA

Congressman (U.S.)—congresswoman to preside over the House of Representatives A. M. Robertson—June 20, 1921
Indian Church—Indian church organized by Indians—incorporated—Oct. 10, 1918

Elk City

Hospital—community hospital — dedicated—Aug. 13, 1931

Oklahoma City

Esperanto Magazine—published—Oct. 1906
Medical Clinic—cancer clinic (traveling)—established—Feb. 14, 1946
Parking Meter (Automatic)—installed—July 16, 1935

Tonkawa

Medical Clinic—cancer clinic (traveling)—opened—1946

OREGON

Gasoline Tax (state)—Feb. 25, 1919
Holiday—Labor Day law (state)—state holiday—enacted—Feb. 21, 1887
Labor Law—minimum wage law—appointed commission—authority act of Feb. 17, 1913
Money—paper money issued by the American Indians—c.1840
Ship—steamboat on the Pacific coast—"Beaver"—May 16, 1836

Champoeg

Colonial Government—government on the Pacific coast—authorized—May 2, 1843

Mount Emily

World War II—bombing on continental American soil—Sept. 9, 1942

Oregon City

Newspaper—newspaper published on the Pacific coast—*Oregon Spectator*—published Feb. 5, 1846

Portland

Automobile Bus—bus operated by a railroad—service—Aug. 25, 1924
Automobile Race—transcontinental automobile race (between two automobiles) — from New York City—arrived—June 21, 1905
Railroad—daily railroad service to the Pacific coast—through service without a change—Nov. 17, 1889
Servite Church—Marian Congress—Aug. 12, 1934
Ship—steamboat to successfully employ electricity for light—to San Francisco—May 2, 1880

St. Johns

Plywood—Douglas fir plywood—commercial production—1905

Salem

College—university on the Pacific coast—Willamette University—organized—Feb. 1, 1842

PENNSYLVANIA

Census—states to exceed 1,000,000 in population—1820
Child Labor Law—child labor law restricting the age of the workers—approved—March 28, 1848
Congressman (U.S.)—Catholic congressman T. Fitz Simons—March 4, 1789
Congressman (U.S.)—Jewish congressman—I. Jacobs—March 4, 1791
Election—printed ballot—authorized—Feb. 15, 1799
Governor—governor of a territory and a state—John White Geary—served—Jan. 15, 1867
Holiday—Flag day as a legal holiday—authorized—May 7, 1937
Liquor Stores (state)—opened—Jan. 2, 1934
Moravian—George Boehnisch — arrived — Sept. 22, 1734
Moving Picture Censorship—moving picture censorship board (state)—June 19, 1911
Music Instruction—state supervisor of music—P. E. Beck—appointed—July 1, 1915
Patent—English patent granted to a resident of America—issued—Nov. 25, 1715
Railroad—state owned railroad — opened — April 2, 1834
Rhodes Scholar—Negro to win Rhodes Scholarship—A. L. Locke—1907
Slavery—law (state) abolishing slavery—enacted—March 1, 1780
Sterilization Legislation—proposed — vetoed — March 21, 1905
Stove Patent—Robert Haeterick—June 11, 1793
Tax—inheritance tax (state) — enacted — April 7, 1826

Allentown

Cement—patented—D. O. Saylor—Sept. 26, 1871
Medical School—homeopathic school — founded—April 10, 1835

Altoona

Car—steel passenger railroad coach—built—1902
Railroad Track—railroad rails of steel—manufactured—1864
Telephone—telephone used by railroad company—tested—May 21, 1877

Ardmore

Automobile—automobile with a circulating lubrication system—1904
Automobile—shaft driven automobile—constructed—Autocar Co.—1901

Ardsey

Golf Tournament—intercollegiate golf tournament—May 13-14, 1897

Auburn

Tunnel—tunnel—opened to traffic—1821

Beaver Falls

Corkboard (impregnated)—manufactured—1900

Berwyn

Medal—soldier to receive seven decorations at one time—L. M. Chilson—Dec. 6, 1946

Bethlehem

See also South Bethlehem

Cottonseed Oil—produced—1768
Moravian Easter Service—1742
Trombone—used—Nov. 15, 1754
Water—water pumping plant—May 27, 1755
Zinc—zinc commercial production — mill erected—Oct. 13, 1853
Zinc—zinc patent — S. Wetherill — Jan. 6, 1857
Zinc—zinc sheet mill—erected—1865

Braddock

Steel—steel mill to install an electrical machine—1882

Bristol

Aviation—Airplane—hydroplane of stainless steel—flown—Sept. 4, 1936

Brownsville

Bridge—cast iron bridge—Dunlap's Creek—1835

Brush Run

Disciples of Christ—church established—May 4, 1811

Bryn Mawr

Biology—biology general course in a college—Sept. 23, 1885
College—"dean of the faculty"—Jan. 1884
College—graduate school for women—Oct. 23, 1885
College Self-Government Organization—chartered—Feb. 23, 1892
Fellowship—fellowship (graduate) awarded by a woman's college—June 6, 1889
Fellowship—resident fellowship for women awarded by a woman's college—1884
History Instruction—history course (integrated) in a woman's college—1885

Bucks County

Evangelical Association Council—Nov. 3, 1803

Carbon County

Coal—anthracite coal—accidentally discovered—Philip Ginter—1791

Carbondale

Locomotive—locomotive for railroad use—"Stourbridge Lion"—first run to Honesdale—Aug. 9, 1829

Carlisle

Bank—Christmas savings club—in operation—Dec. 1, 1909
Declaration of Independence—Declaration of Independence—July 12, 1774
Indian School—Indian school of prominence—opened—Nov. 1, 1879

Chambersburg

Paper—straw paper—manufactured—1829
Sleeping Car—sleeping car to Harrisburg, Pa.—1836

Chester

Ship—iron sloop yacht—"Vindex"—built—1871
Ship—merchant ship formally blessed at a launching ceremony—Nov. 27, 1940
Ship—seatrail—built—1928
Ship—steamboat to employ electricity for light successfully—"Columbia"—built 1880

Chester County

Stove—"Pennsylvania fireplace" manufactured—Warwick furnace—1742

Coatesville

Boiler Plates—manufactured—1816
Iron—iron mill to puddle and roll iron—operated—Sept. 15, 1817

Creighton

Glass—plate glass produced on a large scale—1883

Crum Creek

Railroad—railroad for freight transportation—Thomas Leiper—to Ridley Creek—1809

Delta

Slate—used for roofing material—obtained—1734

Downington

Apple Parer—patented—Moses Coats—Feb. 14, 1803

Dreherstown

Bird Sanctuary—wild bird sanctuary—established—Aug. 29, 1934

Dusboro

Iron—iron casting—Joseph Mallinson—1739

East Pittsburgh

Elevator—dual elevator—placed in service—1931

Easton

Civil Rights Chair—established—Feb. 1921
Philology Chair—comparative philology chair—Lafayette College—1856
School—model school—opened—Oct. 31, 1838

Eddystone

Ordnance—tank (heavy 60-ton)—built—delivered—Dec. 8, 1941

Ensfield

Sugar—sugar beets—grown—c.1830

Ephrata

Ancient Mystical Order Rosae Crucis—established—1694
Communitic Society—1733

Erie

Locomotive—gas turbine-electric locomotive—track-tested—Nov. 15, 1948

Fairmount

Bridge—wire suspension bridge for general traffic—opened—Jan. 2, 1842

Fleetwood

Air Raid Shelter—completed—Nov. 1, 1940

Fort Necessity

War (Colonial)—French and Indian war battle—July 3, 1754

Frankford

Building and Loan Association—organized—Jan. 3, 1831

Germantown

See Philadelphia

Great Bend

Patent—patent re-issue—Julius Hatch—Jan. 9, 1838

Grove City

Radio Broadcast—speaker to address an organization by radio—Dr. W. C. Ketler—April 20, 1920

Hanover

Civil War—bloodshed north of the Mason-Dixon line—June 30, 1863

Harrisburg

Law Digest—published—1803
Political Convention—unit rule—adopted—Dec. 4, 1839
Sleeping Car—sleeping car—to Chambersburg—1836

Haverford

Cricket Tournament—cricket game played by a college team—1836

Honesdale

Locomotive—locomotive for railroad use—to Carbondale—Aug. 9, 1829

Johnstown

Evangelical United Brethren Church—formed—Nov. 16, 1946
Tunnel—railroad tunnel—built—1831

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued**Kennet Square**

Folding Machine—patented—Cyrus Chambers—Oct. 7, 1856

Kleinfeltersville

Evangelical Conference—Nov. 15, 1807

Lancaster

Aviation—Airship—dirigible flight—July 3, 1878

Ball Bearing—commercial installation—Oct. 30, 1794

Brick—brick insulating—Armstrong Cork Co.—June 1913

Church of the United Brethren in Christ—May 18, 1766

Linoleum—embossed inlaid linoleum—introduced—1925

Mower (horsepower)—patented—Peter Gaillard—Dec. 4, 1812

Road—macadam road—Lancaster turnpike—to Philadelphia—chartered—April 9, 1792

Ship—steamboat—built—William Henry—1763

Slicing Machine—patented—Anthony Iske—Nov. 4, 1873

Latrobe

Football Game—professional football game—Sept. 3, 1895

Lebanon County

Evangelical Church—first annual conference—1807

Leechburg

Gas—natural gas used for manufacturing—in iron and puddle mill furnaces—1873

Tin Factory—to manufacture black plates, tin and terne plates—1874

Lewiston

Railroad Signal System—railroad signal system of continuous cab signals—July 11, 1923

Mansfield

Football Game—football game at night—Sept. 29, 1892

Marcus Hook

Rayon—rayon—production—Dec. 19, 1910

Mauch Chunk

Coal—anthracite coal used in smelting iron ore—1837

Tunnel—mining tunnel (large)—commenced—1824

Meadville

Fastening—hookless fastening—manufactured—1893

Mill Grove Farm

Bird Banding—1803

Millers Farm

Oil—oil pipe line of importance—completed—Oct. 9, 1865

Monongahela City

Carborundum—invented—E. G. Acheson—1891

Montgomery County

Tile—brick roofing tile—manufactured—1735

New Berlin

Evangelical Church Building—dedicated—March 2, 1817

New Geneva

Glass Factory—glass factory west of the Allegheny mountains—established—1794

Newton Wells

Gas—pipe line (long distance)—for natural gas—to Titusville—completed—Aug. 1, 1872

Norristown

Gas—water gas production—patented—T. S. C. Lowe—Sept. 21, 1875

Oil Creek

Oil—oil refinery commercial—Barnsdall and Abbott—erected—June 1860

Oil—oil well fire—April 17, 1861

Philadelphia

Abolition Society—formed April 14, 1775

Academy—founded in 1749 by Benj. Franklin

Accordion Patent—issued Jan. 13, 1854

Actor—actor of American birth—John Martin

Actor—matinee idol—John Henry—1766

Adhesive and Medicated Plaster—used in the treatment of fractures—reported 1830

Advertisement—automobile advertisement—in a national magazine—March 31, 1900

Advertising Agency—opened 1841—V. B. Palmer

African Church—founded 1793 by Richard Allen

Agricultural Encyclopedia—published 1804

Agricultural Society—agricultural society—Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture formed March 1, 1785

Air Mail Service—air mail experimental route—May 15, 1918

Air Mail Service—autogiro mail delivery direct to a post office—May 25, 1935

Air Mail Service—autogiro mail delivery regular service—July 6, 1939

American Party—national convention—June 5, 1855

Ancient Mystical Order Rosae Crucis—lodge, temple and laboratories erected 1694

Animals—horse (trotting horse) imported May 1788

- Annual—*Le Souvenir*** published 1825
- Anti-Masonic Party**—national convention—Sept. 1830
- Anti-Vivisection Society**—organized Feb. 23, 1883
- Arcade**—completed Sept. 1827
- Archery Club**—founded 1825
- Architectural Book**—architectural book printed in America—1775
- Army Officer**—Chaplain (Jewish) of the U.S. Army—appointed Sept. 10, 1862
- Army Officer**—general (Continental Army)—George Washington appointed—June 15, 1775
- Art Organization**—of importance—established Dec. 26, 1805
- Articles of Confederation**—engrossed July 9, 1778
- Artist**—artist successful in commercial art—Matthew Pratt—1768
- Autogiro**—autogiro flown—Dec. 19, 1928
- Autogiro**—autogiro manufactured with a closed cabin—flown Oct. 21, 1931
- Autogiro**—autogiro to land packages on a moving ship—April 30, 1931
- Autogiro**—autogiro (wingless direct control) flown—Dec. 9, 1934
- Autogiro**—autogiro with side-by-side seating arrangement—tested April 17, 1931
- Autogiro**—transcontinental autogiro flight—May 14, 1931
- Aviation—Flights**—airplane round trip—C. K. Hamilton—June 13, 1910
- Aviation—Flights**—"airplane train" soared—Aug. 2, 1934
- Aviation—Races**—inter-city airplane race—New York City to Philadelphia—August 5, 1911
- Balloon**—balloon flight on which a presidential order was carried—Jan. 9, 1793
- Bank**—bank chartered by Congress—organized Nov. 1, 1781
- Bank**—Bank of the U.S.—chartered Feb. 25, 1791
- Bank**—national bank chartered—June 20, 1863
- Bank**—savings bank actually to receive money on deposit—Dec. 2, 1816
- Baptist Church**—German Baptists—first immersion—Dec. 25, 1723
- Baseball League**—American league—formed Jan. 29, 1900
- Baseball Team**—baseball team to travel beyond the confines of the U.S.—played—July 30, 1874
- Bed**—folding bed manufactured—1875
- Beer**—lager beer manufactured 1840
- Belt Conveyor System**—described by Oliver Evans—1795
- Bible**—Bible printed in English—1782
- Bible**—Bible printed in German—1743
- Bible**—Hebrew Bible published 1814
- Bible Society**—Bible society organized Dec. 12, 1808
- Bicycle Tire (cord)**—exhibited—Philadelphia Cycle Show—Feb. 1893
- Births**—quadruplets delivered by Caesarian operation—born Nov. 1, 1944
- Blood Bank**—blood serum (human) (dried)—Dec. 21, 1933
- Blowpipe**—invented—Robert Hare—1801
- Book**—best seller novel—*Charlotte*—published—1794
- Book**—book entered for copyright—June 9, 1790
- Book**—book for the blind—*Gospel of St. Mark*—published—1833
- Book**—book on vellum—published 1863
- Book**—book containing a colored plate—published—1807
- Book**—translated classics published—*Cato Major*—1743
- Botanic Garden**—1728
- Botany Book**—botany book elementary work—*Elements of Botany*—1803
- Botany Book**—botany book strictly American—*Arbustum Americanum*—1785
- Botany Professor**—Adam Kuhn, Philadelphia College—1768
- Bottler of Mineral Water**—E. M. Durand—1825
- Brewery**—brewery to attain an age of two hundred years—established 1687
- Bridge**—concrete arch highway bridge—erected 1893
- Bridge**—iron wire suspension bridge—opened June 1816
- Bridge**—stone bridge 1697
- Brokerage**—clearing house for stocks and bonds—organized August 1870
- Building**—building erected in the U.S. for public use—cornerstone laid July 31, 1792
- Business School**—business collegiate school—Wharton School of Commerce and Finance—established 1881
- Car**—cable car patented March 23, 1858
- Car**—street car—constructed 1832
- Carpet Factory**—carpet mill—founded 1791
- Cartoon**—newspaper cartoon "Join or Die" May 9, 1754
- Catholic Church**—Catholic church to conduct services in a foreign language—1789
- Catholic Funeral**—attended by the U.S. Continental Congress—Sept. 17, 1777
- Chemical Laboratory**—established—1836
- Chemical Laboratory Manual**—published 1797
- Chemical Society**—Chemical Society of Philadelphia founded 1792
- Chemical Textbook**—by Benj. Rush—published 1770
- Chemistry Professor**—Benjamin Rush—lectured 1769
- Chess Book**—*Chess Made Easy*—published—1802
- Chiropody School**—chiropody school as a regular division of a university—opened Sept. 20, 1915
- Circus**—Ricketts' Circus—1792
- Cloth**—jeans, fustians, everlastings—manufactured—1782
- Coal**—anthracite coal used commercially—1812
- College**—college classes to combat the influence of communism—instituted—Dec. 4, 1935

PENNSYLVANIA—Philadelphia—Cont.

- College—university extension — summer meeting—July 5, 1893
- Conchology Report—published 1817
- Congress (U.S.)—special session May 15, 1797
- Congress (U.S.)—Senate—senate special session—March 4, 1791
- Congressman (state)—Negro woman state legislator—elected Nov. 8, 1938
- Constitution of the United States—constitution of the United States—first published in a newspaper—Sept. 19, 1787
- Continental Congress—Continental Congress assembled—Sept. 5, 1774
- Continental Congress—Continental Congress to be opened with prayer—Sept. 7, 1774
- Cricket Club—cricket club to own its own clubhouse—1854
- Croquet League—National Croquet League organized Feb. 12, 1880
- Cryptography Chart—published—1797
- Deaf—church service—ordained deaf clergyman—1883
- Deaf—School—lip reading—first referred to in print—report—1793
- Decalcomanias—commercial production — 1890
- Declaration of Independence—Declaration of Independence—first ordered "to be fairly engrossed on parchment"—July 19, 1776
- Declaration of Independence—Declaration of Independence—first published—July 6, 1776
- Declaration of Independence—Declaration of Independence—first read publicly—July 8, 1776
- Declaration of Independence—Declaration of Independence—signed first—by John Hancock—July 4, 1776
- Declaration of Rights—passed—First Continental Congress—Oct. 14, 1774
- Dental Book—book for dental hygienists (text)—Dr. A. C. Fones—published—1916
- Dental Book—book on dental surgery—Dr. J. E. Garretson—published—1869
- Detective Story—to achieve popularity—published—April 1841
- Diamond—diamonds in a meteorite—found —June 1891
- Dictionary—military dictionary—W. Duane —published—1810
- Directory—city directory—published — Oct. 1, 1785
- Distilling Book—M. A. Krafft—published—1804
- Dollar Marks—to be made in type—cast—1797
- Door—door (revolving)—patented—T. Van Kannel—Aug. 7, 1888
- Drug Mill—established—C. V. Hagner—1812
- Druggist—Jonathan Roberts—May 1754
- Electric Cooking Experiment—Benjamin Franklin—1749
- Electric Lighting—electric light in a store Dec. 26, 1878
- Electric Power Plant—mobile electric power plant—delivered—Jan. 10, 1944
- Electrical Show—Sept. 2-Oct. 11, 1884
- Encyclopedia—American encyclopedia — published—1829-1833
- Encyclopedia—encyclopedia — published — completed—1798
- Engineering Book—published—1776
- Entomology Magazine—*Practical Entomologist*—published—Oct. 1865
- Expedition—Arctic expedition to seek the northwest passage for the £20,000 reward —sailed—March 1753
- Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America—organized—Dec. 2, 1908
- Fire Patrol—organized—1819
- "First Aid" Emergency Organization—Humane Society of Philadelphia—organized —1780
- Fishing Club—Schuylkill Fishing Club—formed—1732
- Fishing Magazine—*American Angler* issued—Oct. 15, 1881
- Flag—American flag—formally adopted—June 14, 1777
- Flowers—tetraploid flower—exhibited Jan. 29, 1940
- Fluorescent mineral exhibit—opened—April 26, 1929
- Fox Hunting Club—formed—Dec. 13, 1766
- Fruit Culture Treatise—Wm. Forsyth—published—1802
- Gas—gas lights for display—introduced—August 1796
- Gazetteer—gazetteer of the world—published—1854
- Geology Book—geology book—Wm. Mac-lure—published—1817
- German Book—German book printed in America—1728
- German Book—German book printed in German type in America—published—1739
- Glass—wire glass—patented—Frank Schuman—Sept. 20, 1892
- Glider—glider commercial freight service—inaugurated—April 24, 1946
- Golf Champion—golf champion to hold the four highest golf titles—R. T. Jones, Jr. —Sept. 27, 1930
- Gymnastics Book—*Gymnastics for Youth*—published—1802
- History Instruction—American history chair —established—1850
- Holiday—Labor Day holiday—inaugurated —Dec. 28, 1869
- Holiday—Mother's Day—officially designated—May 10, 1908
- Horticultural Magazine — published — May 1832
- Horticultural Society—horticultural society (permanent)—Pennsylvania Horticultural Society—organized—Nov. 24, 1827
- Hospital—dispensary—established — Philadelphia Dispensary—April 12, 1786

- Hospital**—homeopathic hospital — Homeopathic Hospital of Pennsylvania—incorporated—Sept. 20, 1850
- Hospital**—hospital in America — Pennsylvania Hospital—opened—Feb. 1752
- Hospital**—insane detention home—opened—1709
- Ice Cream Soda**—introduced—Robert M. Green—1874
- Impeachment**—impeachment — N. More — Chief Justice—1685
- Ink**—invisible ink—used—1776
- Insurance**—fire insurance agent—John Copson—advertised—May 25, 1721
- Insurance**—fire insurance company to receive a charter—Feb. 20, 1768
- Insurance**—fire insurance joint-stock company—organized—Feb. 28, 1810
- Insurance**—life insurance—by general insurance company—organized—Dec. 10, 1792
- Insurance**—life insurance company—incorporated—Jan. 11, 1759
- Insurance**—plate glass insurance company—incorporated—April 12, 1867
- Insurance**—title guaranty insurance company—organized—March 31, 1876
- Insurance Book**—S. Keimer—published—1725
- Insurance Magazine**—*Tuckett's Monthly Insurance Journal*—published—1852
- Insurance Treatise**—J. A. Park—published—1789
- Iron**—cast iron pipes used in a city water works—installed—1817
- Jewish College**—Jewish college—Maimonides College—established—Oct. 1867
- Jewish College**—Jewish non-sectarian college—Dropsie College—chartered June 6, 1907
- Jewish Congregation**—Jewish congregation (Ashkenazic)—founded—Oct. 10, 1802
- Kidnapping**—kidnapping for ransom — Charles Ross—July 1, 1874
- Glass**—sheet glass drawing machine—installed—1899
- Labor Party (Political)**—labor party (state) — Workingmen's Party—organized—July 1828
- Labor Union**—craft labor union (local)—organized 1792
- Labor Union**—craft labor union contract—effected—1799
- Labor Union**—organization of workingmen to admit others than craft workmen—Knights of Labor—Oct. 20, 1870
- Labor Union**—union organization of trades in a city—organized—1827
- Language Instruction**—German instruction University of Pennsylvania—1754
- Laundry**—rough dry laundry service—W. M. Barnes—1892
- Law Book**—law compilation of federal session laws—published—1789
- Law Book**—published—1687
- Law Dictionary (American)**—John Bouvier—published—1839
- Leather**—chrome tanned leather successfully marketed—produced—1890
- Librarian**—paid librarian—Nov. 14, 1732
- Library**—circulating library—Library Company of Pennsylvania—organized—1731
- Library**—library building—exclusive use—erected—1725
- Library Society**—library association (national)—organized—Oct. 6, 1876
- Lightning Demonstration**—Benjamin Franklin—June 15, 1752
- Lightning Rod**—invented—Benjamin Franklin—1749
- Lip Reading Tournament (national)**—June 23, 1926
- Lithograph**—Bass Otis—published—July 1819
- Locomotive**—locomotive with a cab—built—1835-36
- Locomotive**—narrow gauge locomotive—built—1871
- Locomotive**—streamlined electric engine—to Washington, D.C.—tested—Jan. 28, 1935
- Lottery**—lottery held by the Continental Congress—April 10, 1777
- Lutheran Church**—Lutheran pastor ordained in America—J. Falckner—Nov. 24, 1703
- Lutheran Church**—Lutheran services in English—1694
- Magic Lantern Slides (glass plate)**—"Hyalotypes"—patented—Nov. 19, 1850
- Map**—relief map—E. E. Howell—1871
- Marble Building**—of importance—built—1791
- Masonic Book**—published—1734
- Masonic Magazine**—*Free-Masons Magazine*—published—April 1811
- Maternity Book**—published—1792
- Medal**—medal awarded by the Continental Congress—authorized—March 25, 1776
- Medal**—medal awarded by the Continental Congress to a foreigner—presentation to Lt. Col. F. L. T. de Fleury—Oct. 1, 1779
- Medical Book**—anatomy book—*A System of Anatomy*—published—1811
- Medical Book**—dermatology treatise—*Atlas of Skin Diseases*—published 1876
- Medical Book**—dispensatory—*American Dispensatory*—published—1806
- Medical Book**—dispensatory (American)—*Dispensatory of the U.S. of A.*—published—1833
- Medical Book**—gastroenterology treatise—*Experimental Inquiry*—published—1803
- Medical Book**—hemophilia treatise—Dr. J. C. Otto—1803
- Medical Book**—medical encyclopedia—*American Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine*—published—1834
- Medical Book**—mental diseases book—*Medical Inquiries*—published—1812
- Medical Book**—pathology textbook—*Treatise on Pathological Anatomy*—published—1829
- Medical Book**—pediatrics book—*Maternal Physician*—published—1810
- Medical Book**—pediatrics monograph—Charles Caldwell—published—1796
- Medical Book**—therapeutics and materia medica—*Discourses on the Elements of Therapeutics*—published—1817
- Medical Book**—typhus fever treatise—*History of the Typhus Petechialis*—published—1809

PENNSYLVANIA—Philadelphia—Cont.

- Medical Instruction**—anatomy lectures (scientific)—Dr. W. Shippen—1762
- Medical Instruction**—medical research chair—University of Pennsylvania—1910
- Medical School**—homeopathic college—Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania—regular course opened—Oct. 16, 1848
- Medical School**—medical college—established—May 3, 1765
- Medical School**—women's medical school to remain non-coeducational—Women's Medical College—organized—1850
- Medical Society**—homeopathic medical society—Hahnemann Society—organized—April 10, 1833
- Medical Society**—medical society (national)—American Medical Association—organized—May 5, 1847
- Medical Society**—woman physician admitted to the American Institute of Homeopathy—M. B. Jackson—1871
- Medical Society**—woman physician elected a member of the American Medical Association—S. H. Stevenson—1876
- Melons**—grown—1818
- Mennonites**—arrived—Oct. 6, 1683
- Mennonites**—Mennonite church meeting house—built—1708
- Methodist Conference**—July 16, 1773
- Methodist Episcopal Church**—African Methodist Episcopal Church—established—April 9, 1816
- Microscope**—electron microscope—demonstrated—April 20, 1940
- Milestones**—erected—May 15, 1764
- Military Drill Manual**—published—1779
- Military Organization**—military organization (anti-British)—Light Horse—organized—Nov. 17, 1774
- Mint (U.S.)**—mint of the United States—authorized—April 2, 1792
- Mint (U.S.)**—mint (U.S.) director—R. Rittenhouse—appointed—April 14, 1792
- Money**—coin (United States) to use "E Pluribus Unum"—authorized—April 2, 1792
- Money**—silver coins—authorized—April 2, 1792
- Money**—silver dollar—authorized—April 2, 1792
- Money**—silver half dimes—authorized—April 2, 1792
- Moving Picture**—animated photographic picture projection before a theatre audience—Feb. 5, 1870
- Moving Picture**—photographic attempt to show motion—patented—Feb. 5, 1861
- Museum**—commercial museum—Philadelphia Commercial Museum—organized—June 15, 1894
- Music**—long distance telephone concert—from Philadelphia—April 2, 1877
- Music**—music publisher (exclusive)—Moller & Capron—established—1790
- Music**—musical instrument dealer—Michael Hillegas—1759
- Music Book**—music book by a native American—*Urania*—published—1761
- Music Book**—secular song book—*Selection of the Most Favorite Scots Tunes*—published—Aug. 1787
- Music Book**—secular song book by a native American—F. Hopkinson—published—1788
- Musician**—composer (native-born American)—F. Hopkinson—song—1759
- Mustard**—manufactured—B. Jackson—1768
- Naval Officer**—naval doctor—Dr. J. Harrison—appointed—1775
- Naval Officer**—naval medical officer to write a book—E. Cutbush—published—1808
- Negro**—national colored convention—Sept. 15, 1830
- News Correspondent**—woman news correspondent accredited to the White House—Mrs. E. E. Briggs—Jan. 1866
- Newspaper**—Arabic daily newspaper—*Al-Hoda*—published—Feb. 22, 1898
- Newspaper**—daily newspaper—*Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser*—published—Sept. 21, 1784
- Newspaper**—democratic newspaper—*Democratic Press*—published—March 27, 1807
- Newspaper**—French daily newspaper—*Courrier Français*—published—April 15, 1794
- Newspaper**—French newspaper—*Courier de l'Amerique*—July 27, 1784
- Newspaper**—German newspaper—*Philadelphiaische Zeitung*—published—May 6, 1732
- Newspaper**—newspaper editorial apology—published—April 20, 1721
- Newspaper**—newspaper serial story—*Pennsylvania Gazette*—appeared—1729
- Newspaper**—penny daily newspaper—*The Cent*—published—1830
- Normal School**—teachers training school (Jewish)—Feb. 17, 1895
- Novel Course**—lecture course on the English novel—University of Pennsylvania—1889
- Nursing School**—school for nurses to award a diploma—chartered—March 22, 1861
- Oil**—oil tank cars—introduced—Empire Transportation Co.—1864
- Opera**—opera by an American composer (important)—"Leonora"—performed—June 4, 1845
- Opera**—opera (comic)—"The Disappointment"—scheduled—April 20, 1767
- Organ**—organ built in the U.S.—constructed—J. G. Klemm—May 1740
- Organ**—organs imported—1700
- Paper**—straw paper—manufactured—G. A. Shryrock—1829
- Paper Mill**—built—Wm. Rittenhouse—1690
- Patent**—patent granted jointly to a father and son—Samuel Briggs—August 2, 1791
- Patent**—patentee to obtain more than one patent—S. Mulliken—March 11, 1791
- Pencil**—paper pencil—patented—F. E. Blaisdell—Nov. 19, 1895
- Pencil**—pencil with an attached eraser—patented—March 30, 1858
- Periodical**—comic weekly—*John Donkey*—published—Jan. 1, 1848

- Periodical**—magazine for the blind—*Student's Magazine*—published—Philadelphia, Pa.
- Periodical**—magazine published in America—*American Magazine*—published—Feb. 13, 1741
- Periodical**—quarterly magazine—*American Review of History*—published—Jan. 1811
- Periodical**—sectarian magazine—*Arminian Magazine*—published—Jan. 1789
- Petroleum Exported to Europe**—boat chartered—Nov. 12, 1861
- Pharmacist**—pharmacist (woman)—Elizabeth Marshall—1804
- Pharmacist**—pharmacist (woman graduate)—Susan Hayhurst—graduated—March 16, 1883
- Pharmacopoeia**—Wm. Brown—published—1778
- Pharmacy College**—pharmacy college—Philadelphia College of Pharmacy—organized—Feb. 23, 1821
- Pharmacy Magazine**—pharmacy magazine—*Journal of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy*—published—Dec. 1825
- Pharmacy Professor**—pharmacy professor—Dr. S. P. Griffiths—1789
- Pharmacy Society**—American Pharmaceutical Association—organized—Oct. 6, 1852
- Photograph**—daguerrotype—made—exhibited—1839
- Phrenology Magazine**—*American Phrenological Journal*—published—Oct. 1838
- Physician**—doctor to receive a Bachelor of Medicine degree—John Archer—graduated—June 21, 1768
- Physician**—Negro doctor—James Derham
- Pill**—compressed pills or tablets—commercially manufactured—1863
- Play**—anti-vivisection play—"Woven Dreams"—produced—Oct. 4, 1932
- Play**—play about an Indian—"The Indian Princess"—produced—April 6, 1808
- Political Convention**—Negro delegate to a national political convention—F. Douglass—Sept. 6, 1866
- Political Science Society**—political and social science national society—American Academy of Political and Social Science—organized—Dec. 14, 1889
- Porcelain (hard)**—manufactured successfully—W. E. Tucker—1825
- Postage Stamp**—public exhibition of postage stamps—May 10, 1876
- Postage Stamp Catalog**—*Stamp Collector's Manual*—published—1862
- Postal Service**—street letter boxes—patented—A. Potts—March 9, 1858
- Presbyterian Church**—Presbyterian Church of America—formed—June 11, 1936
- Presbyterian General Assembly**—meeting—May 22, 1789
- Presbyterian Presbytery**—assembled—1705
- President of the Continental Congress**—Peyton Randolph—elected—Sept. 5, 1774
- Printers Ink**—manufactured—C. E. Johnson—1804
- Printing Magazine**—printing magazine (professional)—*Typographic Advertiser*—published—April 1855
- Printing Press**—high speed newspaper printing and folding machine—installed—1876
- Printing Press**—printing press for polychromatic printing—patented—T. F. Adams—Sept. 17, 1844
- Printing Press**—printing press invented in America—G. E. Clymer—1816
- Printing Press**—rotogravure press—imported—1904
- Prison**—prison to have individual cells—system introduced—1790
- Prison Reform Society**—formed—May 8, 1787
- Psychological Society**—psychological society national organization—American Psychological Association—scientific meeting—Dec. 27, 1892
- Publishing Society**—Seventy Six Society—organized—Sept. 5, 1854
- Quinine**—manufactured—1822
- Radio Broadcast**—radio broadcast demonstration—public—Jan. 1, 1902
- Radio Contest**—held—Feb. 23, 1910
- Radio License**—experimental radio license—issued by Dept. of Commerce—Aug. 13, 1912
- Railroad**—gasoline-driven stainless steel, air-conditioned, pneumatic-tire two-car train—built—1933
- Railroad**—railroad to install gasoline-mechanical cars—Feb. 1923
- Railroad**—streamlined all-steel diesel motor train—built—1934
- Railroad Signal System**—railroad signal system (manual block)—installed—1863
- Railroad Technical Report**—Wm. Strickland—published—1826
- Railroad Track**—railroad track (practical)—July 31, 1809
- Religious Publication**—religious weekly newspaper—*Religious Remembrancer*—published—Sept. 4, 1813
- Republican Party**—Republican Party national convention—June 17, 1856
- Research Institute**—anatomy research institute—Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology—established—July 20, 1891
- Restaurant**—restaurant with an automatic arrangement for vending food—established—June 1902
- Road**—macadam road—work commenced—Feb. 1793
- Root Beer**—manufactured—1866
- Rubber**—rubber patent—J. F. Hummel—April 29, 1813
- Sand Blasting**—patented—G. C. Tilghman—Oct. 18, 1870
- School**—school for Protestant girls—established—1742
- Schwenkfelder**—arrived—George Schultz—1731
- Science Association**—scientific society—American Philosophical Society—organized—1743
- Science Association**—scientific society national organization—American Association for the Advancement of Science—organized—Sept. 20, 1848
- Seed Business**—established—D. Landreth—Jan. 7, 1784

PENNSYLVANIA—Philadelphia—Cont.

Ship—frigate—"United States"—launched—May 10, 1797
Ship—navy vessel constructed as a mine-layer—"Terror"—launched—June 6, 1941
Ship—steamboat to make an ocean voyage—to Philadelphia—June 10, 1809
Ship—warship captured by a commissioned officer of the U.S. Navy—conveyed to Philadelphia—battle—April 17, 1776
Ship—warship with propelling machinery below the waterline—"Princeton"—launched—Dec. 10, 1843
Shorthand Book—published—1728
Sieve—produced—John Sellers—1768
Slavery—slavery protest—of importance—Feb. 18, 1688
Sociology Treatise—*Treatise on Sociology*—published—1854
Soda Water—prepared—1807
Soda Water—soda water commercially bottled—E. Durand—1835
Squash Champion—squash racquets champion—John A. Miskey—1907
Stage Coach Inter-City Service—to New York City—inaugurated—Nov. 9, 1756
Steam Engine—steam engine that was practical—manufactured—Oliver Evans—1795
Steam Operated Amphibious Vehicle—invented—Oliver Evans—1805
Steam Shovel—patented—W. S. Otis—Feb. 24, 1839
Stereotype—stereotype printing—Benj. Me-com—1745
Stomach Washing—Dr. P. S. Pysick—1800
Stove—"Pennsylvania fireplace"—invented—Benj. Franklin—1742
Street Cleaning Machine—used—Dec. 15, 1854
Street Cleaning Service—instituted—Benj. Franklin—1757
Strike—union strike benefit—authorized—May 31, 1786
Sulphuric Acid—produced—John Harrison—1793
Sunday School—Jewish Sunday school—organized—March 4, 1838
Symphony—symphony on a Negro folk theme—W. L. Dawson—presented—Nov. 14, 1934
Teachers Convention (national)—Aug. 26, 1857
Teaching Methods Book—*Schul-ordnung*—published—1770
Telephone—automatic telephone system patent—Dec. 5, 1879
Television—moving picture premiere telecast—WPTZ—April 10, 1944
Television—political convention telecast—June 24, 1940
Television—television demonstration—public, large-scale, intra-store—Gimbel Bros.—Oct. 24, 1945
Tennis Match—women's national championship lawn tennis games—1887
Textbook—*A New Guide to the English Tongue*—reprinted—1747

Textile Machinery Patent—James Davenport—Feb. 14, 1794
Theater—theater building permanent—Southwark Theater—opened—Nov. 21, 1766
Theological Treatise—of importance—*Vier Kleine . . .*, F. D. Pastorius—published—1690
Tile—wall and floor tiles—manufactured—1845
Trade Register—*Aitken's General American Register*—published—1773
Tube—collapsible tube making machine—built—1873
Tuberculosis Society—tuberculosis society—Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis—founded—April 10, 1892
Turnstile (electric)—used—May 10, 1876
Type Foundry—type foundry to be permanently established in America—Christopher Sauer—erected—1771
Type Specimen Book—published—Binny & Ronaldson—1812
Typewriter Ribbon—typewriter "copy" ribbon—patented—Jan. 24, 1888
Varnish Manufacturer (exclusively)—C. Schrack—1815
Venetian Blinds—installed—1761
Wall Paper—wall paper—manufactured—Plunkett Fleeson—1739
Washing Machine—rotary motion washing machine—patented—H. E. Smith—Oct. 26, 1858
Watermark—in paper—Wm. Rittenhouse—1690
White Lead—white lead manufacturer—S. Wetherill—1789
Woman—women to become Federal government employees—1795
Woman Suffrage Book—*A Vindication of the Rights of Women*—published—1792
Zoological Garden—opened to public—July 1, 1874

Phoenixville

Gas—water-gas plant—built—1874

Pithole

Oil—oil pipe line of importance—completed—Oct. 9, 1865

Pittsburgh

Aluminum—commercial production—Nov. 1888
Automobile Robbery—armored commercial car hold-up—March 11, 1927
Automobile Truck—built—1898
Bowling Tournament—gold medal award to a perfect score bowler—roll-off—March 11, 1909
Bridge—wire cable suspension aqueduct bridge—completed—May 1845
Car—mail car (steel)—exhibited—May 4, 1905
Catholic Holy Mass—Catholic Mass in an airship over the ocean by an American priest—Aug. 6, 1936
Commercial High School—established—1868
Corkboard (impregnated)—manufactured—1900

Electric Meter—commercial production—
Aug. 1888

Elevator—dual elevator—installed—1931

File Factory (handcutting)—established—
1829

Fire—fire in a mine—recorded—1765

Football Uniform Numerals—used—Dec. 5,
1908

Glass Crystal Chandelier—1810

Glass Factory—flint glass factory—success-
ful—1808

Holiday—Saturday half-holiday—introduced
—June 1871

Holiday—Thanksgiving day sermon (west
of the Allegheny mountains)—Nov. 26,
1758

Ice Loading Machinery—operated—May 1917

Immigration—Chinese labor immigration—
Wm. Kelly—1854

Iron—angle iron—rolled—Samuel Leonard
—1819

Konel—discovery announced—Sept. 9, 1929

Labor Union—labor union of importance—
organized—1881

Monument—monument to the American flag
—dedicated—June 14, 1927

Moving Picture Theater—theater in the
world devoted exclusively to the exhibition
of motion pictures—"Nickelodeon"—opened—
June 1905

News Correspondent—Negro news corre-
spondent—J. A. Rogers—assigned to
Ethiopia—Oct. 1935

Newspaper—newspaper published west of
the Allegheny mountains—*Pittsburgh Ga-
zette*—July 29, 1786

Oil—oil refinery—Samuel M. Kier—1855

Oil and Gas Production Course—oil and
gas production course—in a college—1912-
13

Patent—print patent—to H. J. Heinz Co.—
March 7, 1893

Petroleum Refining Course—collegiate grade
—1922-23

Printing Press—printing press to use a
continuous web or roll of paper—Bullock
Press—manufactured—1865

Radio Broadcast—religious service broadcast
—Jan. 2, 1921

Radio Broadcast—transatlantic broadcast of
a voice—KDKA—Dec. 31, 1923

Railroad—railroad to install track water
tanks—1870

Republican Party—Republican Party meet-
ing (national) organized—Feb. 22, 1856

Ship—iron vessel built for the United States
Navy—"Michigan"—authorized—Sept. 9,
1841

Ship—steamboat to sail down the Missis-
sippi—"New Orleans"—sailed—Sept. 1811

Steel—cast steel for plows—1846

Street Car—street cars with clear vision
windows—manufactured—1929

Television—stratovision flight public demon-
stration—June 23, 1948

Plymouth

Lithuanian Church—St. Casimir's Lithua-
nian Church—organized—Oct. 27, 1889

Port Royal

Organ—organs imported—Episcopal Church
—1700

Pottstown

Bridge—iron truss bridge—completed—May
4, 1845

Pottsville

Iron—iron blast furnace—used anthracite
successfully—opened—Oct. 19, 1839

Reading

Civil War—regiment to respond to Presi-
dent Lincoln's proclamation—April 15,
1861

Fountain Pen Patent—D. Hyde—May 20,
1830

Ridley Creek

Railroad—railroad for freight transportation
Thomas Leiper—to Crum Creek—1809

Rochester

Electric Meter—patented—O. B. Shallen-
berger—Aug. 14, 1888

Glass—cut glass—manufactured from
pressed blanks—1902

Rush

Vending Machine—vending machine to sell
from bulk—invented—T. S. Wheatcraft—
1897

Saxonburg

Wire—wire rope factory—erected—J. A.
Roebling—1841

Scranton

Automobile License (Federal)—common
carrier license—license issued to Rodger's
Motor Lines—Dec. 22, 1936

Correspondence School—1891

Railroad—railroad operated by an electric
third rail system—operated—May 25, 1903

Sharp Mountain

Coal—anthracite coal—discovered—1791

Sharpsburg

Foodstuffs Producer—to achieve great com-
mercial success—H. J. Heinz—1869

Shuman's Station

Bridge—timber trestle pier lattice construc-
tion—started—June 1840

South Bethlehem

Armor Plate Contract (United States Navy)
—awarded—June 1, 1887

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued**State College**

- Agricultural School**—agricultural school (state)—Feb. 16, 1859
Automobile Driving Course—State College High School—Feb. 1934
Traffic Regulation Course—teacher training course in "training traffic safety"—Pennsylvania State College—1936

Sunbury

- Electric Company**—three-wire central station incandescent electric lighting plant—operated—July 4, 1883
Railroad Signal System—railroad signal system of continuous cab signals—installation—July 11, 1923

Tidioute

- Gas**—natural gas used for manufacturing—1870

Titusville

- Gas**—pipe line (long distance)—to Newton Wells—completed—Aug. 1, 1872
Oil—oil well commercially productive—discovered—Aug. 27, 1859
Oil—oil well drilled by torpedoes—tested—Jan. 21, 1865

Troy

- Cheese**—pineapple cheese—made—1808

Union County

- Evangelical Church General Conference**—Oct. 14-17, 1816

Upland County

- Insane Patient's Maintenance Act**—1676

Villa Nova

- Animals**—cattle tuberculosis test—March 3, 1892

Warren

- Automobile Tractor**—endless chain tractor—patented—Nov. 2, 1886

Washington

- Crematory**—first incineration—Baron De Palm—Dec. 6, 1876
Disciples of Christ—organized—Aug. 17, 1809

Westmoreland County

- Bridge**—suspension bridge—James Finley—1796

Wildwood

- Coal Mine**—100 per cent mechanical—opened—Oct. 1930

Wilkes Barre

- Coal**—anthracite coal was burned experimentally—Feb. 11, 1808

Wilkinsburg

- Carnegie Hero Fund Commission**—first award—July 17, 1904
Television—electronic television system—patented—V. K. Zworykin—Dec. 20, 1938

Yeadon

- Medal**—distinguished service medal (Merchant Marine)—presented at Washington, D.C. to E. F. Cheney, Jr.—March 12, 1942

York

- Locomotive**—locomotive to burn coal (practical, American made)—built—Phineas Davis—tested—Feb. 19, 1831

RHODE ISLAND

- Army Exclusion Law**—enacted—May 5, 1908
Election Law—fraudulent election law (colonial)—enacted—May 22, 1649
Insurance—health insurance law (state)—effective—May 10, 1942
Nut and Bolt Machine—nut and bolt machine—patented—Dec. 14, 1798
Oyster Propagation—oyster propagation (state)—June 1779
Screw—screw patent—patented—Dec. 14, 1798
Supreme Court Decision—supreme court decision of a state boundary suit—vs. Mass.—decided—1846

Bellefonte

- Screw**—screw factory—established—1810

Bristol

- Ship**—torpedo boat—"Lightning"—built—J. B. Herreshoff—1876

Conanicut Island

- Movable Church**—consecrated—June 3, 1899

Cranston

- Automobile Race**—automobile race on a track—Sept. 7, 1896
Automobile Race Track—automobile race track (asphalt covered)—opened—Sept. 18, 1915

Cumberland

- Nails**—cold cut—manufactured—Jeremiah Wilkinson—1777

Greenwich

- Building**—building known as a Quonset Hut—built—Sept. 1941

Newport

- Automobile Arrest**—automobilist jailed for speeding—Aug. 28, 1904
Automobile Parade—Sept. 7, 1899
Baptist Church—Seventh Day Baptist Church—organized—1671

Bicycle Society—bicycle society national organization—formed—May 31, 1880
Candle Factory—established—1748

Cattle Club—cattle club (Jersey cattle)—formed—July 1868

Court Martial Trial—Aug. 24, 1676

Felt—manufacturing mechanical process—invented—T. R. Williams

Gas—gas lights (street)—installed—D. Melville—1806

Golf Tournament—amateur golf tournament (official)—Oct. 12, 1895

Golf Tournament—national championship stroke-play golf match—Sept. 3-4, 1894

Golf Tournament—open championship (official)—Oct. 4, 1895

Naval War College—naval war college—opened—Sept. 1885

Polo—international polo series—England vs America—Aug. 25, 1886

Post Office—post office building (U.S.)—built—1829

Skating Rink—roller skating rink (public)—opened—1866

Slavery—non-importation of slaves act—enacted—June 13, 1774

Tennis Match—lawn tennis national championship matches—Aug. 31, 1881

Tennis Match—professional lawn tennis contest (international)—Aug. 29, 1889

Woman—woman newspaper editor—Ann Franklin—*Newport Mercury*—Aug. 22, 1762

Pawtucket

Cotton Mill—cotton mill to spin cotton yarn successfully—1790

Cotton Thread—made—Hannah Wilkinson—1793

Strike—strike in which women participated—1824

Providence

Baptist Church—1639

Baseball Game—baseball series world's championship—1884

Baseball Game—triple play unassisted—May 8, 1878

Car—gasoline powered street car—operated—1873

Catamaran—patented—N. G. Herreshoff—April 10, 1877

Cotton Spinning Jenny—operated—1786

File Factory—file factory (machine cutting) to attain success—Nicholson File Co.—organized—1864

Gold Leaf—gold leaf—in roll form—patented—W. H. Coe—April 5, 1892

Hat—straw hats—produced—June 1798

Health Laboratory—health laboratory (municipal)—established—Jan. 1, 1888

Health Laboratory—health laboratory (state)—established—Sept. 1, 1894

Insurance—mutual fire insurance company—incorporated—Oct. 31, 1835

Jewelers' Supply House—established—N. Dodge—1794

Lime—manufactured—Jan. 27, 1662

Lunch Wagon—introduced—1872

Mineralogy Instruction—Rhode Island College—1786

Moving Picture Projector—machine to show animated pictures—patented—April 23, 1867

Screw—screw machine—to manufacture pointed screws—patented—C. Whipple—June 3, 1856

Sociological Society—sociological national society—first annual meeting—Dec. 27, 1906

Tuberculosis School—outdoor school for tubercular children—opened—Jan. 27, 1908

Warwick

Slavery—law regulating slavery—prohibitory law—enacted—May 18, 1652

SOUTH CAROLINA

Artist—woman painter—Henrietta Johnston—1707

Civil War—Negro regiment in the Civil War—organized—July 1862

Indigo—planted—c.1690

Naval Academy—Negro midshipman in the U.S. Naval Academy—J. H. Conyers—appointed—1872

Secession—secession act—Dec. 20, 1860

Slavery—insurrection of Negro slaves—1739

Workman's Compensation—workman's compensation lawsuit—trial—July 1838

Chapin

Road—cotton fabric used on a road—to Prosperity, S.C.—1926

Charleston

Army—Reserve Officers Training Corps Units—authorized—Oct. 21, 1916

Building—building of fireproof construction—1822

College—city college—opened—April 1, 1838

Colonial Government—independent government in any of the American colonies—formed—March 1776

Cotton—exported—to England—1764

Cotton Mill—established—Mrs. Frances Ramage—1789

Cremation—Henry Laurens—Dec. 8, 1792

Earthquake—of consequence—Aug. 31, 1886

Golf Club—golf club—formed—1786

Ice—commercial transportation of ice—from New York City—1799

Insurance—fire insurance company—organized—1735

Jewish Congregation—Jewish congregation (reform)—organized—Nov. 21, 1824

Library—library—established—1698

Museum—college museum—curator appointed—Nov. 25, 1850

Museum—public museum—Charleston Museum—organized—Jan. 12, 1773

Music Society—music society of importance (local)—organized—1737

SOUTH CAROLINA—Charleston—Cont.

Opera—opera performed—Feb. 18, 1735
Physician—American born doctor—to graduate from a medical school abroad—Dr. William Bull—graduated—Aug. 18, 1734
Railroad Passenger—railroad honeymoon trip—to Hamburg, S.C.—Jan. 15, 1831
Ship—rivetless cargo vessel—launched—Feb. 1930
Submarine—submarine to sink a man-of-war—Feb. 17, 1864
Torpedo—torpedo mine attack—Confederate loss—Feb. 17, 1864
Weather Observations—weather observations systematically recorded—J. Lining—Jan. 1738

Clemson College

Textile School—textile school in a college—established—1899

Columbia

Library—library building (university)—University of South Carolina—completed—May 6, 1840
Medical School—medical summer school—opened—1853

Dillon

Paprika Mill—incorporated—March 25, 1941

Fort Sumter

Civil War—act that marked the inauguration of the War of 1861-1865—Jan. 9, 1861
Civil War—attack in the Civil War—April 12, 1861
Seal—seals for raising funds—April 1861

Georgetown

Congressman (U.S.)—Negro congressman—sworn in—Dec. 12, 1870

Hamburg

Railroad Passenger—railroad honeymoon trip—from Charleston—Jan. 15, 1831

Middleton Barony

Tea Shrub—planted—F. A. Michaux—1802

Port Royal

Ship—ship built to cross the Atlantic ocean—1562

Prosperity

Road—cotton fabric used on a road—to Chapin, S.C.—1926

Silver Bluff

Baptist Church—Baptist church (Negro)—established—1773

Sumter

City Manager Plan—adopted—June 1912

SOUTH DAKOTA

Initiative and Referendum—introduced—Nov. 8, 1898
State—states admitted to the union simultaneously—North and South Dakota—Nov. 3, 1899

Rapid City

Photograph—photograph showing the lateral curvature of the horizon—balloon take-off—Nov. 11, 1935

Watertown

Fingerprinting—high school to fingerprint its students—Watertown Senior High School—Oct. 19, 1936

White Lake

Photograph—photograph showing the lateral curvature of the horizon—balloon landed—Nov. 11, 1935

TENNESSEE

Army—law (state) conferring military privileges and duties on the Negro—enacted—June 28, 1861

Aviation—Legislation—aviation legislation (state)—1905

Civil Government in America—Watauga Commonwealth—pact—May 1772

Duelling Legislation (state)—enacted—Nov. 10, 1801

Evolution—anti-instruction state law—enacted—March 23, 1925

Impeachment—impeachment proceedings against a United States Senator—Wm. Blount

President—President to become a Senator—Andrew Johnson—March 4, 1875

President—President who was a "dark horse" candidate—James Knox Polk—nominated—May 29, 1844

Prohibition—prohibition state—legislation enacted

State—state re-admitted to the Union—July 24, 1866

Chattanooga

Baseball Player—woman baseball pitcher—engaged by organized team—April 1, 1931
Golf Course—midget golf course—1929

Collierville

Enclave—municipal enclave of economic ground rent—authorized—April 21, 1933

Jackson

Medical Periodical—Negro medical journal—*Medical and Surgical Observer*—published 1892

Jonesborough

Slavery Magazine—*The Emancipator*—published—April 30, 1820

Knoxville

College — non-denominational college — Blount College—chartered—Sept. 10, 1794

Memphis

Business—Keedoozle store—opened — May 15, 1937

Sewage—sewage disposal separate system —started—Jan. 21, 1880

Typewriter Ribbon—typewriter ribbon patent—G. K. Anderson—Sept. 14, 1886

Nashville

Animals—dogs trained to guide the blind—taught—1928

Poet—Negro poet to be employed to teach creative writing—J. W. Johnson—Jan. 1932

Radio License—frequency modulation transmitter to receive a commercial license—W47NV—operated—March 1, 1941

Theater—showboat—floating theater—commenced tour—Oct. 20, 1817

Pulaski

Ku Klux Klan—organized—1865

Rogersville

Periodical—trade journal—*Rail-road Advocate* —published—July 4, 1831

Shiloh

Civil War—Confederate general killed in the Civil War—A. S. Johnston—April 6, 1862

Hospital—Army field hospital—employed—April 6, 1862

Washington College

College—college named for George Washington—Washington College—July 8, 1795

TEXAS

Bowie Knife—introduced—1835

Cotton-Boll Weevil—introduced—1892

Court—state supreme court composed entirely of women—appointed—Jan. 8, 1925

Jute Culture—introduced—1869

Police—state police—Texas Rangers—organized—1835

Amarillo

Holiday—mother-in-law day — celebrated — March 5, 1934

Belton

Road—road with a depressed trough—opened to traffic—Dec. 15, 1925

College Station

Army—Reserve Officers Training Corps Units—established — authority — Oct. 21, 1916

Radio Broadcast—football (collegiate) game broadcast—Nov. 25, 1920

Columbia

President of the Republic of Texas—Sam Houston—oath of office—Oct. 22, 1836

Corsicana

Naval Officer—naval chaplain who was Jewish—Rev. David Goldberg—Oct. 30, 1917

Crystal City

Monument—monument to a comic character —"Pop Eye"—unveiled—March 26, 1937

Dallas

Insurance—group hospital insurance plan—Baylor University Hospital—Dec. 21, 1929

Newspaper—newspaper printed on pine-pulp paper in color—*News*—March 31, 1937

Floydada

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation—first indemnity payment—April 14, 1939

Fort Sam Houston

World War I—German spy to receive a death sentence from the American forces during World War I—sentenced—Aug. 16, 1918

Fort Worth

Aviation—Flights (World)—round-the-world non-stop airplane flight—completed—March 2

Car—light weight one-man street car—placed in operation—Nov. 1916

Helium—helium plant of the U.S.—completed—April 1921

Helium—helium plants (experimental) — erected—1917

Railroad—gasoline-driven stainless steel, air-conditioned pneumatic-tired two-car train —in service—to Texarkana—1933

Washing Machine—washing machine for public use—"washateria" system—introduced—April 18, 1934

Freeport

Magnesium—commercially produced from sea water—extracted—Jan. 21, 1941

Galveston

Commission Form of Government—inaugurated—Sept. 18, 1901

Newspaper—newspaper delivery train—to Houston—1883

Holliday

Animals—sheep (Karakul fur sheep)—imported—1908

Houston

Newspaper—newspaper delivery train—from Galveston—1883

Telephone—mobile long distance car-to-car conversation—to St. Louis—Sept. 11, 1946

TEXAS—Continued**Indianola**

Animals—camels—imported—May 14, 1856

Kingsville

Animals—cattle (Africander cattle)—stocked—March 14, 1932

Lampasas

Bankers Association—bankers association formed by a state group—July 23, 1885

Nueces County

Cotton—cotton acreage reduction payment—received—July 28, 1933

Panhandle

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation—first application made—M. L. Purvines—May 18, 1938

Petrolia

Helium—helium plants (experimental)—erected—1917

Port Arthur

Ship—ship (American) attacked by a German submarine—from Port Arthur—torpedoed—May 1, 1915

San Antonio

Aviation—School—airplane flying school operated by a woman—1916

Building—air conditioned office building—opened—Jan. 1, 1928

Snyder

Automobile Trucking Service—automobile inter-city trucking service—to Colorado City, Colo.—Oct. 29, 1904

Temple

Road—road with a depressed trough—opened—Dec. 15, 1925

Texarkana

Federal Credit Union Act—charter No. 1—granted—Oct. 1, 1934

Railroad—gasoline-driven stainless steel air-conditioned pneumatic-tired two-car train—in service—to Fort Worth—1933

Waco

Degrees—husband and wife awarded honorary degrees—Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Garner—Nov. 21, 1936

Quadruplets to Complete a College Course—Keys sisters—graduated—May 31, 1937

Weatherford

Cotton Picker (mechanical)—built—John Rust—1928

UTAH

Game Preserve—game preserve appropriation (federal)—state aid project approved—July 23, 1938

Moving Picture—talking picture taken outdoors (full length)—"In Old Arizona"—released—Jan. 20, 1929

Senate (state)—woman state senator—M. H. Cannon—served—Jan. 11, 1897

Bonneville Salt Flats

Automobile—automobile to exceed 300 miles an hour—Sir Malcolm Campbell—Sept. 3, 1935

Fort Bridger

Cartridge Belt Patent—cartridge belt patent—Anson Mills—Aug. 20, 1867

Salt Lake City

Business—department store—Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution—1868

Monument—monument to a bird—sea gull monument—unveiled—Oct. 1, 1913

VERMONT

Election Law—absentee voting law (state)—enacted—Nov. 24, 1896

Emancipation Act (state)—enacted—July 2, 1777

Money—copper cents minted by a state—authorized—June 1785

Patent—patent granted by the United States government—to Samuel Hopkins—July 31, 1790

Seeding Machine Patent—to Eliakim Spooner—Jan. 25, 1799

State—state admitted to the Union—after the ratification of the Constitution—March 4, 1791

Strike—anti-sit-down strike legislation (state)—enacted—April 9, 1937

Bradford

Globe Factory—to manufacture terrestrial and celestial globes—1813

Burlington

Factory—steam-heated factory—Burlington Woolen Company

Horse Race—three hundred mile endurance run—to Camp Devens, Mass.—held—Oct. 15, 1919

Concord

Normal School—normal school for the exclusive preparation of teachers—Concord Academy—opened—March 11, 1823

Dorset

Marble Quarry—operated—I. Underhill—1785

Grandpa's Knob

Electric Power Plant—wind turbine—to generate energy for an alternating current power system—operated—Oct. 19, 1941

Middlebury

- Animals**—horse farm operated by the United States government—established—1907
College—school for the higher education of women—Emma Willard—1814

Montpelier

- Agricultural Society**—agricultural society for dairymen—organized—Oct. 27, 1869

Northfield

- Traffic Regulation Course**—air traffic regulation course—ended—1934

Norwich

- Engineering College**—civil engineering course—Norwich University—Aug. 6, 1819
Military School—American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy founded—Aug. 6, 1819

Plymouth

- President**—President born on Independence Day—Calvin Coolidge—July 4, 1872

Proctor

- Nurse**—nurse employed by an industrial organization—Ada Stewart—1896

Randolph

- Animals**—horse (Morgan horse)—foaled—1789

Rutland

- Epidemic**—poliomyelitis epidemic—June 17, 1894

St. Johnsbury

- Scale**—railway track scale—patented—Jan. 13, 1857
Scale—platform scale—built—Thaddeus Fairbanks—1830

Springfield

- Sand Paper Patent**—Isaac Fischer—June 14, 1834

Wallingford

- Epidemic**—poliomyelitis epidemic—June 17, 1894

Windsor

- Suffrage**—state to provide universal suffrage—constitution enacted—July 28, 1777

Woodstock

- Ski Tow (Rope)**—in operation—Jan. 28, 1934

VIRGINIA

- Agriculture**—crop limitation law—enacted—Oct. 16, 1629
Agriculture—crop surplus destruction—ordered—Jan. 6, 1639
Animals—horse (thoroughbred)—Bulle Rock—imported—1730
Artist—English artist—John White—arrived—1585

- Beer**—brewed—Roanoke Colony—1587

- Blue Law**—blue law regulating gambling—1624

- Blue Law**—enacted—1619

- Census**—states to exceed 1,000,000 in population—1820

- Game Law**—game law (colonial)—enacted—March 24, 1629

- Jury**—mixed jury (white and Negro)—trial Jefferson Davis—Dec. 3, 1868

- Labor Law**—convict labor law—enacted—March 2, 1642

- Lottery**—lottery—of importance—June 26, 1614

- Medal**—Indian medal—presented—1661

- Medical Legislation**—medical law—enacted—Oct. 21, 1639

- Physician**—doctor in the colony of Virginia—Lawrence Bohune—arrived—1610

- Presbyterian Church**—established—1611

- President of the Continental Congress**—Peyton Randolph of Va.—elected—Sept. 5, 1774

- Prohibition**—prohibition enforcement officers—authorized—June 21, 1622

- Rice**—imported—1647

- Road**—law regarding construction of highways—passed—1632

- Salt**—salt works—established—1630

- Senator (U.S.)**—senator appointed by a governor—John Walker—March 31, 1790

- Silk**—silk culture—started—1623

- State**—state to ratify the twentieth ("lame duck") amendment—March 4, 1932

- Surveyor**—Thomas Harriot—arrived—1585

- Tax**—inheritance tax (colonial)—levied—1687

- Temperance Law (colonial)**—enacted—March 5, 1623

- Treason**—treason trial (colonial)—May 7, 1634

- War (colonial)**—Indian war that was serious between the English colonists in America and the Indians—May 27, 1607

- Wedding**—wedding in Virginia—1609

Accomac (Accawmack)

- Play**—play given by non-professional actors—performance—Aug. 27, 1665

Alexandria

- Aviation**—Flights—cross country airplane flight—July 30, 1909

- Fraternity Magazine**—fraternity journal—*Beta Theta Pi*—published—Dec. 15, 1872

- Railroad Coupler**—railroad coupler—patented—E. H. Janney—April 29, 1873

- Road**—toll road—to Snicker's Gap—Oct. 1785

- School**—Negro school (state)—Snowden School—authorized—July 11, 1870

Arlington

- Aviation**—airplane fatality—T. E. Selfridge—Sept. 17, 1908

VIRGINIA—Arlington—Continued

Cemetery—foreign service women interred in the Arlington National Cemetery—Nov. 19, 1942

Monument—monument to the "unknown soldier"—buried—Nov. 11, 1921

President—president buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.—W. H. Taft—buried—March 11, 1930

Radio Telephone—transatlantic radio telephone message—to Paris—Oct. 21, 1915

Radio Telephone—transcontinental radio telephone demonstration—from New York City—Sept. 29, 1915

Television—weather map telecast—to Washington, D.C.—Aug. 18, 1926

Bath

Spa—opened to the public—1756

Bull Run

Civil War—serious engagement in the Civil War—July 21, 1861

Cape Henry

Aviation—Airplane—Navy fighter airplane powered exclusively by jet engines—July 21, 1946

Lighthouse—lighthouse built after American independence—authorized—Aug. 7, 1789

Charles City

Breach of Promise Suit—June 14, 1623

Chesapeake Bay

Photograph—photographs taken under the sea—J. E. Williamson—1913

Craney Island

Lightship—July 14, 1820

Edom

Surgical Operation—Cesarean operation (successful)—Dr. Jesse Bennett—Jan. 14, 1794

Fairfax

Civil War—skirmish in the Civil War—June 1, 1861

Falling Creek

Iron—iron works—erected—1619

Lead—mined and smelted—1620

Fort Henry

Expedition—expedition—of Englishmen—to cross Allegheny mountains—started—August 27, 1650

Fort (Fortress) Monroe

Chaplains' School—Army school for chaplains—Feb. 9, 1918

Fire Extinguisher Patent—patented—A. Crane—Feb. 10, 1863

School—Negro school for freedmen—established—Sept. 17, 1861

Ship—balloon carrier—observed military positions—Aug. 3, 1861

Fort Myer

Aviation—Airship—dirigible balloon contracted for by the U.S. government—demonstrated—Aug. 1908

Aviation—Flights—airplane flight of one hour duration—Orville Wright—Sept. 9, 1908

Aviation—Flights—cross country airplane flight—to Alexandria—July 30, 1909

Aviation—Passenger—airplane official passenger—Sept. 9, 1908

Fredericksburg

Monument—monument to a woman financed by women—over grave of Mary Ball Washington—dedicated—May 10, 1894

Goat Island

Torpedo—torpedo manufacturing station—established—1869

Gosport

Ship—ship constructed by the Federal government—authorized—March 27, 1794

Hampton

Educational Endowment—Benj. Syms—1634

Hampton Roads

Aviation—battleship sunk by an airplane—July 21, 1921

Aviation—Flights—airplane flight from a ship—Eugene Ely—Nov. 14, 1910

Balloon—balloon filled with helium gas—Dec. 1, 1921

Civil War—conflict between iron-clad vessels—"Merrimac" and "Monitor"—March 9, 1862

Expedition—scientific expedition fitted out by the United States government—sailed—Aug. 18, 1838

Ordnance—revolving gun turret—"Monitor"—engagement—March 9, 1862

Radio Telephone—radio telephone ship-to-shore conversation—May 6, 1916

Ship—warship fleet to circumnavigate the globe—returned—Feb. 22, 1909

Harrisonburg

Postal Service—highway post office service—route to Washington, D.C. established—Feb. 10, 1941

Harrison's Landing

Taps—played—July 1862

James City

Bounty—authorized—Oct. 5, 1646

Jamestown

Animals—sheep—imported—1609
Bottle—blown—1608
Colonial Government—colonial council—
 May 13, 1607
Colonist—English settlement—May 13, 1607
Glass Bead—manufactured—1608
Glass Factory—glass factory—established—
 Oct. 1608
Indians—Indian massacre in America—
 March 22, 1622
Legislative Assembly—July 30, 1619
Maize—Indian corn—planting—1609
Protestant Episcopal Church—Protestant
 Episcopal church—established—1607
Rebellion (Colonial)—George Kendall—
 1607
Slander Proceedings—John Robinson—Sept.
 17, 1607
Slavery—slaves—introduced—Aug. 1619
Tobacco—cultivated—1612

Langley Field

Aviation—Flights—all-blind distance flight by
 the U.S. Army—April 6, 1940
Radio Telephone—radio telephone com-
 munication between the ground and an
 airplane—July 2, 1917
Wind Tunnel—full scale wind tunnel for
 testing airplanes—in operation—May 27,
 1931
Wind Tunnel—high speed jet wind tunnel—
 completed—June 29, 1929
Wind Tunnel—propeller research tunnel—
 completed—1927
Wind Tunnel—wind tunnel of variable air
 density—completed—April 1923

Lexington

Journalism Course—Washington University
 —(now Washington and Lee)—1869
Military School—state military school—Vir-
 ginia Military Institute—established—
 March 29, 1839

Luray

Civilian Conservation Corps (U.S.)—opened
 —April 17, 1933

Lynchburg

Medal—medal of honor presentation to a
 conscientious objector—presentation—Oct.
 12, 1945

Manassas

Telegram—telegram dispatched from an
 aerial station—June 18, 1861

Mill Point

Sewing Machine—chain-stitch single-thread
 sewing machine (practical)—patented—J.
 E. A. Gibbs—June 2, 1857

Monticello

Oil—oil well (flowing)—near Monticello—
 1818

Newport News

Aviation — Flights (Transcontinental) —
 transcontinental dirigible flight (non-rigid
 dirigible)—started—Sept. 14, 1922
Museum—maritime museum—established—
 June 2, 1930
Ship—aircraft carrier—wholly designed—
 launched—Feb. 25, 1933
Ship—ship equipped with a masthead sea
 anchorage for a dirigible—landing—Aug.
 15, 1925

Norfolk

Aviation—Flights—airplane flight from a
 ship—Eugene Ely—Nov. 14, 1910
Chaplains' School—naval chaplains' school
 —Feb. 23, 1942
Drydock—federal drydocks—Norfolk Dry
 Dock—completed—March 15, 1834
Hospital—marine hospital (U.S.)—Norfolk
 Naval Hospital deeded to U.S.—April 20,
 1801
Locomotive—locomotive (super-giant) to
 carry the weight of 1,000,000 pounds—
 Jan. 27, 1948
Radio Compass—used on airplane—flight to
 battleship—July 7, 1920
Ship—frigate (American-built steam-driven)
 —to cross Atlantic—sailed—Aug. 5, 1843
Ship—turreted frigate in the U.S. Navy—
 "Roanoke"—launched—Dec. 13, 1855

Petersburg

Blanket—electronic blanket—manufactured—
 Oct. 9, 1946
Cottonseed Oil Mill—Francis Follet—1829

Portsmouth

Drydock—national ship in a federal dry-
 dock—"Delaware"—June 17, 1833
Hospital—naval hospital—authorized—Feb.
 26, 1811

Richmond

Bank—bank for Negroes operated by Ne-
 groes—opened—April 3, 1889
Bank—bank president (Negro woman)—M.
 L. Walker—July 28, 1903
Congress of the Confederate States—under
 permanent constitution—meeting—Feb. 18,
 1862
Jury—mixed jury (white and Negro)—trial
 of Jefferson Davis—Dec. 3, 1868
President—president to serve as an official
 of the Confederate States—John Tyler—
 Aug. 1, 1861
Seal—seal of the Confederate States of
 America—authorized—April 30, 1863

Roanoke

Locomotive—locomotive (super-giant)—op-
 erated—Jan. 27, 1948

Snickers Gap

Road—toll road—to Alexandria—Oct. 1785

VIRGINIA—Continued**Staunton**

City Manager—appointed—1908

Upperville

Horse Show—Upperville Colt and Horse Show—1853

Walnut Grove

Reaper—reaper that was practical—C. H. McCormick—1831

Wheeling

See Wheeling, W. Va

Williamsburg

Capitol—General Assembly headquarters—erected—1698

College—college charter granted by the Crown—Feb. 6, 1693

College—college proposed—William and Mary—1617

College—college to confer medals as prizes—1770

College—college to have a full faculty—

College—college to receive a coat of arms from the College of Heralds—May 14, 1694

College—elective system of study—introduced—1779

Cook Book—*Compleat Housewife*—published—1742

Fencing Book—*Compleat System of Fencing*—published—1734

Fraternity—scholastic fraternity—Phi Beta Kappa—founded—Dec. 5, 1776

Freemasons—masonic grand lodge—organized—Oct. 13, 1778

Grammar—English grammar by an American—Hugh Jones—published in England—1724

History Instruction—school of modern history—1803

Honor System—of conducting examinations—introduced—1779

Hospital—insane hospital (state)—opened—Oct. 12, 1773

Indian School—Indian school (permanent) in America—established—1720

Language Instruction—Italian instruction in a college—1799

Language Instruction—modern language school—in a college—1779

Law School—law school in a college—1799

Newspaper—newspaper published south of the Potomac River—*Virginia Gazette*—published—Aug. 5, 1736

Political Economy Course—William and Mary—1784

Theater—theater—built—1718—property leased—Nov. 5, 1716

Yorktown

Customhouse—1706

WASHINGTON

Indian School—Indian school (boarding) on a reservation—Yakima Agency Boarding School—opened—1860

Insurance—workmen's compensation insurance law (state)—effective—May 3, 1911

Bremerton

Ferryboat—streamlined ferryboat—commercial service to Seattle—July 4, 1935

Cape Disappointment

Colonist—colonist to reach the Pacific coast from New York city—landed—April 12, 1811

Houghton

Ferryboat—streamlined ferryboat—completed—1935

Pasco

Air Mail Service—air mail contractor (domestic)—plane operated to Elko, Nev.—April 6, 1926

Seattle

Air Mail Service—international air mail—to Victoria, B.C.—March 3, 1919

Automobile Bus—bus operated by a railroad—service commenced Aug. 25, 1924

Aviation—Flights (World)—World flight—left April 6, 1924—returned—Sept. 28, 1924

Blackout—blackout outdoor light control—instituted May 11, 1942

Bridge—bridge with open mesh steel flooring—opened April 7, 1933

Bridge—pontoon bridge of reenforced concrete—dedicated July 2, 1940

Church—General Council of Congregational and Christian Churches—convention June 25-July 3, 1931

Employment Service—municipal employment office—opened—April 1, 1894

Ferryboat—streamlined ferryboat—commercial service—to Bremerton—July 4, 1935

Police—policewoman on the aerial force—appointed—July 13, 1934

Pressing Machine (mechanical steam)—patented—Adon J. Hoffman—July 13, 1909

Soilless Culture of Plants—commercial hydroponicum built on a roof—erected—1936

Theater—state-owned theater—opened—Nov. 2, 1936

Vice President of the United States—vice president to leave the United States while the president was away—J. N. Garner—sailed for Japan—Oct. 16, 1936

World War I—American ship lost in World War I—sailed—Nov. 4, 1914

Spokane

Automobile Bus—bus operated by a railroad—service commenced—Aug. 25, 1924

Holiday—Father's Day—introduced—June 19, 1910

Insect Electrocutor Patent—patented—W. M. Frost—Nov. 8, 1910

Tacoma

Stadium—school stadium—dedicated—June 10, 1910

Tenino

Money—wooden money—issued—Feb. 1932

Vancouver

Army Field Range—introduced—May 1908

Olympic Games—woman slalom Olympic champion (American)—Mrs. Gretchen Fraser—St. Moritz, Switz.—Feb. 5, 1948

Road—overland wagon road across the Rocky Mountains—from Westport Landing, Mo.—1842

Ship—steamboat on the Pacific coast—tested—May 16, 1836

Walla Walla

College—college comprehensive senior examination program—adopted—May 26, 1913

College—dean of men—B. H. Brown—appointed—1901

Colonist—women colonists to cross the continent—Fort Walla Walla—March 1836

Wenatchee

Aviation—Flights (transpacific)—transpacific non-stop flight—landed—Oct. 5, 1931

WEST VIRGINIA

Industrial Recovery Act—state to place all its employes under the blanket code of the National Recovery Act—July 27, 1933

Postal Service—rural free delivery—Oct. 1, 1896

Tax—sales tax (state)—effective—July 1, 1921

Charleston

Road—brick pavement—1870

Salt—salt well—west of Allegheny Mountains—1808

Fetterman

Civil War—Union soldier killed by enemy action in the Civil War—May 22, 1861

Kanawha

Trust—trust—organized—Nov. 10, 1817

Mullens

Locomotive—locomotive (super-giant) — placed in service—Jan. 27, 1948

Parkersburg

Vitrolite—manufactured—1907

Wheeling

Gas—municipal gas plant—acquired—June 23, 1871

Nails—steel cut nails—manufactured—1883

Ship—steamboat (double deck)—“Washington”—launched—June 4, 1816

Soda Fountain—soda fountain patent—joint patent—issued—April 24, 1833

WISCONSIN

Congressman (U.S.)—Socialist congressman—Victor L. Berger—March 4, 1911

Election Law—primary election (state-wide)—Sept. 4, 1906

Forest Service—forestry state inquiry commission—authorized—March 23, 1867

Insurance—unemployment insurance act—Jan. 28, 1932

Insurance—workmen's insurance law (state)—effective—May 3, 1911

Senator (U.S.)—father and son senators at the same session—Henry Dodge of Wisconsin and Augustus C. Dodge of Iowa—Dec. 7, 1848

Woman Suffrage—woman suffrage amendment approved by Congress—ratified—June 10, 1919

Appleton

Electric Power Plant—hydro-electric power plant—opened—Sept. 30, 1882

Boscobel

Bible—Bibles in hotel rooms—organization to distribute Bibles—founded—1899

Cambridge

Methodist Episcopal Church—Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal church—organized—April 1851

Camp McCoy

Army Camp—army camp for “limited service”—activated—July 19, 1942

Chippewa Falls

Ski Slide—ski slide (steel)—built—Nov. 1908

Clintonville

Automobile Brake—patented—(four-wheels)—Dec. 29, 1908

Lake Geneva

Automobile—armored car—designed—Col. R. P. Davidson—1898

Automobile—field hospital with X-ray equipment—used—May 1915

Bicycle Military Corps—Northwestern Military Academy—1894

Radio Car (Military)—designed—Col. R. P. Davidson—1911

Madison

Animal Husbandry—animal husbandry professor—John A. Craig—1890

Brick—light weight brick—developed—1927

Dairy School—of collegiate rank—University of Wisconsin—opened—Jan. 3, 1890

Dance Course—with collegiate credit—University of Wisconsin—approved—Nov. 11, 1926

Game Management Chair—University of Wisconsin—established—Aug. 1933

Medical Congress—cancer institute (convention)—Sept. 7, 1936

WISCONSIN—Madison—Continued

Milk Tester—milk tester of value—invented—S. M. Babcock—1890

Navy "E" Award—Navy "E" certificate of meritorious service presented to an institution of higher learning—awarded—June 1, 1942

Manitowoc

Submarine—submarine built on the Great Lakes—launched—April 30, 1942

Menasha

Servite Church—established—Aug. 1870

Milton

Building—monolithic concrete building—built—1845

Milwaukee

Bridge Whist Organization—American Whist League—formed—April 14, 1891

Electrobasograph—public exhibition—June 12, 1933

Engine—outboard motor—commercially successful—developed—Ole Evinrude—1909

Engine—outboard twin-cylinder motor (light)—developed—1921

Occupational Therapy Course—Milwaukee-Downer College—1913

Radio Facsimile Transmission—facsimile broadcast in ultra high frequencies—W9XAF—Dec. 19, 1933

Safety Congress—safety congress (national)—convened—Sept. 30, 1912

Soldiers' Homes (national)—Northwestern Home—authorized—March 21, 1866

Telephone—automatic telephone system (successful)—exchange equipped with rotating type dial—installed—1896

Woman—woman Presbyterian elder—Sarah E. Dickson—elected—June 2, 1930

Neenah

Flour Mill—flour rolling mill—patented—March 23, 1880

Portage

Lie Detector—Keeler Polygraph—tested—Feb. 2, 1935

Racine

Bicycle Traffic Court—held—June 18, 1936

Confectionery Machine—for making "suckers"—manufactured—1908

Continuation School—continuation school established by state law—opened—Nov. 3, 1911

Dictionary—Bohemian-American dictionary—published—1876

Milk—malted milk—invented—Wm. Horlick—1882

Newspaper—Czech language newspaper—*Slovak Amerikansky*—published—Jan. 1, 1860

Ripon

Republican Party—Republican Party meeting (local)—name "Republican" suggested—March 20, 1854

WYOMING

Governor—woman governor of a state—N. T. Ross—Jan. 5, 1925

Woman Suffrage—state to grant suffrage to women—as a territory, Dec. 10, 1869—as a state, July 10, 1890

Cheyenne

Aviation—air stewardess—flight from San Francisco—May 15, 1930

Holiday—Frontier Day—celebrated—Sept. 23, 1897

Laramie

Recreational Ranching Course—recreational ranching course in a college—B.S. degree awarded—June 6, 1938

Yellowstone National Park

Park—park (national)—authorized—March 1, 1872

